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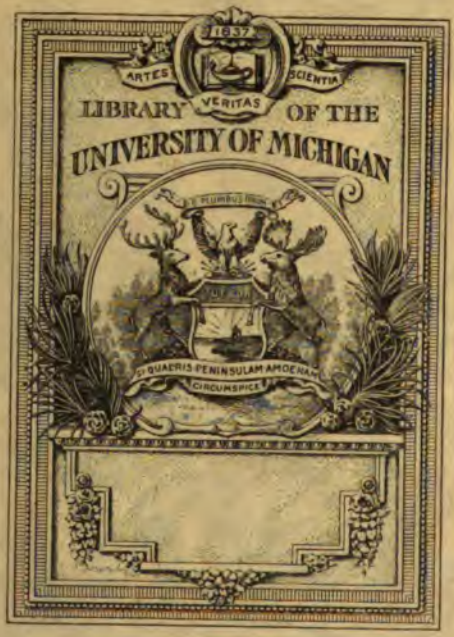
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GENEALOGICAL,

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GREATLY AUGMENTED,

AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J.

IN NINE VOLUMES.

VOL. IX.

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CONTENTS OF VOL. IX.

BARONS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME.

	Page
Moore, Lord Moore	1
Loftus, Lord Loftus	33
Butler, Lord Butler	58
Proby, Lord Carysfort	137
Arden, Lord Alvanley	143
Abercromby, Baroness Abercromby	149
Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helen's	156
Elphinston, Lord Keith	168
Hutchinson, Lord Hutchinson	179
Mitford, Lord Redesdale	182
Law, Lord Ellenborough	187
Hill, Baroness Sandys	192
Perceval, Lord Arden	230
Holroyd, Lord Sheffield	233
Middleton, Lord Barham	246
Collingwood, Lord Collingwood, (since extinct)	250
Erskine, Lord Erskine	251
Browne, Lord Mounteagle	276
Montgomery, Lord Ardrossan	283
Maitland, Lord Lauderdale	296
Forbes, Lord Granard	311
Crewe, Lord Crewe	326
Lygon, Lord Beauchamp of Powick	337, 507
Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly	343
Kennedy, Lord Ailsa	346
Campbell, Lord Breadalbane	371
Gardner, Lord Gardner	381
Sutton, Lord Manners	385
Gambier, Lord Gambier	387
Johnstone, Lord Hopetoun	392

Page
Percy, Lord Percy 517
Extinct Peerages from 1682 *to the present time* 393
Extinct Peerages from the accession of the House of Tudor to 1682 441
Claims of Peerage 486

☞ The Reader is requested to turn also to the Addenda at the end of the Volume for the latest dates, and a few corrections, of every article.

THE

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

MOORE, LORD MOORE.

[*Marquis of Drogheda, in Ireland.*]

THIS noble family is of French extraction, from which kingdom they came very early after the Conquest into England; and acquiring a good estate in the county of Kent, made the manor of *Moore-Court* their residence, until they removed to Moore-Place, in Benenden, in the said county, which they held for many generations.

Mr. John Philipot, Somerset Herald, who drew the pedigree of this family in 1612, tells us, that their surname was assumed from the lands which they originally possessed at More-Place, in *Rolvinden* and *Benenden*, in Kent. But he should have said *More-Court*, in *Iviechurch*,[a] in the same county.

He begins with THOMAS DE LA MORE, Esq. who held the manor of More-Place, whence the name was variously written *De More, De la More, Atte-More*, until the general relinquishing of such prepositions before names was practised, when it determined also in this family, which was about the time of Henry VI.

[a] They were seated here as early as King Henry II's reign; and John de More de Iviechurch, was possessed of it in King Edward I's reign, as appears by a fine levied in the 9th year of it, between John, the son of Thomas de Iden, and the abovementioned John de More, by which the said John passes away land to John de More, of Rolvenden. *Hasted's Kent, III.* 498.

This Thomas was living in the reign of Henry II. as is proved by a deed, wherein his grandson is styled John, the son of Henry, son of Thomas de More, whereby he purchased from John, the son of Thomas de Iden, a certain croft abutting upon his own lands; and this deed bears date at More-Place, on St. Vincent's day, 1280, 9 Edward I.

Henry de More, his son afore-mentioned, as is proved by several deeds, had four sons; viz.

First, John, his heir.

Second, Thomas (who sold his lands to Henry Fitz-Geffery Coote; from him descended Matthew More, who held certain lands within the hundred of Blackburne, next to Rolvinden, by knight's service, and paid his aid for them 20 King Edward III. when the Black Prince was made a Knight, as appears by the records of the aid enrolled in the Exchequer.) [b]

Third, Stephen (who disposed of his estate at Maplesden, in Kent, to his brother, Thomas.)

Fourth, Charles.

John de More, of *More-Place*, the *eldest* son (in some deeds written Atte-More), died about 7 King Edward II. having purchased divers lands from Ralph Ramsden, with others in Benenden; from his brother, Stephen, and married Matilda, daughter of William Falkinden,[c] by whom he had two sons;

First, Thomas.

Second, Scoland, who had lands confirmed to him by his uncle Charles.

Thomas, who succeeded, by Joan his wife (who survived him, and purchased lands 10 Edward III.) had

John, his heir, who lived in the time of Edward III. and died seised of his paternal inheritance, leaving two sons;

First, Thomas. And,

Second, John, who by deed, dated on St. Mark's day, 46 Edward III. were appointed feoffees in trust for the lands of Stephen Collett, lying in Sandhurst, next Benenden.

Thomas de More, the elder son, marrying Catharine, the coheiress of the family of Benenden, of Benenden (whereof John de Benenden held a Knight's fee there 20 Edward III. and bore for his coat armour, *Azure, a lobster, Or*, which is now quartered

[b] Lodge coll.

[c] Which is proved by a deed of Stephen de More, dated 2 King Edward II. whereby he confirms certain lands, he held in Benenden, to his brother, John, the said Matilda his wife, Thomas and Scoland their sons. (Lodge.)

by the Marquis of Drogheda): his family, on that match, transplanted themselves to *Benenden*, where they built a house called Moore-Place, and possessed a fair estate, until John Moore, Esq. sold it to Mr. William Watts, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign. By her, who outlived him, he had two sons;

First, William.

Second, John.

WILLIAM, the *elder*, married Catherine, daughter and heir to Anthony Aucher, Esq. (branched from the ancient family of Aucher, of Losenham, in Newenden, not far from Rolvinden, where Sir Thomas Aucher, in the time of Henry III. founded a monastery for Carmelite friars; and these Auchers of Kent, were descended from the family at Copt-Hall, near Waltham Abbey, in Essex, where they had continued from the conquest of England),[d] and had issue, First, Thomas, his heir. And, Second, John.

THOMAS married Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Austen, and was father of

WILLIAM Moore, of *Moore-Place*, Esq. who married Margaret, daughter and coheir to John Brenchley, Esq. Lord of the manor of Benenden, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir to Richard Golding, 21 Henry VI. (of which family was Sir William Brenchley,[e] Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1446, as she died in 1453, without issue), and with her he got the inheritance of Moat-Lands and Bettenham, in Kent. He lies buried in the church of Benenden, in Kent, with his father-in-law; as appears by this inscription in the chancel window on the north side:

Orate pro animabus Johannis Brenchley et Willielmi More.

WALTER Moore, of *Benenden*, Esq. was his son, and recovered certain lands in Smallhide and Tenterden, which had been entailed upon the issue of his grandfather, Thomas, by Agnes

[d] The last branch of this ancient family of Aucher, who were Baronets, and seated at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, expired in the male line early in the last century. The sister and heir married Dr. Corbet, who left by her several coheirs.

[e] Sir William married Joane de Benenden, coheir of John de Benenden; on his death the manor of Benenden went to John de Brenchley abovementioned. *Hasted, ut supr.* 81.

Austen his wife, niece to Robert Jane, in case her said uncle should die childless, and proved that, contrary to his intail, the said Robert had given those lands to his bastard son, which of right belonged to him, who was the son of William, son and heir to Thomas More and Agnes Austen, cousin and heir to the said Robert Jane. This Walter's will is recorded in the office of wills at Canterbury, and shews that he died in 1504, 19 Henry VII. leaving by Alice his wife (who brought into the family lands in the parishes of Brokeland, Fayerfield, Brensett, and Snave, in Kent), two sons;

First, Thomas, of Benenden, his heir.

Second, William, who married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and coheirs of William Betenham, Esq. with whom he had the ancient seat of Betenham, in the parish of Cranebrooke, where he resided, and was father of Nicholas Moore, of *Wingmore*, in Elham, who married Clara, daughter of John Toke, of Goddington and Great-Chart, in Kent, by Cicely, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, Knt. and dying in 1556,[f] at Wingmore (4 Queen Mary), without issue, gave all his lands by will to the sons of his cousin, John Moore, of Pluckley.

Thomas Moore, of Benenden, Esq. *eldest* son of Walter, made his will in 1519, 11 Henry VIII. which is recorded in the prerogative court of Canterbury, and proves that he had three sons;

First, John. Second, Edward. And,

Third, Thomas, whose posterity settled in Norfolk.

John, the *eldest* son, alienated More-Court to John Watts, 1st of Queen Mary.[g] He married Margaret,[h] daughter, and at length heir to John Brent, Esq. widow of John Dering, of Surrenden, in Pluckley, by whom he had one daughter,

Anne, first wife of Sir Henry Duke, of Castle-Jordan, in the county of Kildare, Knt.

And six sons; viz. First, Owen, who went to Ireland, and died without issue.

Second, Sir Edward, ancestor to the Marquis of Drogheda.

[f] There is a memorial for him in Elham church, by which, according to Hasted, it appears that he died at Wingmore, May 8th, 1577, aged fifty-nine. *Hasted, III.* 343.

[g] From which family it passed to Norris; and from thence to Thomas Hallet Hodges, Esq. whose son, Thomas Law Hodges, Esq. is the present owner.

[h] John More appears to have removed to *Pluckley*, in consequence of this marriage.

Third, George, who died childless.

Fourth, Sir Thomas, of *Croghan, ancestor to the late Earl of Charleville.*[1]

[1] Sir THOMAS Moore came into Ireland early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who, by the advice of her commissioners for setting her lands in Ireland, according to the tenor of certain instructions, signed by her Majesty at Litchfield, 2d August, 1575, granted and confirmed unto him (by the name of Thomas Moore, of Croghan, Gentleman), by indenture, dated 5th December, 1577, the castle of Castletown, with all the messuages, orchards, gardens, and 758 acres of land in Castletown, Kilcorboighe, the castle of Tougher, &c. in the King's County, with all other the castles, lands, advowsons, patronages of churches, and hereditaments, which ever were reputed as parcel of the said premises; to hold the same for ever of the crown, as of the castle of Philipstown, in capite, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and subject to the conditions of plantation; which were, that he and his heirs, whenever summoned so to do, should attend with the greater part of their domestics and tenants, armed in a warlike manner, with victuals for three days, upon the chief governor, or such as should be appointed by him, for the defence of the King's County, or to go upon any bordering Irishmen of the said county; to answer all Hostings, after the rate and value of his lands according to the law and custom of the realm; to maintain constantly upon the premises, five able horsemen of English birth, surname, and blood, for the better inhabiting and preserving the same, furnished with good and sufficient horses and arms, as well offensive as defensive; to pay the crown rent of 9l. 9s. 6d. Irish, with a customary day, called a plough-day, for every plough employed upon the lands, or to perform such work, at such time and place within the said county, as the constable of the castle of Philipstown should appoint, or in lieu thereof, 3s. for every customary day, at the election of him and his heirs. For whom he further covenanted, that the chief governor might, from time to time, cut and carry away, at pleasure, all kinds of wood growing upon the premises, for such buildings as they should appoint to be erected for the use of the Crown in that county; that they should not make use of the *Brearone* or *Brehon Lawe*, in any cause whatsoever, against any subject responsible to the laws of Ireland; and that his sons, and able servants, should use, for the major part, the English tongue, habit, and government; and yearly repair before the constable of the castle of Philipstown, or in his absence, before the sheriff of the King's County, at the said castle, on the first day of September, and bring all the men under their government, from the age of 16 to 60, to be mustered, and answer for their respective actions within the county for that year, &c.

Sir Henry Sidney, in his instructions from Denbigh, 17th September, 1580, to his successor the L. D. Grey, how to proceed in his government, thus writes: "My Lord, I had forgotten three kinsmen of mine, Sir Edward More, Owen More, and Thomas More; one of them was my man, and now the Queen's; the other my Lord of Warwick's, and now a Knight; the third, my man still: I pray your Lordship let them know, that I forget them not." * He was afterwards knighted for his service against the Irish, by whom he was at length murdered in his castle of Castletown, and was succeeded there by his son,

* Sidney Letters, I. 282.

Fifth, Nicholas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. And,

Sir JOHN Moore, Knt. who, in 1599, held his castle of Croghan for the Queen; after which he was knighted, and made considerable additions to his estate; namely the town of Clonfert, by purchase from Anthony Marche; the town of Crutmulloghrosse, with 186 acres; the castle of Ratrummon, with 155 acres; and by virtue of the commission for the plantation and disposition of lands in the county of Leitrim, and the territory of Ely O Carrol, King James I. 23d April, 1622, granted to him and his heirs, the castle, town, and lands of Tullamoore, Killcruttin, and divers others, containing 1147 acres, glebe lands excepted, in the King's County, to hold in common socage as of the castle of Dublin; with a Tuesday market, and a fair on St. Peter's day at Tullamoore. He married Dorothy,* fifth daughter to Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and making his will 10th April, 1633, orders his body to be buried in the parish church of Croghan, in the sepulchre of his father, provided for his wife and children; and then leaves his blessing to his son Thomas, and his posterity; whom he enjoins, and charges upon the blessing of a loving father, and as he should answer to the contrary before the Majesty of God at the day of judgment, that he should not trouble, vex, or molest his mother, for, or concerning her jointure, or his brothers and sisters concerning their portions, but, to his uttermost power and ability, assist and comfort them, as became a natural brother to do. He appoints his wife and son, Wakeley, executors; and requests his noble kinsmen and friends, Charles, Lord Moore, Sir Robert Loftus, and Sir William Cooley (in whom he reposed most confidence and trust), to be overseers of his will and children; and prays his children, upon his blessing, to be governed and directed by them on all occasions that should concern their advancement, and especially in the disposition of themselves by marriage. He died 26th of that month, and had issue by her, who died 8th July, in same year, and was buried the 15th, fourteen children, who died in their infancy, and three sons and six daughters, who survived; viz,

First, Thomas,† his successor in estate.

Second, Gerald, who died in his youth.‡

Third, Adam of Croghan, who died unmarried, 10th November, 1636, and by his nuncupative will that day, left to his sister, Anne, 200l. and to his sisters, Thomasine and Elizabeth, 50l. a piece.§

Daughter Thomasine (by some said to be the second), was married to Thomas Wakeley, of Ballyburley, otherwise Wakeley's-Town, in the King's County, Esq.

Jane (by some made the eldest), married to Anthony O Dempsey, of Claneygawnan, in the Queen's County, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Terence O Dempsey, created Viscount of Clanmalier, 22d December, 1631), and by him, who died there in 1638, before his father, and was buried in the chapel of Killmolahy, she had Lieutenant-Colonel James O'Dempsey, who died childless; and Dorothy, who died young.

Mary,-married to Sir Matthew De Rinzy, otherwise De Rynzyt, Knt.

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* MSS. pedigrees penes, I. L. † Ulster's office. ‡ Id.
§ Ulster, and Prerogative office.

Sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Brent Moore, who in virtue of the commission for the plantation of Longford, passed patent 28th

Dorothy, first to Hamond Lestrange, of Castle-Strange, in the county of Roscommon, Esq. by whom she had Thomas, who left no issue; and Elizabeth, married to John Crofton, of Kilbrian, in the said county, Esq. second son to George Crofton, of the Moate, and brother to the last Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. Her second husband was Richard St. George, of Athlone, Esq. and by him, who died in April 1667, she had a daughter, Martha, married to Joseph Jackman, father by her of St. George Jackman, Attorney at law.

Elizabeth, married to James Wakeley, Gent.

Anne, alias Thomasine, to Nathaniel Huett.*

Thomas Moore, of Croghan, Esq. had a special livery of his estate, 18th June, 1634, for the fine of 100l. Irish; and in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had a confirmation, 11th July, 1638, of the castle and lands of Croghan, otherwise Castletown, otherwise young Cowlestown, Tullamoore, and all other his estate in the King's County, which was erected into the manor of Croghan, with liberty to impark 2000 acres, &c. And 19th March, 1639, the last Lord passed patent, for holding two fairs, 29th April, and 10th October, yearly, at Tullamore. In the parliament of 1634, he was member for Philipstown; married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ambrose Forth, of Cabragh, near Dublin, Knt. Judge of the Prerogative court, by Anne, daughter of ——— Cusack, of Lismullen, county of Meath, and by her, who remarried with Philip, youngest son of Sir Robert Digby, had two sons, and one daughter; viz. John, his heir; Ambrose,† who married the Lady Catherine Finch, youngest daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Winchelsea; and Anne, married to William Moore, of Tullavin, in the county of Cavan, Esq by whom she had Archibald, who left no issue by his wife, Catharine, daughter of ——— Cosby, Esq. and was succeeded by his half-brother, James; Anne, married to John Reader, Alderman of Dublin; and Margaret, to Charles Lyons, of Killeen, in the King's County, Esq. by whom she had John, of Muclough, King's County, Esq. who settled at Antigua; Charles; Thomas, and Edward, who died young; daughters, Elizabeth; Anne; Hester; and Margaret.‡

John Moore, Esq. who succeeded at Croghan, married the daughter of Sir William Sambach, Attorney-General of Ireland, and had three sons; Thomas; Ambrose, and Edward, who both died young; and two daughters; Margaret, married to Richard Woodfall; and Jane, to Geoffrey Lyons, of Killeen, aforesaid, by whom she had two daughters, Elizabeth; and Susan, married to Mr. Nisbett.

Thomas Moore, of Croghan, Esq. in April 1669, married Ellen, second daughter of Dudley Colley, of Castle-Carbery, in the county of Kildare, Esq. by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Warren, of Grangebegg, Esq. and by her, who died in 1727, had issue two sons, and eight daughters; viz. First, John, his heir. Second, Dudley (a gentleman of great hopes, who, being a strenuous assertor of the succession to the Crown in his present Majesty's family, became unfortunately, on that account, engaged in a duel with Cornet Castine, 25th August, 1714, in Jennyman's coffee house, London, when receiving a wound in his right-breast, he languished till 1st September, and then died, unmarried); daughters,

* MS. ped. ut antea. † Bill in chancery.

‡ Ulster's office, and MS. ped.

June, 1620, for the towns and lands of Clonkilly, Agheneskekine, &c. amounting to 400 acres arable and pasture, and 225 of wood

Catharine, Mary, Anne, and Jane also died unmarried; Elizabeth; Margaret, married Henry Vincent, fifth Lord Blayney; Diana or Catharine.*

John Moore, of Croghan, Esq. the elder son, was many years representative of the King's County in parliament; was called into the Privy-council by King George I. in 1714; and, for his firm attachment to the religion and laws of his country, and the succession of the illustrious house of Hanover, was advanced to the Peerage by privy seal, dated at St. James's 29th September, and by patent, at Dublin, 22d October, 1715, by the title of *Baron Moore, of Tullamoore.* And taking his seat 12th November following,† was two days after appointed one of the Lords to prepare an address of congratulation to the King, on his accession to the throne. July 6th, 1716, he was constituted a Commissioner or Keeper of the Great Seal, during the absence of the Lord Chancellor Middleton, as he was again 22d February, 1722; and 4th June, 1718, obtaining a reversionary grant, to him and his son, of Muster-Master-General, and Clerk of the Cheque of the armies and garrisons in Ireland, after the death or surrender of Matthew Penefather, Esq. a patent thereof passed the seal to them, 30th May, 1719, upon his resignation.

September 15th, 1697, he married, first, Mary, daughter of Elnathan Lum, Esq. Banker of Dublin (who died 23d May, 1708), and by her, who was baptized 7th November, 1681, and died 9th of that month, 1722, had two sons, and two daughters; Thomas, baptized 4th July, 1701, who died 6th May, 1717, and was buried at Tullamoore; Charles, his successor; Eleanor, buried at St. Peter's, 20th August, 1700; and Jane, married 27th January, 1724, to William Bury, of Shannon Grove, in the county of Limerick, Esq. Sheriff of that county in 1726; she deceased in Dublin 11th December, 1767, and was interred at St. Mary's, leaving issue by him five sons, and four daughters; viz. John (born 1st November, 1725, who married Catharine, daughter of —— Sadleir, of Sopewell-Hall, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and died 4th August, 1764, leaving issue Charles William, born June 30th that year, *who succeeded to the Earl's estates*, and was created *Baron Tullamoore*, 1797; and *Viscount*, 1800; and *Earl of Charleville*, in February 1806); Charles, born 7th December, 1726; William; Richard; and Thomas; daughters, Jane; Georgina (baptized 23d November, 1728, and married to Richard Hamilton, Esq. who succeeded his brother, Frederick, Lord Boyne); Mary, baptized 4th June, 1734; and Elizabeth. His Lordship's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Sankey, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, Esq. widow of Sir John King, Bart. and departing this life 8th September, 1725, was buried at Tullamoore, having no issue by her, who remarried with Brabazon, late Earl of Bessborough, and died 18th July, 1738.

Charles, the *second Lord Tullamore*, was born in 1712, received his education in Trinity College, Dublin; took his seat in parliament 7th December, 1733,‡ was of his Majesty's Privy-council, Governor of the King's County, and Muster-Master-General: he was created *Earl of Charleville*, in the King's County, by privy seal, dated 26th July, and by patent at Dublin, 16th September, 1758;‖

* Pedigree. † Lords Journals, II. 456.

‡ Lords Journals, III. 247.

‖ Rot. pat. de. A°. 32°. George II. 1ª. p. D. 37, 38.

and bog, in the said county; which by the commission of grace were regranted and confirmed to him and his heirs, 27th September, 1639.[k] He had issue, Brent, his heir, and three daughters; whereof, Elizabeth, was married to the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, Rector of Clounes, and Archdeacon of Clogher, and by him who died 1st March, 1640, had two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth. Brent Moore, Esq. after the restoration, was a Captain in the regiment of guards in Ireland; received a grant of lands, under the Acts of Settlement, in the county of Monaghan; married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Faithful Fortescue, Knt. widow of Thomas Burnet, of Ballyleck, in the said county, Esq. and dying 1st January, 1677, was buried the 5th in St. Peter's church, Drogheda, leaving Thomas, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Norbury, and died 2d September, 1684, having issue, Brent, his successor, and Elizabeth, second wife to Dacres Lennard Barret, of Bell-house, in Essex, Esq. whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married William Sloane, of Chelsea, Esq. Brent Moore, of Stormanstown, in the countyof Louth, Esq. in 1693, married Anne,

his Lordship took his seat in parliament 16th October, 1729,* and deceasing 17th February, 1764, without issue, the titles became extinct, but his estates, by special devise, devolved on his nephew, John Bury, Esq. abovementioned. 13th October, 1737, he married Hesther, only surviving child of James Coghill, LL.D. Register of the court of prerogative in Ireland; he was originally descended from John Coghill, or Cockhill, of Knaresborough, in the county of York, and was son of Sir John Coghill, Knt. LL.D. and Master in Chancery, by his wife, Hester, daughter of Tobias *Cramer*, of Ballyfoile, county of Kilkenny, Esq.: the said Sir John died in 1699, and left issue two sons; viz. Marmaduke, LL.D. Judge of the court of prerogative, Chancellor of the Exchequer, member of the Privy-council, and representative in parliament for the University of Dublin, he died unmarried 9th March, 1738, and was interred in the chapel of Drumcondra: James, abovementioned, was the younger son; he married Mary, sister to Thomas Pearson, Esq. of Beathmore, in the county of Meath, member of parliament for Ballyshannon, and Collector of the port of Drogheda, and deceased 4th September, 1734. Lady Charleville, sole heir to her father, married to her second husband, John Mayne, Esq. a Major in the army, who on his marriage assumed the name of Coghill; he served in the British parliament for the borough of Newport, was created a Baronet, 25th July, 1778,† and died 14th November, 1785. Her Ladyship survived him.‡

[k] Sidney's Letters, I. 282.

* Lords Journals, IV. 148. † Beatson's Index, pt I. 208.
‡ 1 Edit. IV. 217. 222.

daughter of Captain Peter Nottingham, of Ballyowen, in the county of Dublin, widow of Nicholas Gernon, of Miltown, in Louth, Esq.[l] and dying in 1722, was succeeded by a son of his own name.

Sir EDWARD Moore, Knt. *second son*, became heir to his cousin, Nicholas, of Cranbrooke and Wingmore, and, with his brothers, was the first of the family that *settled in Ireland*, in the *reign of Queen Elizabeth*;[m] a reign, noted in history for many signal and memorable events, wherein sir Edward had a large share, and so distinguished himself in her armies by his courage and conduct, that he was knighted in 1579 by Sir William Drury, L. J. not long before his Lordship's death, in the camp between Limerick and Kilmallock; and for his many eminent services, both at home and abroad, was rewarded by the Queen with a lease of the dissolved abbey of *Mellefont*, with its appurtenances, in the county of Louth,[n] which he made the principal place of

[l] Who, by deed dated 28th October, 1685, settled 600l. a year on her as a jointure, but if she married, only 60l. a year; and died at, or about Michaelmas 1682, leaving issue by her two sons, George, who died without issue, at Miltown, 4th November, 1693; and Peter, who died without issue, at Dromiskin, 1st August, 1692. (Rot. p. de. A°. 7°. Gul. III. 2ª. p. D.)

[m] Apparently in consequence of their connection with Sir Henry Sydney, the Lord Deputy, whose seat was at Penshurst, in Kent.

[n] The Queen, by instructions to the L. D. and Chancellor for the time being, dated at Westminster 24th October, 1565 (7 Eliz.), granted him a lease in reversion, for twenty-one years, of the dissolved monastery and lands, spiritual and temporal, of Mellefont, paying such reasonable fine within certain years, as to the L. D. and Council should seem convenient. Whereupon they made the following order: "Forasmuch as the said house and lands are situated near unto the borders of Ulster, and hath in all times of rebellion in those parts, been subject to the invasion of the enemy, and is not in such times defended from burning and spoil, but with such an excessive charge, as in a manner the whole commodity doth no more than bear the expenses of such a force as may defend it; and that in all such times the said Edward hath not shunned that place, but maintained hospitality plentifully; whereby he hath not only relieved many of her Majesty's servants and subjects, but defended the same lands, and thereby given an example to others, and a relief to the whole county of Louth: and for as much further as in the same instruction her Majesty's express pleasure is, that consideration be had to the situation of the place, adding these words, *That the house standeth upon the* Irish *country, and is chargeable to defend:* We have condescended, and by authority of the same instruction agreed, that the said Edward shall pay to her Majesty for a fine of his said lease in reversion, the sum of 45l. current money of this realm, the same to be paid at the feast of Easter, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1570; for payment whereof the said Edward shall with one sufficient suretie enter into

his residence, and where his posterity remained, till the late Earl of Drogheda removed to *Monasterevan*, or *Moore-Abbey*, in the county of Kildare, the seat of the late Viscount Loftus, of Elye, which descended to his Lordship, as heir to that family.

In the wars carried on for the reduction of the Earl of Tyrone, Sir Edward was a principal commander; and it is observed, that he and Sir Francis Stafford were, in 1599, the only English housekeepers in the county of Louth, all the lands being wasted by the Ulster rebels. To the general hosting at the hill of Tarah, 24th September, 1593, he and Sir Edward Brabazon brought three horsemen; and 10th March, 1601, he was constituted Constable of the fort of Philip's-town, with the fee of two shillings, Irish, a day for himself, with eight pence apiece for twelve footmen, during good behaviour, which upon his surrender, and in consideration of his services, and those of his son, Sir Gerald, was renewed to them 2d March, 1609, during their respectives lives.

He married, first, Mildred, daughter and coheir to Nicholas Clifford, of Chart, in Kent, Esq. and, secondly, Margery, daughter of William, fourth son of John Brabazon, of Eastwell, in the

Lande in the chancery, for the due answering thereof to her Majesty's use. Given at Dublin 1 June 1566, in the eighth year of her Highness's reign."

" H. Miden. Robt. Dillon. Francis Agarde.
" N. Bagnal. Tho. Cusake. James Bathe." *

He had accordingly a lease by patent, 20th June that year; and held also all the lands and temporalties of the hospital of St. John of Ardee, by lease, dated 25th July, 1579, for forty-one years from Michaelmas 1591; which were granted in fee to his son, Sir Gerald, as the monastery of Mellefont also was. King James likewise granted to him a lease of the hospital of Mounterconaught, in the county of Cavan, for twenty-one years, to commence 6th March, 1605, at the rent of 15d.; the hospital of Dromlomman, at the rent of 2s. and 6d.; and that of Ballylinch, at the rent of 3d.; all which premises, and such other lands as he held by lease, were granted in reversion 23d April, 1605, for sixty years more.

* Rather his widow; for in the Bishop of Clogher's MS. No 18, 4to. is this memorandum: That on Thursday the 30th of December, being St. Andrew's day, the worshipful Lady More, wife to the worshipful Sir Edward More, Knt. Bachelor, was buried in the cathedral church, called Christ Church, where was prepared a fair herse, covered with black bayes, and the outer rayles were covered with black cotton, and the said herse was well garnyshed with Scotchyons of her arms, and with the arms of all her four husbands; viz. Sir William Brabazon, Master Waren, Master Blondt, and Sir Edward More; and also with a great number of pencils of the several arms. The corpse of said Lady More, was worshipfully conducted from her place of Melivant unto the city of Dublin, and Ulster

* Rot. pat. de. Ao 12o Eliz. d. R. 4.

county of Leicester, Esq. the widow of Mr. Warren, and of Mr. Blount, and had issue four sons; viz.

First, HENRY, who married Mary, daughter of Francis Agarde, of Fawston, in Staffordshire, Esq. Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and an eminent person in Ireland during her reign, who lies buried in Christ-Church, Dublin, under a monument yet remaining; and died without issue by her, who after became the first wife of William Makewy, of Ballyneskeagh, in Meath, Esq.[p]

Second, Sir Gerald (commonly called Sir Garret Moore), created *Viscount Drogheda.*

Third, Sir John, who left no issue.

Fourth, William, of *Barmeath,* in the county of *Louth,* whose son and heir, Richard, married Anne, daughter of Patrick Cashell, of Dundalk, Gent. and dying 6th January, 1634, was interred in the church of Dysert, having had five sons and three daughters; viz. William (a Captain in the wars of 1641, who after the restoration had a warrant dated 13th December, 1660, to be a Captain of foot, and married Catharine, daughter of Garrett Cooley, of Ardree, Esq.); Garrett; George; Robert; James; Mary (married to George Waven, of Wavenstown, in Louth, Gent.) Elenor; and Maud.

Sir GARRET Moore, *second* son, *first Viscount Drogheda,* who succeeded his father at Mellefont, served under the Earl of Essex and the L. D. Mountjoy, in the war with Tyrone and the Spaniards; and in September 1599, when the Earl of Essex left the kingdom, had the command of one hundred foot at Ardee; with twenty-five horse at Kells and Navan. November 13th, 1600, he was with the L. D. at the fight of Carlingford against Tyrone, when his ensign was killed; and about the beginning of that month, 1602, was sent by the deputy into the Breny, where all the rebels submitted, and gladly received her Majesty's protection; Tyrone at the same time sending by Sir Garrett to the L.D.

King of Arms met the corpse 3 miles from Dublin, and wearing the Queen's coat of arms, brought the said corpse unto St. Catherine's church, and there it remained from Tuesday until Thursday aforesaid, and was then brought unto the said church of Christ Church. (Lodge.)

p Which William died 21st March, 1636, and was buried at Rathcor, leaving Francis Makewy, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Mulhussey, in Meath, Esq.; Catharine, married to Charles, son of Richard Perkins, of Athboy, Esq.; and Alice, to Andrew Pollard, of the county of Devon, Esq. (Lodge.)

an absolute submission to the Queen's mercy, bearing date 12th November. And the Queen dying 24th March, 1602, the news was imparted to the L. D. on the 27th, in the night, at Mellefont; and his Lordship being warranted by her Majesty's letters, to receive Tyrone to mercy, had upon the 24th commissioned, and the next day sent Sir Garret, and Sir William Godolphin, to treat with him. The said 27th they arrived at Charlemount, where Sir William staying for his troop of horse, Sir Garrett rode that night to Tulloghoge, and conferred with Tyrone, who being resolved to obey the Deputy's commands, accompanied them to Mellefont, and made a most humble submission in writing, which he presented publicly on his knees; and the Queen's death being proclaimed 3d April, he renewed his submission to King James, and in May attended the L. L. into England.[q]

On the 9th June, 1603, he and William Moore, of Barmead, and Brent Moore, had the grant of a pardon for all treasons and other offences; 20th of the same month, he was made Seneschal of the county of Cavan, and town of Kells; and 22d November, 1609, Constable of the castle of Philipstown, for his life and *that* of Edward, his son. In the parliament of 1613, he was member for the borough of Dungannon; 20th May, 1615, appointed of council to the president of Munster; and 8th July, same year, he was rated 100 marks for the subsidy then granted to the King.

q The castle and lands of Ballyscanlan, Krivagh, and divers others which had been granted 10th July, 1599, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Sir Gerald purchased the same 26th November, 1600; and 22d January, 1610, had a grant of 1000 acres, called Ballymonehon, in the barony of Orier, and county of Armagh. By patent, dated 4th June, 1612, he had a confirmation in fee of the Abbey of Mellefont, with all its appurtenances, the Priory of Duleeke, the Hospital of St. John Baptist of Ardee, the manor of Shenlis, the monastery of Gallen, with many other lands and hereditaments; and the rectories and tithes of Duleeke, Killcarvan, Eight-Castles, Moorechurch, Stamullen, Cloneallway, Ardcathe, Tymoll, Macestown, Dowth, Rathkenny, Killmessane, Rathconnel, Castletown, Killowane, Croyaneston, Kilcowle, Hollywood, the Grallach, the Naul, Cowloge, St. Mary and St. Peter, in Drogheda, Julianstown, Mullengar, and Maghericloo, in Ferine, in the counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Monaghan, and King's County. And his Majesty having granted, 21st February, 1610, to Henry King, Gent. one great house, called *the Fermory*, &c. in or near Dublin, parcel of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey; whose interest by mean conveyance being passed to Sir Gerald Moore, the King, lest any imperfection might make the said patents defective, was pleased to grant him a new one, 9th February, 1619, of the Abbey of Mellefont, and all the aforesaid premises, which were very large, to hold in common socage, at the yearly rent of 694l. 0s. 3d. 2q. Irish, twenty pecks of corn, and to furnish and maintain two horsemen, and one archer for ever.

In 1616, Sir Garrett was Captain of twenty-five horse at 4s. a day; and his Majesty taking into consideration his great and manifold services to the crown, was pleased, in testimony of the favour he bore him, to create him and his heirs male, *Baron Moore, of Mellefont*, by privy seal, dated at Newmarket, 15th February, 1615,[r] and by patent, at Dublin, 20th July, 1616; the day after which (being Sundy), his Lordship and the Lord Ardee, was so created by the Deputy, after a sermon preached in St. Patrick's cathedral by Dr. James Usher, then Chancellor of that cathedral, from these words, Acts xvii. 11. *There were more noblemen than they which were at* Thessalonica. By privy seal, dated at Westminster 5th January, 1621,[s] the King thus writes, "Whereas we did not long since give a royal testimony to the world of the gracious opinion we had conceived of our right trusty and well-beloved Sir Garrett Moore, of Mellefonte, whereby, for the eminency of his own virtues, and the good services done both by himself and his ancestors to our Crown, we were pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Baron of that our realm; forasmuch as his accustomed zeal and integrity to our service, together with his porte and carriage since that honour was conferred upon him, have made him in our princely judgment worthy of a greater, we are therefore pleased to create him a Viscount of that kingdom; these are therefore to require you, &c." He was accordingly created *Viscount Moore, of Drogheda*, by patent, 7th February, 1621.[t]

The L. D. Falkland making a progress to oversee the late plantations, and to settle the government in those remote parts, for the administration of justice, preservation of peace, and other causes touching his Majesty's special service, the Lord Drogheda was appointed, 15th July, 1624, one of the commissioners and

[r] In which his Majesty thus writes: "Forasmuch as it hath been observed in the regimen of all states, that nothing doth more excite and inflame the minds of men to the love of virtue and honourable courses, neither that any means is more powerful to quicken the endeavours of such as are employed in any service, to deserve well therein, than when they see rewards and preferment, with places and titles of honour, to be conferred upon such persons as are accounted to be men of eminent virtue and action, either in civil or martial administration of public affairs. We do therefore let you know, that we have taken into our consideration, the great and manifold services, performed to us and our crown, by our trusty and well beloved subject, Sir Geratt Moore, of Mellefont, Knt. and in testimony of the favour we bear him, and of our gracious accepting of those his faithful endeavours in our service, we have thought fit to advance him to the state and dignity of a Baron of that kingdom." (Lodge, and Rolls.)

[s] Rot. Ao 19° Jac. 1. 2da p. D.

[t] Idem. facie.

keepers of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during his absence. His Lordship married Mary,[u] daughter of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, in the county of Kildare, Knt. and dying at Drogheda, 9th November, 1627,[x] æt. 67, was interred in St. Peter's church there, 13th of December, having had issue by her (who remarried with Sir Charles Wilmot, created Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, 4th January, 1620; Lord President of Connaught; and Privy Counsellor to King James and Charles I. and she deceasing 3d June, 1654, was buried, 3d July, by her first Lord), seven sons, and five daughters; viz.

First, Sir EDWARD Moore, Knt. who in the parliament of 1613, was member for Charlemount, but died before his father, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Vaughan, of Golden-Grove, in Wales, Esq. an only daughter, Letitia, born in 1615 (being twelve years and a half old at her grandfather's death), whose fortune was 4000l.[y]

Second, Sir THOMAS Moore, knighted by Sir Oliver St. John, on whom and his heirs, Sir Francis Rooe, of Mountjoy, by deed of feoffment, 3d June, 1616, settled the manor of Rooe, &c. in the county of Tyrone, containing 1000 acres, in reversion after the decease of him and his wife, Margery. He married the Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard, the first Earl of Cork, by whom he had no issue,[z] and dying 1st December, 1623, æt. 30 (having been but a short time married), was buried 4th in St. Patrick's, Dublin,[a] and his Lady remarried with Robert, Lord Digby.[b]

Third, Sir Charles Moore, *who succeeded to the honours.*

Fourth, Sir James Moore, of *Ardee*, Knt. who married[c] Jane,[d]

u Ulster's Office.

x Inq. post ejus mortem, which mentions his sons according to their seniority, and that Sir Edward, and Sir Thomas were dead without issue.

y Decree in Chancery. z Ulster's Office. a Id.

b See that Title. c Ulster's Office.

d This Lady, Jane Moore, of Ardee, deposed, 1st March, 1641-2, that "when the rebellion began, she was seised in her demesne, as of freehold for her life, of certain lands and tithes, in the county of Louth, for her jointure, of the yearly rent of 377l. 8s. and that her daughter, Alice, held certain lands and tithes, in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, assigned unto her for her portion, till she received thereout 2000l. the said lands being worth 500l. a year; from all which lands she and her daughter were expelled and deprived by the rebels; and when the rebellion began, she had owing to her 90l. debts, and 200l. for rents; all which she was persuaded she had lost, and was deprived of by the rebellion, her debtors being rebels themselves." (Lodge.)

third daughter of Edward, the first Lord Blayney, and died 27th February, 1639,[e] having had three daughters; Anne, Alice,[f] and Jane, who all died young; and his widow remarried with Sir Robert Sterling, Knt.[g]

Fifth, Arthur, of *Dunmoghan*, in the county of Louth, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John King of Boyle, and dying 9th April, 1635, left two sons; Charles, then six years old, who died without issue; and John,[h] who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Honeywood, of Pett, in Kent. by whom he had two sons; John; and Henry, who died childless. John Moore, Esq. the elder son, seated at Drumbanagher, in the county of Armagh, served in parliament for the borough of Charlemount; and married, first, Catharine, fourth daughter of Patrick Savage, of Portaferry, in the county of Down, Esq. by whom he had two daughters; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of William, Viscount Charlemount, and by her had four sons, and two daughters; viz. First, William-Henry, his heir. Second, John, born 21st December, 1726. Third, James (of Liverpool, Merchant, who 20th July, 1753, married Anne, daughter of —— Hawtrey, of Waterford, and niece to the late Richard-Chapel Whaley, of Whaley-Abbey, county of Wicklow, Esq. Fourth, Arthur, born 2d December, 1734; Mary, born 21st February, 1727, deceased; and Sarah, born 20th July, 1733. He made his will 30th March, 1749 (proved 30th May, 1752), and in pursuance thereof was interred in the church of Kellevy. William Henry, born 26th December, 1725, succeeded at Drumbanagher, 1st May, 1752, and 20th October following, married to his first cousin, Anne, daughter of Rev. Charles Caulfeild, of Castle-Stewart, county of Tyrone.[i]

Sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Moore, who was an officer in the army for the reduction of Ireland, and in 1654, had a pension from the then government of 10s. a week, and five of his brothers, Lord Moore's children, had 3l. 17s. a week, which was continued in 1665, out of the district of Trim. He died unmarried, in September 1662, and left his estate by will, dated 13th September, and proved 14th October, to his sister, Blaney, and to his brother, John, whom he appointed executors.

Seventh, John, on whom the aforesaid Sir Francis Rooe, by another deed of feoffment, dated 31st May, 1616, settled all his leases and farms, goods and chattels after his decease; except the

[e] Decree in Chancery. [f] MS. ped. [g] Decree in Chancery.
[h] Inq. taken at Armagh, 18th August, 1635. [i] Collections.

eight townlands called Desert-Crieff, being church lands, in the county of Tyrone. And after his wife's decease, the said eight townlands to the use of the said John Moore, during the interest then in being.

Ursula was married to Sir Nicholas White, of Leixlip, in the county of Kildare, Knt. (grandson of Sir Nicholas White, of St. Catharine's, Master of the Rolls), and had issue two sons; Nicholas, and Arthur.

Frances,[k] to Sir Roger Jones, of Dollardstown, in Meath, Knt. and died 23d November, 1620, having issue, Arthur, Thomas, and Margaret.

Anne, to Sir Faithful Fortescue, of Dromiskyn, in the county of Louth, died 5th September, 1634, and was buried in St. Patrick's.

Eleanor, to Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and L. J. of Ireland, and in 1617, made Baron of the Exchequer, in England. She lies buried with him (who died 6th January, 1638), in the chancel of Egham church, under a fine monument, with this inscription to her memory:

The Lady Ellenor Denham, second wife of the
said Sir John Denham, and one of the daughters
Of Sir Garrett Moore, Knight, Lord Baron of
Mellifont in the kingdom of Ireland, whom he
married during his service in Ireland in the
Place of Chief Justice there, and by whom he
had issue a sonne,[l] now living, and a daughter
Interred with her, of whom she died in
Child-Bed.
Et quæ fuit Mitis et Mansueta,
Pia, Casta, et Formosa, nunc in
Pulvere dormit. Ecce non habes
Unde gloriaris, nisi Jesum Christum.

Jane, some time Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry, Lord Blayney.

Charles, the *second Viscount Drogheda*, was twenty-four

k MS. pedig. penes J. Lodge.

l The son was Sir John Denham, the Poet, surveyor to the works of King Charles II. and author of the celebrated poem of *Cooper's Hill*; he died in March 688. (Lodge.)

years of age at his father's death,[m] and 13th August, 1628, appointed one of the commissioners for the granting anew of the escheated lands in Ulster;[n] was present in parliament 14th July, 1634;[o] and 24th, was appointed one of the committee of grievances, and for taking into consideration such acts as were fit to be propounded to be passed, and such statutes as, being in force, were fit to be repealed; he was again present 4th November, the first day of the second session, at which time he was of the Privy-council, and a member of the committees for grievance and privileges.[p] In 1640, he was Captain of sixty-three carbines, with the pay of 11. 4s. a day, and five spare horses, at two shillings a day each; and from the breaking out of the rebellion to the time of his death, acted with great resolution and vigour against the abettors of it.

His Lordship, 26th October, upon the first discovery of the rebellion, having notice of the imprisonment of his sister, Blayney, and her children, with the surprizal of her castle, the towns and castles of Newry, Carrickmacross, Charlemount, Monaghan, Tanderagee, Mountjoy, Cloghwoter, Dungannon, and many other places of strength in the North, he went from Mellefont to Drogheda, in the midst of the night, with his troop of sixty-six horse, very completely provided, and on his arrival summoning the mayor and aldermen, excited them to a speedy and vigorous preparation for their defence, who gave him indeed fair promises, but their actions being no way correspondent (not above forty men, very ill armed, being mustered by the town), he advertised the state, of the bad condition, and imminent danger the place was in; which it was not possible to preserve without further strength, both of horse and foot; for, should the enemy make any sudden approach, or attempt to surprize the town, he found such poor preparations for defence within, such apparent signs of disloyalty, and all things in so desperate a confusion, that, with his best endeavours, he should not be able to give a good account of the place. However, he was so far from being discouraged, that conceiving his presence necessary, he removed his family thither; prepared some old ordnance for use, and had them mounted; the

[m] Inq. post mortem patris.

[n] In virtue of the commission of grace, he had a release and confirmation, 20th September, 1639, of all his estates in the counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Monaghan, and King's County, with licence to impark 4000 acres, free warren, and many other privileges.

[o] Lords Journals, I. 2. [p] Idem. I. 27.

walls repaired; and the ditch scoured; but finding *all* ineffectual without further succour, he rode to Dublin in a dark night, and so effectually represented both the weakness and importance of Drogheda, offering in the council-chamber this very exemplary motion, to augment his own troop to 100 horse, and to raise 100 foot at his own charges, that he obtained a promise of speedy succour; the state in a few days raised a regiment of 1000 foot, and placed them under the command of Sir Henry Tichburne, who had a commission of government for the town, with which he arrived 4th November; and in the mean time, Captain Seafowle Gibson, having a commission and arms for 120 men, raised them in Drogheda in the space of two hours, who that very night were set on the watch, and kept to so hard duty, that his Lordship and the Captain watched ten nights successively, and in several sallies killed 200 rebels, and took eighty prisoners, of whom six only suffered death.

His Lordship made another journey to Dublin, to be present at the second session of the parliament, which sat 4th November; and generously offered (seeing Sir Henry Tichburne's regiment was not sufficient to secure the town), to raise and clothe 600 men; to make fourteen independent companies at Drogheda a complete regiment, by which the whole county of Louth might possibly have been secured; but this offer was not accepted. However, his affections to the King, and detestation of the rebellion, were so fully discovered to the rebels, by these earnest and noble offers, that, taking the advantage of his absence, they sat down before his house of Mellefont, on Sunday, 24th November, with 1300 foot, intending to surprize it; which (after a very brave defence, so long as their powder lasted, from the few left to guard it, consisting only of twenty four musketeers and fifteen horsemen), was entered with great cruelty and slaughter of the foot, who yielded on quarter (the horse vigorously charging through the enemy, got safe to Drogheda), and Colonel Coll Mac-Brian Mac-Mahon, with his soldiers, destroyed and carried away of goods and cattle to the amount of 2000l. and killed twenty-eight of his Lordship's servants, the most of whom they would not suffer to be buried.

The rebels, to the number of 1400, 30th November, besieged Drogheda, which they reduced to extreme distress; forcing them to subsist on the flesh of dogs, cats, and other animals; and 12th January, by the assistance of their Popish friends in the town, having made a breach in an obscure part of the wall, 500 of them

marched, at four o'clock in the morning, so far into the town, that thinking it their own, they alarmed the governor by a great shout, who running down stairs with his pistols in his hands, and being seasonably joined by the Lord Moore with fifteen horse, they put them to flight, with the loss of above 200, and some officers; which, with other successful sallies, so dispirited the Irish, that they drew off with great loss, before the Earl of Ormond, who intending to raise the siege, marched out of Dublin.

March 1st, with Sir John Borlace, in a sally he took the castle of Colpe; and 5th, routed his ungrateful tenants near Tullaghallan, on the north side of Drogheda, with the slaughter of seven officers, and near 400 soldiers; taking prisoners, Captain Rory Mac-Arte Mac-Cross Mac-Mahon, and Barnewall, of Ratheskett, with good store of arms, whereby the siege of Drogheda was raised, and the garrison was at leisure to visit the enemy's quarters; in this action he exposed his person to great danger, and being known, was surrounded by about 200 of the enemy, who endeavoured to seize him, crying out, *This is my Lord Moore*, when he had but seven horse in his company, the rest being engaged at a distance; yet he retreated not, but charging them, many were killed, and the rest scattered.

On the taking of Dundalk soon after (in which he had a share), Sir Henry Tichburne was left with a sufficient force to preserve it, and the present government of Drogheda was committed to his Lordship; at which time the Earl of Ormond, in a council of war, resolved to prosecute the rebels; but that Lord being summoned to Dublin on affairs of great importance, the work fell wholly on the Lord Moore and the Governor, who were recruited with four companies of 1000 foot, two troops of 200 horse, and two pieces of battery; so that 21st March he burned the country about Slane; entered Ardee the 23d, with the slaughter of about 400 Irish, his Lordship doing much execution with his own hand; and being certified that 1300 rebels were fortifying the town of Navan, he marched the 25th, early in the morning, with 200 horse, some dragoons and musqueteers, drew up within half pistol shot of the gates, killed twenty men, fired the country, and returned with a large supply of cows, and 600 sheep.

The King,[q] by privy seals dated at York, 30th June, and at Stoneley Abbey, 20th August, 1642, constituted him governor of

[q] Rot. Can. 18, 19, 20 Car. I. f. R. 5.

the county of Louth, and barony of Slane, whereof he had a grant by commission, 10th September,[r] with the fee of 10s. a day, and power to prosecute all rebels, traitors, &c. in consideration, as his Majesty expressed himself, "That to the hazarding himself, and the loss of all his estate, he had contributed very much, as well before as during the siege of Drogheda, to the preservation of that town, and performed many other acceptable services there, since the beginning of that detestable rebellion, towards the suppression thereof, for his better encouragement to proceed chearfully in the said service, and to the end he might be the better enabled thereunto."

In August same year, with 1500 men, and four pieces of cannon, he took the strong castle of Seddan, with the slaughter of 500 men, whereupon the Lords Gormanston and Netterville, quitted the fort of Nobber, and the castle of Newtown; by which the counties of Louth and Meath were cleared of the enemy. But after performing many brave and signal services, he lost his life, 7th August, 1643, at Portlester, in Meath, by a cannon-shot, as he was upon an eminence, giving directions for the assault.

He married Alice,[s] younger daughter of Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, and by her (who broke her leg near the foot, by a fall from her horse, occasioned by a sudden grief arising on the first sight of St. Peter's church in Drogheda, where her dear Lord lay buried, on Wednesday, 10th June, 1649, and dying 13th, of a gangrene, was that night buried by him in the family tomb), he had five sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Henry, his successor.

Second, John, who died young.

Third, Garret Moore, of *Ardee*, Esq. an officer for the reduction of Ireland before 5th June, 1649; after *that* was brought about by the parliament, he was permitted, 9th March, 1654, to compound for his estate, at two years and six months purchase, amounting to 1023l. 16s. and died without issue in 1665.[t]

[r] Rot. Can. (and not 12th Sep. as generally asserted), and decree 2d July, 1695, N° 7, in which the settlement of his estate, and maintenance and fortunes of his children, dated 22d February, 1637, leading the uses of four several recoveries in Hilary Term 1634, is set forth.

[s] Ulster's Office.

[t] He made his will 17th January, 1664 (proved 13th November, 1665), wherein he calls himself, the second son of Charles, late Lord Viscount of Drogheda: and being possessed, for many hundred years to come, of the site of the late priory of St. John of Ardee, he devised the same, in case of his death without

Fourth, Randle, also of *Ardee*, who married, first, Jane, elder daughter of Edward, the second Earl of Meath; and, secondly, Priscilla, daughter of ——— Armitage, Esq. having issue by the former, Edward, buried at St. Catharine's, Dublin, 8th October, 1666; Brabazon; and Mary, married to William, Viscount Duncannon. He was attainted by King James's parliament 7th May, 1689, when his estate of 500*l.* a year, was seized and sequestered. Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, Esq. and of Mount-Terrible, in the county of Monaghan, died 13th August, 1721, having issue by Susannah his wife, whose will was proved 16th January, 1737, three sons, and three daughters; William; Edward; Randle, of Mount-Terrible, who became heir; Mary, married to Mr. Cunningham; Hannah, to Packenham Smith, of Stonetown, in the county of Louth; and ———, to Rev. Philip Gayer, of Carrickfergus.

Fifth, Adam, who died 27th May, 1666, and was buried in St. Peter's, at Drogheda, leaving Randle, his heir.

Mary, born in 1631, was married in December 1648, to Hugh, Viscount Montgomery.

Sarah, married in 1653 to William, Viscount Charlemount.

Anne, born in 1634, and married in 1657, to Thomas Caulfeild, Esq.[u]

Lettice, born after her father's death, 15th January, 1643,[x] was married, 1st July, 1661, to Hercules Davis, Esq. son and heir to John Davis, of Carrickfergus, Esq.[y]

Henry, the *third Viscount*, and *first Earl of Drogheda*, upon his father's death, was recommended by the Earl of Ormond, to succeed him in his employments; whereupon the King, by war-

issue, to his executors, to discharge out of the first yearly profits, all his debts, funeral expenses, and legacies; remainder to his brother, Randle, for life, remainder of part to the Lady Jane Moore, his wife; remainder of the whole to the said Randle; and in case he left females, 1000*l.* to be raised thereout if one daughter, and 1800*l.* if more than one; remainder to such person as should be second son of his brother, Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and his heirs male; remainder to the said Earl, his executors, administrators, and assigns. Appointed his brother, Randle, and Lady Jane his wife, executors; gave to his dear brother, Adam Moore, all his (1649), arrears, and the bond of Anthony Townly and George Gregory, for 500*l.* and gave his ten months arrears to be disposed of by his brother, Randle, to his servants. (Lodge, and Prerogative Office.)

[u] Decree in Chancery, 1657.

[x] In a decree, dated 2d July, 1695 (No. 7), she is said to be about six months old at her father's death, but afterwards, in the same decree, she is said to have attained the age of sixteen years on 15th January, 1659; which proves her to be born 15th January, 1643. (Collections.)

[y] See Lord Granard, *postea*.

rant, dated at Oxford, 8th October, and by commission[z] at Dublin, 13th January, 1634, gave him his troop of horse, and the government of the counties of Meath and Louth, the barony of Slane, and town of Dundalk, all the forces and inhabitants within the same, power to execute martial law, and the fee of 10s. sterling a day, from the date of the commission. On 11th January, 1642-3, he was chosen one of the commissioners, to receive the propositions of the Irish confederate recusants; and in 1645, repairing to the court in England, the King (he being under age), favoured him with a special livery of his estate. In 1647, upon the surrender of the government to the English parliament, he had the command of a regiment given him, with which, in 1649, he helped to reduce the kingdom: his estate was afterwards sequestered by the parliament; but, upon his petition, 8th April, 1653, he was permitted to enjoy one full third part thereof, and to receive the issues and profits till further order, paying contribution and other country charges; also, upon his further setting forth, that his estate was extended for the satisfaction of a debt to Walter Burrowes, and others, and liable to several other burthens, whereby he was reduced, and like to continue in a very sad and distressed condition, without any manner of relief for the support of himself and family; the government, 10th October, 1653, ordered, that his house of Mellefont, the park, with the deer therein, and 300 acres of land, in such places next adjoining and lying close together, as he should chuse, should be exempted from the power of such extents, for the maintenance of himself and family. And further, upon his petition touching a composition for his estate, an order of reference was directed, 10th January, 1654, to the commissioners general of the revenue, requiring them to consider thereof; who returned, that the total of his yearly estate did amount to 408*l.* 15*s.* and that the yearly quit-

[z] The commission runs thus: To our right trusty and well beloved cousin, Henry, Lord Moore, Lord Viscount of Drogheda, greeting. Know ye, that we being most tenderly sensible of the great loss we sustain in the person of our cousin Henry-Charles, Viscount Moore, your father, late slain in our service, whose unfortunate death is not more truly lamented in these kingdoms than by ourself, who have taken special notice of his worth and valour! and we conceiving it fit, as an expression of our valuation of so noble and deserving a personage, to take into our royal care you, the now Lord Viscount Moore, his son, who hath here given us proof of your zeal to our service, and hopefulness to become a true follower of your said father's steps and worth, to succeed him in the charge he bore in this kingdom; have, for the reasons aforesaid, and for your encouragement to do us like acceptable services, constituted, &c.

rents payable thereout were 611 l. 3 s. 6 d. that he might be admitted to compound for the remainder, being 3476 l. 11 s. 6 d. at two years purchase, amounting to 6953 l. 3 s. And his Lordship returning his personal estate to be worth 200 l. only, he was to pay 20 l. for that by way of fine, for which he had an order of composition, 5th February, to pay the same as follows; viz. 2000 l. on 1st August, 1654; 2000 l. 1st February, 1655; 2000 l. 1st August, 1656; and 973 l. 3 s. at or before the end of two years from 1st February, 1654.

January 20th, 1656, he was made *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth; after the restoration (19th February, 1660), Captain of a troop of horse, Governor of Drogheda, and of the aforesaid county; and for his services and affections to the King and his country, was advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Drogheda*, by patent dated 14th June, 1661. In the parliament of that year, 1st July, his Lordship, with others, was appointed to take into consideration the smallness of the salaries of the judges, and masters of the chancery, and the fees of the several officers of the courts, and to report what regulations were fit to be made. On the 17th, he reported that the committee found the fees of the judges and masters in chancery to be inconsiderable, and therein had made such an addition as might make their maintenance comfortable, and answerable to that dignity and trust which his Majesty had given unto them. On the 23d, he was joined with the Lords Howth and Kingston, to join with a committee of the House of Commons, in a request to the L. Lieutenant for licence to transplant wool into England as formerly, in order to remedy the great inconveniencies that arose to the trade of Ireland, by obstructing the same.[a] On 22d May, 1662, he was one of the Commissioners entrusted for satisfying the personal arrears of the commissioned officers who had served the Kings Charles I. and II. in Ireland, before 5th June, 1649, as he was again 26th October, 1675; and 20th October, 1663, made *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth.[b]

[a] Lords Journals, I. 255. 263. 266.

[b] Three thousand acres of profitable lands in the barony of Dundalk, having been granted by the usurped powers to Robert Reynolds, of the Middle Temple, Esq. and the King highly *resenting* the many loyal and faithful services of his Lordship and his father, held himself concerned in honour and justice, to grant him some marks of his grace and favour; and therefore, 19th September, 1663, granted to him and his heirs all the said premises, wherein were contained, the castle, town, and lands of Ballregan, at the yearly rent of 39 l. 1 s. 2 d.

His Lordship married Alice,[c] fifth daughter of William, Lord Spencer, of Worm-Leighton (sister to Henry, created Earl of Sunderland), by the Lady Penelope Wriothesley his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Southampton, and sister to Earl Thomas, Lord High Treasurer of England,[d] who died in 1667; and deceasing 11th January, 1675, had issue three sons, and three daughters; viz.

First, Charles; and, Second, Henry, successive Earls of Drogheda.

Third, William-Hamilton Moore, Esq. (who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of the South, and widow of William, the third Earl of Meath, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born 4th June, 1668.)

Lady Alice (first married in May 1667, to Henry Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrassil, who died in January 1675; secondly, in 1676, to John, Lord Bargany, of Scotland; by neither of whom she had issue, and died in Roscommon-House, Dublin, 26th December, 1677.)

Lady Mary (married, first, to William Ramsay, the third Earl of Dalhousie; secondly, to John, the second Lord Ballenden, both Peers of Scotland; and, thirdly, to Samuel Collins, Esq. M. D. who left her a widow in April 1710, she deceasing 17th March, 1725.)

Lady Penelope, who married Randal, Lord Slane, and lies buried in the east chapel of the *Hermitage*, on the south side of the town of Slane, over the banks of the *Boyne*, under a large raised tomb, on which are engraven the arms of her father and mother.[e]

[c] After the troubles of 1688 were ended, her Ladyship preferred a petition to King William, setting forth, that she had lost the benefit of her jointure, being 1000l. a year for three years, the loss of which, being all she had to live on, had reduced her to a very low condition, and prayed to have a grant of such debts as were due to her grandson, Lord Slane, when she was his guardian, out of the estates of Randal, Marquess of Antrim, and Sir John Fleming, Knt. whereupon, she had a grant, 15th October, 1694, of 2000l. out of the said debts, upon the report of Sir Richard Levinge, Solicitor General (to whom her petition was referred), that she had lost upwards of 2500l. and that the said Lord Slane, being indicted and outlawed of high treason, his real estate was granted to Godart, Earl of Athlone; but not the personal estate. (Lodge.)

[d] Decree dated 2d July, 1695, No. 7.

[e] And this inscription:

This is the cost of Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, and Dame Alice Spencer his wife, whose daughter, Penelope Moore, is second

CHARLES, *the second Earl of Drogheda*, was appointed, January 2d,[f] 1676, *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth; and married in 1669,[g] Letitia-Isabella, daughter of John Robartes, Earl of Radnor, then Lord Robartes, Baron of Truro, and L. L. of Ireland, by whom he had two daughters; Isabella, buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, 8th July, 1673; and Alice, buried there 18th October, 1664; and his Lordship dying in Dublin, 18th June, 1679,[h] without surviving issue by her (who remarried with William Wychesley, Esq. *the Dramatic Poet)*, his brother

HENRY became *the third Earl of Drogheda*. He assumed the surname of *Hamilton*, as heir to the Earl of Clanbrassil,[i] and before his succession to the honours, lived at *Tully*, in the county of Kildare. In King Charles II's reign he was a cornet of horse, and 3d July, 1679, made *C. Rot.* of the counties of Louth and Meath; as he was, 1st April, 1686, of Meath and the Queen's County, by King James II. of whose Privy-council he was sworn 28th February, 1684; and by whose parliament, in 1689, he was attainted, and had his estate sequestered. After the Prince of Orange's landing in England, his Lordship and the Earl of Roscommon were appointed Colonels to raise men for the service of Ireland, and at the taking of Carrickfergus, 26th August, 1689,

wife to Randal, Lord Baron of Slane. The said Dame Alice Spencer, was daughter to William, Lord Baron of Worm-Layton (whose son being killed at Newbury, in his Majesty's service, was before, by Charles I. his said Majesty, created EARL OF SUNDERLAND.) Mother to the said Dame Alice, was Penelope Wriothesley, daughter of Henry, Earl of Southampton, whose brother, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, son to the said Henry, was created Lord High Treasurer of England, and died anno 1667. This monument was erected by Randal, Lord Baron of Slane, married, first, to Elenor Barnewall, who here is interred, daughter to Sir Richard Barnewall, of Crickstown, Knt. and Bart. and after to the Lady PENELOPE MOORE, daughter to HENRY MOORE, Earl of DROGHEDA, anno 1667.

[f] Rot. Can. 29° Car. II. 4ª. pars. f.

[g] Articles dated 28th October, 1669, whereby St. Mary's abbey and lands, to the value of 800 l. per annum, were settled as a jointure; 4000 l. being his wife's fortune; 20°, 21° Car. II. 3ª. p. f. R. 44.

[h] Decrees, 2d July, 1695, No. 7.

[i] Henry, Earl of Clanbrassil, by his will, dated 27th March, 1664, devised all his real estate to his wife, and her heirs; which she bequeathed to her brother, Henry, Earl of Drogheda; who, after an expensive law-suit, sold his interest therein, by deeds of lease and release, dated 17th and 18th February, 1679, for 2400 l. to Sir Hans Hamilton, Bart. and James Hamilton, of Bangor, Esq.

commanded a regiment of foot, with which he was at the battle of the Boyne; 9th August, 1690, he led the advance-guard on the first approach of the army to the siege of Limerick, when discovering some of the enemy on the top of a hill, three miles distant from the town, he drove them under the very walls; and at the general attack (the 27th), half his Lordship's grenadiers entered the breach, and were actually in the town, but the regiments appointed to *second* them, having no orders to proceed farther than the counterscarp, stopped there; by which means the Irish, who were running from the walls, seeing but a few men enter, rallied, and beat the grenadiers back with great loss; 30th of that month the siege was raised, and the King departing for England, his Lordship was sworn (1st December), one of his Privy-council, and on the following day he signed the proclamation, forbidding any trade to be carried on with France, or any correspondence to be holden with the French King or his subjects. He took his seat in parliament 5th October, 1692.[k]

The company of the Royal Fishery of Ireland being incorporated, 3d March, 1691, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and twelve committees, to be called the courts of assistants of the said company, his Lordship was one of the first members thereof;[l] and 10th July, 1696, was constituted one of the L. J. of the kingdom; he continued in the command of his regiment, until the disbanding of it in 1698, when the King ordered the colonels of the disbanded regiments to have 8s. a day, in consideration of their faithful service. In 1699, his Lordship, Francis Annesley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, Henry Langford, Sir Francis Brewster, and Sir Richard Levinge, were constituted commissioners to take account of the forfeited estates in Ireland; for his services in which capacity, the sum of 1000l. was given him (7th March), by the Commons of England. He was again sworn one of the L. J. 4th April, 1701, as he was a third time, 22d December that year, and was of the Privy-council to Queen Anne. In July 1675, he married Mary,[m] second daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newland, near Dublin, Bart. sister to Arthur, Lord Ranelagh; made his will, 25th May, 1713, and dying 7th June,

[k] Lords Journals, I. 447.

[l] June 29th, 1693, he had the grant of a Friday market and four fairs, to be held at Tully, in the county of Kildare, upon 17th March, 15th July, 6th October, and 21st December, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings.

[m] MS. pedigree.

1714, had issue by her, who died in Dublin, 10th May, 1726, eight sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Charles, Lord Moore, heir apparent.

Second, Arthur, baptized 25th April, 1678, died without issue.

Third, Rev. Dr. Henry Moore, baptized 11th February, 1681, was Rector of Malpas and Wilmslow, in Cheshire, and married Catharine, only daughter of Sir Thomas Knatchbull, of Mersham-Hatch, in Kent, Bart. widow of Sir George Rooke, Vice-admiral of England, and by her (who died in London, 19th August, 1755), he had three sons, and one daughter; viz. First, Henry, born in 1709, who died in 1730. Second, Thomas Moore, born in 1716, D.D. (of Slow-Hall, county of Norfolk, and Rector of Frampton-Cotterell, in the county of Gloucester, who, 15th May, 1753, married the daughter of William Lay, of Downham, in Norfolk, Esq.) Third, John, who was an Admiral, and created an English Baronet, March 4th, 1766.[n] And Mary, married in December 1759, to Rev. Poulter Forrester, grandson of James Forrester, Esq. of Bradfield, Berks, and died March 27th, 1799.

Fourth, Rev. Dr. John Moore, was presented, 30 November, 1708, to the vicarage of St. Catharine, Dublin, and 27th November, 1713, appointed chaplain to the House of Commons. In January 1708, he married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, widow of Edward Devenish, Esq. and died 1st June, 1716, having had issue by her, who died 26th September, 1741, two sons, and three daughters; viz. Henry, born 9th April, 1710; John, who died suddenly in May 1744; Mary, born 2d April, 1711, died the 4th; Mary, buried at St. Catharine's, 3d July, 1715; and Mary, married 21st August, 1735, to Skeffington-Randal Smith, Esq. son and heir to Dr. Edward Smith, Bishop of Downe and Connor, who left her a widow, 23d October, 1748.

Fifth, William Moore, of Ardee, alias Moore-Hall, in the county of Louth, Esq. chosen in October 1715, member of parliament for Ardee, and 1719, was Sheriff of the said county. In March 1717,[o] he married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Edward Parkinson, of Ardee, and sister to Robert Parkinson, Esq. Counsellor at law, and dying 1st April, 1732, was buried in the church

[n] See Kimber's Baronetage, III. 227. His eldest daughter married Sir Charles Bampfylde, Bart.

[o] Articles, dated 23d, 24th March.

of Ardee, leaving one son, Henry, who married the daughter of —— Smyth, Esq. and one daughter, Mary.

Sixth, Robert, member for the county of Louth, and borough of Belfast, in the parliaments of Queen Anne and King George I. who [p] married the Lady Anne Lennard, youngest daughter, and at length heir to Thomas, Earl of Sussex, and Lord Dacre (who died in 1715), afterwards Baroness Dacre, widow of Richard Lennard Barret, of Bell-House, in Essex, Esq. and also widow of Henry, Lord Teynham; by her he had issue one son, Henry.

Seventh, Capel, baptized 26th October, 1693, was chosen to parliament for Bangor, in October 1713; married the Lady Mary Powlet, daughter of Charles, Duke of Bolton (by his second wife), and widow of Charles O'Neile, of Edenduffecarrick, in the county of Antrim, Esq. (who died in 1716), and had one son, and two daughters.

Eighth, Edward, baptized 16th January, 1694, was buried at St. Michan's, 5th October following.

Daughter, Lady Alice, baptized 29th December, 1679, was married 11th September, 1697, to Sir Gustavus Hume, of Castle-Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, Bart. and died 13th April, 1750.

Lady Elizabeth, baptized 29th March, 1686, and married 24th January, 1704, to George Rochfort, of Gaullstown, Esq. whose widow she died 30th March, 1736, and was there buried, leaving a son, George, created Earl of Belvedere.

Charles, *Lord Moore*, the *eldest* son, baptized 1st December, 1676, was member of parliament for Drogheda, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; married, 24th August, 1699, Jane, daughter and heir to Arthur, Viscount Loftus, of Elye; and dying 21st May, 1714, a few days before his father, was buried at Mellefont, having had three sons.

First, Henry, *who succeeded his grandfather.*

Second, Edward, *who succeeded his brother.*

Third, Charles, who died an infant.

Henry, *the fourth Earl of Drogheda*, born 7th October, 1700, took his seat [q] 9th of that month, 1721, in the house of Peers, and was member in the English parliament, which met 5th

[p] See a pardon granted to him for this marriage (she being a Papist), dated at Westminster, 3d Febuary, 1726, enrolled 6th June, 1727, A° 13 George I. 3. p. D.

[q] Lords Jour. II. 702.

June, 1722, for Camelford, in Cornwall. He married, 11th February, 1719, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Hugh Boscawen, Lord Viscount Falmouth, and by her (who was born in 1702, died 4th April, 1745, and was buried at Twickenham, in Middlesex), had an only daughter, who died an infant. Departing this life 28th May, 1727, he was succeeded by his brother,

EDWARD, *the fifth Earl of Drogheda*, who was born in 1701; he took his seat in the house of Peers 28th November, 1727,[r] was called into his Majesty's Privy-council in May 1748, and was Governor of the county of Meath. In 1727, his Lordship married to his first wife, Lady Sarah Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, and by her, who was born in March 1711, died in Dublin, 19th January, 1736, and was interred at Monasterevan,[s] had four sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, HENRY, *Lord Moore*, born 1st May, 1728, and died at Toulose, in France, in August 1752.

Second, Charles, *Lord Moore, who succeeded his father.*

Third, Ponsonby, who was made a Lieutenant 25th February, 1750, and in January 1753, a Captain, in the room of his brother, Charles, Lord Moore, who resigned, and afterwards one of the commissioners of the Barrack-board. In November 1768, he married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen, Lord Kilworth; she died at Bath, in August 1777; and in April 1781, he married, secondly, Catharine, sister to Frederick Trench, of Wood-Lawn, county of Galway, Esq.

Fourth, Edward Loftus, born 29th December, 1736, entered into Holy Orders, and was Chaplain to the House of Commons, drowned 1758.

The daughter, Lady Sarah, married 13th August, 1748, to William Pole, of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, Esq.[t]

His Lordship married, secondly, 30th September, 1737,[u] Bridget, daughter of William Southwell, Esq. brother to Thomas, the first Lord Southwell; and by her, who died at Bath, 27th July, 1761, had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

Fifth, William, born 11th December, 1742, and died 8th August, 1762.

Sixth, Robert, born 12th December, 1743, an officer in the army, married Margaret, daughter of James Stephenson, of Kil-

[r] Lords Journals, III. 2.
[s] Reg. Par. Mon. Evan.
[t] See Lord Wellesley, Vol. VIII.
[u] Registry, St. Andrew.

deigh, in the county of Down, Esq. and had issue, Sarah-Henrietta, married, in 1798, William French, Esq. brother of Lord Ashtoun; Frances; and Elizabeth-Richarda.

The daughters were, Lady Lucy, born 6th May, 1739; and Lady Alice, in October 1740, who died young.

His Lordship, in his passage from England to Dublin, was unfortunately lost, 28th October, 1758, together with his fourth son, the Rev. Edward Loftus, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

CHARLES, *the sixth Earl of Drogheda, first Marquis of Drogheda,* and FIRST LORD MOORE, *of England,* who was born 29th June, 1730, and is Colonel of the eighteenth regiment of light dragoons, which he raised; and a General in the army, October 25th, 1793. He is also Governor of Meath, and of King's and Queen's Counties, and Constable of Maryburgh castle.

He took his seat in parliament 16th October, 1759,[x] 12th Jan. same year, was appointed Governor of the county of Meath, and in December 1769, Governor and Custos-Rotulorum of the Queen's County; his Lordship is a member of his Majesty's Privy-council in Ireland; and on the institution of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, had the honour of being nominated by the Sovereign, to be one of the original knights companions of that order, and with the other knights was installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, 17th March, 1783.

February 15th, 1766, he married Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Hertford, then L. L. of, Ireland; she was born 1st August, 1744, and died 4th November 1784.

On June 27th, 1701, his Lordship was raised to a Marquisate, by the title of *Marquis of Drogheda.*

His Lordship had issue by the above Lady Anne his wife,

First, Charles, Lord Moore, born 23d August, 1770.

Second, Lord Henry, Captain in the Warwickshire militia.

Third, Lady Isabella, born 22d November, 1766, deceased in June 1787.

Fourth, Lady Elizabeth-Emily, born March 14th, 1771, married February 2d, 1797, George Frederick, Earl of Westmeath.

Fifth, Lady Mary, born August 17th, 1772, married October 2d, 1791, Alexander Stewart, Esq. only brother of Robert, Earl of Londonderry.

Sixth, Lady Gertrude.

Seventh, Lady Alice, born September 1776, died 1789.

[x] Lords Journals, IV. 148.

Eighth, Lady Anne died February 1788.

Ninth, Lady Frances, married in 1800, the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur.

On January 13th, 1801, his Lordship was raised to the *British Peerage,* by the title of LORD MOORE, *of Moore-Place, in England.*

Titles. Charles Moore, Marquis and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, and Baron Moore, of Mellefont; also Baron Moore, of Moore-Place, in England.

Creations. Baron Moore, of Mellefont, in the county of Louth, 20th July, 1661, 14 Jac. I.; Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, 7th February, 1621, 19 Jac. I.; Earl of Drogheda, 14th June, 1661, 13 Car. II.; Marquis of Drogheda, June 27th, 1791; and Baron Moore, of Moore-Place, in England, January 13th, 1801.

Arms. Azure, on a chief indented, Or, three mullets pierced, Gules.

Crest. In a ducal coronet, Or, a Moor's head, proper, wreathed about the temples, Argent and Azure.

Supporters Two greyhounds, Argent.

Motto. FORTIS CADERE, CEDERE, NON POTEST.

Seat. Moore-abbey, six miles from Kildare, and thirty from Dublin.

LOFTUS, LORD LOFTUS.

[*Marquis of Ely, in Ireland.*]

The paternal name of the late *Marquis of Ely* was Tottenham, which he exchanged for that of Loftus, in right of his mother, who became the heiress of that noble family, in whom the Irish peerage was several times extinct, and revived.

The noble family of Loftus is descended from

Edward Loftus, of *Swineshead*, in *Yorkshire*, who had issue two sons; viz. First, Robert, *ancestor to the first Viscounts Ely*.

Second, Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, *ancestor* (in the female line), *to the present Peer*.

Robert Loftus, *eldest* son, had three sons.

First, Robert, Serjeant at Law, who died September 5th, 1602.

Second, Adam, created Lord Elye.

Third, Francis, who, 22d February, 1609, had a pension of 2s. a day. He died July 14th, 1629, having issue by his wife, Isabella, daughter of William Usher, Clerk of the Council (who was buried at Christchurch, in November 1597), two sons, and six daughters; viz. Arthur, Adam, Mary, Jane, Margaret, Alice, Eleanor, and Anne.

Adam Loftus, *first Viscount Elye, second* son of Robert, was created LL.D. made Judge of the Marshal-court, 17th September, 1597, and 8th November, 1598, a Master in Chancery; was knighted in the reign of King James I. and in 1603, was made Keeper of the Great Seal, appointed of Council to the Earl of Thomond, President of Munster; represented the King's County

in parliament; was called into his Majesty's Privy-council; and 13th May, 1619, constituted LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND; in which office his conduct was so acceptable to the King, that he rewarded his services and merits with the title of *Viscount Loftus of Elye*, by privy seal dated at Westminster, 23d April,[a] and by patent 10th May, 1622, on 4th of which month he was appointed one of the L. J. and being continued in his post of Lord Chancellor by King Charles I. 11th April, 1625, was again L. J. of the kingdom in 1629 and 1636.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, his Lordship signed the proclamation 23d October, 1641, notifying the discovery thereof, and requiring all men to stand upon their defence; but before 5th February following, he lost by the rebels to the value of 8330l. and 2106l. a year, and leaving the kingdom to avoid the storm, died at *Midlam, in Yorkshire*, and was buried in the church of Corkham.

He married Sarah, daughter of —— Bathow, and widow of Richard Meredyth, Bishop of Leighlin, and by her, who died 1st August, 1650, had issue four sons, and two daughters.

First, Sir ROBERT, the *eldest* son, was knighted by the L. D. St. John; he married Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheir to Francis, son of Sir Francis Ruish, of Castle Jordan, Knt. who died 18th November, 1629, and he deceasing at Mellefont, 11th October, 1640, *before his father*, was buried in St Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; having issue by her, who died 27th May, 1639, one son, and one daughter; viz.

HENRY, who died young, 9th November, 1640, before his grandfather. And,

Anne, born in 1626, became heir, and was married to Richard Lennard Barrett, of Bell-house, in the county of Essex, Esq. to whom she carried a considerable estate at Clounes, in the county of Monaghan; she died 4th April, 1659, and was buried at St.

[a] There is no preamble to the patent, but the privy seal we insert verbatim; "Among others of our best deserving subjects in that kingdom, we have for many years together, taken especial notice of the faithful and industrious services performed, in many kinds, by our right trusty and well beloved Sir A. Loftus, Knt. our Chancellor of that our realm; and in a gracious consideration of his merits, we are pleased out of our goodness and favourable respects to him, to look beyond himself, and to add to that eminent office of Chancellor, which we have bestowed upon him, such a title of honour as may descend upon his posterity, for his sake; that thereby his virtues may be recorded to future ages, so long as there shall remain an heir male of his house." (Rot. anno 20 Jac. I. 1a. p. d. R. 9. both privy seal and patent.)

Audoen's Dublin, having had issue by him, who died in 1696, Dacre, who married Jane, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Donegal, and from him descended the Lord Dacre, of Bell-house, in Essex; a daughter, Anne, married to Carew Mildmay, of Mark's-Hall, in Essex; and Richard and Dorothy, who died unmarried.

Second, Edward, the *second* son of the Lord Chancellor, *succeeded to the title.*

Third, George, the third son, died 12th May, 1660.

Fourth, Francis, the fourth son, died 1st December, 1629.[b]

The daughters were, Lettice,[c] first married to Lieut.-Colonel Philip Fernley; and, secondly, to Nathaniel Desborough; and the younger daughter, Alice, married Charles, Earl of Drogheda, and carried the Elye estate into that family.

Edward, the *eldest* surviving son, and *second Viscount Elye*, was, 26th May, 1664, made Cust. Rot. of the county of Kildare; married Jane, daughter and coheir to Arthur Lyndley, of Midlam-Castle, in Yorkshire, Esq. and dying on Easter-Day, 11th April, 1680, æt. 82, was buried 22d of that month in the chancel of the church of Monaster Evan,[d] having issue by her (who died 14th November, 1614, and was buried with him, having made her will 27th October, proved 23d November, 1684, and bequeathed 100l. to her daughter, Kirk, and the like sum to her daughter, Alice Fernley; 20l. to the poor of the parish of Monaster-Evan, and left her son, Arthur, Viscount Elye, executor and legatee);[e] one son,

Arthur, *who succeeded to the title.*

And two daughters; Sarah, who was first married to Charles Kirk, and had issue a son, Charles;[f] she became afterwards the wife of Henry Townley, of Athclare, in the county of Louth, Esq.

And the second daughter, Alicia,[g] married to her first cousin, Henry, son of the aforesaid Philip Fernley, by whom she had the Rev. Philip Fernley, of Monaster-Evan, who having no surviving issue by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Justice Ward, devised his estate by will, dated 30th January, 1731, to Jane, born in 1711 (daughter of his sister, Jane, wife of Colonel John Tichburne), and her heirs; remainder to Charles and Ponsonby, younger sons of Edward, Earl of Drogheda, and their heirs respectively.

[b] Ulster's office. [c] Cromwell's Rolls, 2a. p. D. R. 1.
[d] Rot. Cant. 16 Car. II. 3d p. f. Parish Registry of Monaster-Evan.
[e] Id. [f] Rot. Pat. de anno 33 Car. II. 2a. p. d.
[g] Ulster's Office.

Arthur, the *third Viscount Elye*, married, first, Douglas, daughter and heir to William Savage, of Castle-Rheban, in the county of Kildare, Esq. but had no issue by her, who was interred at Monaster-Evan; secondly, in December, 1676, Anne, daughter of William Hawkins, Esq. aunt to the late Sir William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms, and widow of Sir Andrew Owens, Knt. who was drowned in a boat near Sutton, county of Dublin; and by her, who died 17th March, 1702, and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, in her father's vault, had issue two sons, and a daughter; viz.

First, Edward, who died young.

Second, Arthur, who died 3d September, 1699, and was buried at Monaster-Evan. And,

Jane, the daughter, was married to Charles, Lord Moore, ancestor to the Marquis of Drogheda.

His Lordship married, lastly, 2d April, 1702, Letitia, sister to Hercules Rowley, of Summer-hill, in Meath, Esq. and dying 6th November, 1725, æt. 82, was buried 16th, in the family vault; and having no issue by her, who remarried with Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-Hall, Esq. after created Lord Loftus, the estate devolved on Henry, the fourth Earl of Drogheda,[h] in right of his mother.

We return now to Adam Loftus, *second* son of *Edward, of Swines-head aforesaid*, which Adam was born at Swines-head, and receiving a liberal education in the University of Cambridge, by a more than ordinary allowance for his support in his studies, he appeared to advantage before Queen Elizabeth, at a public act, by performing his part as a florid orator and subtle disputant, which so engaged her Majesty's approbation of his early abilities, joined to a comely person and address, that she encouraged him to proceed in the course of his studies, by a gracious promise of his speedy preferment. Accordingly, her Majesty soon after sent him *to Ireland*, in quality of *Chaplain* to *Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L. L.* where his first provision was the Rectory of Painstown, in the diocese of Meath, to which he was presented 8th October, 1561 (3 Eliz), and by privy seal, dated 30th of that month, was nominated to the *Archiepiscopal See of Armagh* (being styled therein Professor of Divinity), but did not receive his mandate for consecration and investiture until 20th of January, 1562-3, which was then dated at Westminster, and his writ for restitution to the

[h] Ulster's Office and Lodge, edit. 1754, I. 331, 332.

temporalities 3d March following. By privy seal, dated at Westminster 6th Jan. 1564-5, the Queen directed, that he should hold the Deanery of St. Patrick's in commendam; and by patent, bearing date 8th August, 1567,[1] he was translated to the *See of Dublin*, having a little before taken the degree of D. D.; was made *Keeper of the Great Seal*, 25th March, 1573, during pleasure, and again in 1577; being constituted LORD CHANCELLOR of the kingdom, 22d June, 1578, in which high office he continued to his death.

[1] In which year, before his translation to Dublin, he obtained the following patent for bearing arms: Omnibus proceribus et præclaris et nobilibus viris, ad quos persentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Nicholaus Narbon, alias Ulvester principalis Heraldus et Rex Armorum totius Regni Hiberniæ cum debita commendatione Nobilitatæ vestræ constare non dubito, quomodo equitas exigit et ratio dictat, quod homines virtuosi laudabilis dispositionis et vitæ honorabilis sint propter eorum famam et condigna merita honorati et remunerati, non solum in eorum propriis personis, dum hac fruuntur caduca et transitoria vita, quæ cum licet quam brevis sit, memoria tamen ipsius propter præclara gesta facinora quam legum efficere par est, verumetiam aliis ex eorum corporibus procreati sint in quolibet loco honoris signorum et exemplorum. Ac tum Nobilitas et etiam humanitatis demonstratione præ cæteris honorandi et extollendi, ea viz. intentione, ut per eorum exempla, eorum posteri et alii magis conentur vitam suam validissimorum armorum actibus operibusque clarissimis exercere. Et quia Adamus Loftus, S. T. P. Archiepiscopus Armachaniæ totiusque Hiberniæ primas, propter ejus varias virtutes ad tantam functionem dignum existimaverunt et elegerunt, adeoque justum et æquum videtur, ipsum inter alios proceres et virtuosos homines honorandum numerandumque esse, cum tanta honoris longæva functi ipsum ad eundem effectum exaltat et decorat de generosis infamatis Familia et ab antiquo Armis decoratus ex Armorum Registris descendisse constat; tamen cum sit incertus sub quibus modo et forma, aut utrum secundum armorum leges progenitores sui arma sua gestabant, atque propter hoc nolens alicui generosi vel homini nobili præjudicare, me præd. Ulster instanter applicari, et ei arma et insignia, quæ ipse et hæredes sui posthac absq. alicujus præjudicio gestare possit, connecta et debito ordinata assignare vellem. Egoque dictus Ulster Armorum Rex, hanc suam petitionem fore justam et rationi consonantem debite consideravi, auctoritate Dominæ nostræ Reginæ qua in hac parte fungor, et virtute suarum literarum patentium mihi in hac parte concessarum, quibus me principalem Heraldum et Armorum Regem totius Regni sui Hiberniæ constituit et deputavit, concessi et ordinavi, sicut per præsentes concedo et ordino eidem Adamo Loftus ipsum Hæredesq. suos arma sequentia gestare et portare, viz. crucem auratam guttis sanguinis aspersam inter quatuor pellicanos pectora sua vulnerantes et sanguinem suum fundentes in campo azurato. Habendum et tenendum dicto Adamo Loftus et hæredibus et posteris suis cum decentibus differentiis eis pertinentibus hæc arma vel insignia de cætero uti et gaudere in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium ego prædictus Ulster principalis Heraldus et Armorum Rex totius Regni Hiberniæ præsentes literas tam Sigillo Armorum meorum, quam Sigillo officii mei et manus meæ subscriptione corroboravi. *(Collect.)*

He had the honour to be four times one of the Chief Governors of Ireland, viz. in the years 1582, 1585, 1597, and 1599; and having had a large share in the foundation of Trinity College, near Dublin, was, by the charter, appointed the first Provost thereof, which he resigned 5th June, 1594, with the Queen's licence, wherein her Majesty expressed her great satisfaction in his administration.

His Grace departed this life, at his palace of St. Sepulchre, Dublin, 5th April, 1605, æt. 72, or 74, and was buried in St. Patrick's church, within the rails of the altar, on the right hand of the Earl of Cork's monument. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Adam Purdon, of Lurgan-Race, in the county of Louth, Esq. (by his wife, Jane, daughter of John Little, of Thornchill, Esq.), and by her, who was buried in the said church 21st July, 1595, had twenty children; of whom eight died young, and the survivors were,

First, Sir Dudley Loftus, of *Rathfarnham*, near Dublin, a stately castle, built by his father, *of whom hereafter*.

Second, Sir Edward Loftus, appointed Serjeant at Law 1st November, 1597, and knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, L. L. 24th September, 1599; he married Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Duke, of Castle-Jordan, in the county of Meath, Knt. and died at the siege of Kingsale, 10th May, 1601 (as appears by an inquisition taken at Trim), his Lady dying in childbirth, 6th July following, of a daughter, who died 21st of that month.

Third, Adam, a Captain of horse, who was killed in the Byrne's country, six miles from Wicklow, 29th May, 1599, unmarried.

Fourth, Sir Thomas Loftus, of *Killyan*, Knt. *of whom presently*.

Fifth, Henry, a twin with Sir Thomas, died young.

Daughter Isabella, was first wife to Sir William Ussher, Clerk of the Council, who was knighted on St. James's-day, 1603, by Sir George Cary, Lord Deputy; and she was buried in Christ Church, Dublin, 13th November, 1597, having had issue two sons, and six daughters; viz. Arthur, who married Judith, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. was drowned at Donnybrook, 2d March, 1628, and was *ancestor to the spreading family of Ussher*; Adam, who died unmarried. Daughter, Mary (married to William Crofton, Esq. and had one son, William, of Temple-House, in the county of Sligo, Esq. who married Rose, daughter of Sir John Peiton, of Nevernan,

Bart.[k] whose only child, Mary, carried that estate to her husband, George Perceval, Esq. and one daughter, Mary, first married to Silvester Kennedy, Esq. whose line is extinct;[l] and, secondly, to Sir Paul Davys, Knt. Secretary of State, whose daughter and heir, Ursula, was the first wife of Sir Francis Blundel, Bart.); Jane (married to Daniel Molyneux, Esq.); Margaret (to Sir Beverley Newcomen, Bart. whose daughter and heir, Catharine, was first married, 29th August, 1637, to Richard Parsons, Esq. ancestor to the late Earl of Rosse; and, secondly, to Sir Hubert Adrian Verveere, Knt.); Alice (to Sir Thomas Philips, of Newtown-Lemavady, in the county of Derry, Knt. by whom she had one son, Thomas, who died childless; and two daughters; Dorothy, married, 19th July, 1636, to William, son of Sir Laurence Parsons, of Birr; and Alice, to Colonel Chidley Coote, of Killester); Eleanor (to Sir Christopher Foster, Knt. Alderman of Dublin, and had three sons, and four daughters; Richard, who married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Michael Hewetson, Treasurer of Christ Church; George and John, who both died unmarried; Margaret, first married to Walter Harding, Esq.; and, secondly, to Rev. Richard Underwood, Dean of Lismore; Rose, wife to Thomas Leman; Elizabeth and Anne, who both died unmarried); and Anne, to Sir Robert Meredyth, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom she had a numerous issue.

Anne, first married to Sir Henry Colley, of Castle-Carbery, in the county of Kildare, Knt.; secondly, to George Blount, of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, Esq. by whom she had an only daughter, Elizabeth (married, first, to Robert Blayney, of Tregonan, Esq.; secondly, to Thomas Clotworthy, of Ballysagart, in the county of Tyrone; and, thirdly, to Francis Clotworthy, brother to Sir Hugh, of Antrim, Knt. and by him had Hugh, John, Frances, and Mary); and, fourthly, to Edward, Lord Blayney.[m]

Catharine, first, to Sir Francis Berkeley, of Askeyton, in the county of Limerick, who was knighted at Kilmallock, by Robert, Earl of Essex, 2d June, 1599, and had one son, Sir Maurice, who married the daughter of Sir Francis Slingsby, Knt. and four daughters; Catharine, married to George Courtenay, of Powderham-Castle, in Devon, ancestor to the Lord Viscount Courtenay; Elizabeth, to George Crofton, of Moate, in the county of Roscommon, Esq. ancestor to the family of Crofton, Baronets; Frances,

[k] Lodge. [l] Idem. [m] Idem.

first to Thomas Blayney, of Tregonan, in the county of Montgomery, Esq.; and, secondly, to James Purcell, of Croagh-Purcell, in the county of Limerick, Esq.; and the youngest, to John Taylor, of Ballynorth, in the said county, Esq. by whom she had two sons, William and Robert.[n] The said Catharine married to her second husband, Henry Berkeley, Esq. but by him she had no issue.

Martha, the first wife of Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tynterne-Abbey, in the county of Wexford, Knt. and she dying 19th March, 1609, was buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin; having had four sons, and five daughters.

Dorothy, to Sir John Moore, of Croghan, male ancestor to the late Earl of Charleville.

Alicia, to Sir Henry Warren, of Warrenston, alias Ballybrett, Knight, Governor of Offaley, and dying 15th November, 1608, without issue, was buried at Ballymac-William.

Margaret, to Sir George Colley, of Edenderry, Knt.

Sir *Thomas* Loftus, of *Killyan*, in the county of Meath, and of Tymoghoe, in the Queen's County, the fourth son of Archbishop Loftus, was made Constable of the castle of Wicklow 19th May, 1596, and knighted 24th September, 1599, by Robert, Earl of Essex. On 12th December, 1610, he received a grant of the monastery of Clonard, commonly called St. Peter's Abbey, with other lands, in the county of Meath, the tithes excepted, to hold by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee; which premises, with others in the county of Kildare, were confirmed to his son, 11th April, 1639, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles. He married Ellenor (or Ellin),[o] daughter of Robert, and sister to Pierce Hartpole, of Carlow, and of Shrule, in the Queen's County, Esq. and deceasing at Tymoghoe, 1st December, 1635, was buried the 14th in St. Patrick's church, having had four sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Sir *Dudley*, his heir.

Second, Adam, who married Dorcas, daughter of Richard Cosby, of Stradbally, in the Queen's County, Esq. and had three sons; Thomas, Robert, and Adam, who all died unmarried; and three daughters; Ellen, married to Vincent Kidder, of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County, and of Rochestown, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.; Anne, to John Beard, of Court; and Martha, to

[n] Lodge.

[o] His will, dated 29th November, 1635, Prerog. Office.

Walter Taylor, of Rainhole, both in Queen's County, and had issue, William and Anne.

Third, Edward,[p] who married Mary, daughter of —— Bryan, of Whiteswall, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and had Thomas, his heir, who by Thomasine, daughter of Heywood Oxburgh, of Bovyn, in the Queen's County, Esq. had two sons, Edward and Thomas.

Fourth, Francis, died unmarried.

Jane, was married to John Bryan, of Whiteswall, alias Bawnmore, Esq. and had four sons, and one daughter; James (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Popham Southcote, of Bonitrany, in Devonshire, Knt. and had John, James, and Henry, who died young; Popham, Pierce, Jane, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Margaret, died young: and Margaret, who arrived at maturity); Thomas; Edmond; John; and Ellinor, wife of Pierce, Viscount Ikerrin.

Anne, to Francis (son of Richard), Cosby, of Stradbally, Esq. and died in November, 1673; having issue by him, who died in 1674, Alexander, of Stradbally, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lestrange, of Moystown, in the King's County, Esq. had a numerous issue; Ellen, married, first, to Alexander Barrington, of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, Esq.; and, secondly, to Pierce, son of Patrick Bryan, Esq. Counsellor at Law; Dorcas, to Walter Byrne; and other children.

Sir *Dudley* Loftus, of *Killyan*, the *eldest* son, for the fine of 20l. English, had a livery of his estate 13th March, 1637;[q] in November, 1626, he married Cecilia,[r] daughter of Sir James Ware, the elder, Auditor-General of Ireland, and died in 1648, having issue by her, who was buried, 20th March, 1666, in the church of St. Werburgh, Dublin, one son, Thomas; and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Jeremy Jones, of Belaghy, in the county of Sligo, Esq.; and Eleanor, first married to George Colley, of Edenderry, Esq.; secondly, to Colonel William Duckenfield; and, thirdly, to Sir Edward Tyrrell, of Lynn, in West-

[p] His father's will.

[q] His father being seised of the manors of Killyan and Clonard, the advowson of the Vicarage of Clonard, with the site of the abbey there, and other lands in the county of Meath, and having made a deed of feoffment thereof 25th November, 1629; and Sir Dudley and his Lady having levied a fine in Trinity Term, 13 Car. I. the said alienations being made without licence, he had a pardon for the same by this patent.

[r] Rot. anno 7 and 8 Car. I. D. being a receipt from his father to her father for her portion of 1000l. dated 30th November, 1631.

meath, who, 20th May, 1686, was created a *Baronet*, with limitation of the honour, in default of issue male of his body, to Edward Tyrrel, junior, his nephew, and his heirs male; and by him she had an only surviving daughter, Catharine, married to Robert Edgworthe, of Longwood, in Meath, Esq.

Thomas Loftus, of *Killyan*, Esq. married, first, Susanna, daughter of Henry Elkenhead, Esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters; and, secondly, the daughter of Dr. Simon Digby, Bishop of Drotmore, widow of John Giffard, Esq. and by her he had a son, Adam. His children by the first wife were, Dudley, his successor; Edward; who dying unmarried, left his estate to his nephew, Edward; Cecilia, married in 1681, to Walter Weldon, of Rahinderry, in the Queen's County, Esq. whom she survived, without issue; Anne, to Lewis, second son of the said Jeremy Jones, Esq.; and Susannah.

Dudley Loftus, of *Killyan*, Esq. bore a Captain's commission in Colonel Richard Coote's regiment of foot; married Anne, daughter of Thomas Smyth, of Drumcree, in Westmeath, Esq. and left issue four sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Thomas, his heir.

Second, Arthur, Major to Colonel's Wolfe's regiment of foot; who died at the camp of Fort George, in Scotland, 31st July, 1753, unmarried.

Third, Edward Loftus, of *Grange*, near Monaster-Evan, in the county of Kildare, Esq. who married Lettice, daughter to Robert Loftus, of the King's County, Esq. and had one son, Dudley, born in 1753, who died in England in July, 1770.[a]

Fourth, Rev. Smyth Loftus, Vicar of Coolock, in the diocese of Dublin, and Rector of St. Peter's, in Drogheda, who, in April, 1745, married Sarah, daughter of Brent Smyth, of Dublin, Esq. widow of Thomas Nevile, of Nevile's-Grove, in the county of Dublin, Esq. and died in 1782, having had issue by her, who died 9th August, 1761, Dudley, Thomas, and Alice, who all died unmarried.

Daughter, Susanna, married 1st August, 1730, to Joseph Ashe, of Ashefield, in Meath, Esq. member of parliament for Trim, and had four sons, and two daughters; Richard, Thomas, Joseph, Dudley, Alice, and Anne.

Elizabeth, married in December, 1731, to Laurence Steele, of Rathbride, in the county of Kildare, Esq. who left her a widow,

[a] Lodge.

6th January, 1730, with three sons, and one daughter; Laurence, Thomas, Arthur, and Mehetabel.

Thomas, the *eldest* son, who succeeded at *Killyan*, served in parliament for the borough of Clonmines, and, 2d May, 1734, married Alice, daughter of Robert, late Earl of Belvedere, but by her, who died 13th July, 1748, had no issue; he married, secondly, 7th December, 1759, Jane, daughter of Robert Perceval, of Knightsbrook, in the county of Meath, Esq. and died 15th January, 1768, having had issue,

Dudley, now of *Killyan*, born 20th October, 1764; Jane; Anne, married to Ralph Smyth, of Ralphsdale, county of Westmeath, Esq.; Martha; and Maria.[t]

We now proceed with Sir DUDLEY LOFTUS, of *Rathfarnham*, Knt. *eldest son of the Archbishop*. He was born in 1561 (as appears by an inquisition taken at Trym, finding him heir to his brother, Sir Edward), and was knighted 15th October, 1593, by the L. D. Fitz-William. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, of Newry, in the county of Downe, Knt. and died in his manor-house of Killcloghan, 6th April, 1616, having issue six sons.

First, Sir Adam, *ancestor to the family of Viscount Lisburne*, of whom presently.

Second, Nicholas, of *Fethard*, *ancestor to the Marquis of Ely*.

Third, William, who died a religious in Spain.

Fourth, Dudley, killed in the Isle of Rhee, unmarried.

Fifth, Edward, of Ballynebarney, in the county of Wicklow, who, 10th August, 1637, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had a grant of 650 acres of land, in the territory of Ely-O'Carrol, and King's County; and died at the age of eighty-seven years, having issue by Anne, daughter of George Hartpole, of Shrule, in the Queen's County, Esq. five sons, and four daughters; Dudley, who died childless; Adam, who married Penelope, daughter of Robert Street, and had issue Henry, John, Phœbe, married to Bowdell Dewary, of London; and Anne;[u] Thomas; William and Arthur, who both died young; Anne, married to Cromwell West, of Monaster-Evan, and had no issue; Eleanor, to Michael Lewellin; Jane, to George Stawell; Mabel, who died young; and several other children.

Sixth, Samuel, who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas

[t] Collect. [u] Lodge.

Bagenal, of Dunleckny, in the county of Carlow, Esq. (by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Archbishop Loftus), and had two sons, and two daughters; Dudley, who married a Russian Lady; Nicholas, who left no issue; Martha, married, first, to Thomas Davis, of Kilkenny, by whom she had Dudley, Roger, and Elizabeth, married to Mr. Wolverston; and, secondly, to Captain James Sinock, by whom she had John and James, who died young; and Elizabeth, to Gerald Wallis, of Cullenstown, in the county of Wexford, by whom she had Bagenal, Anne, Mary, and Eleanor.[x]

Sir ADAM *Loftus*, of *Rathfarnham*, the *eldest* son of Sir Dudley, was twenty-six years old at his father's death, and for the fine of 1721. 8s. 8d. had a special livery of his estate 27th May, 1618.[y] On 24th December, 1624, Sir Adam Loftus and

x. Lodge.

y On 28th June, 1613, he had a grant of 1000 acres of profitable land, in the territory of the Murrowes, and county of Wexford (except 20 acres in Killmallock, adjoining to the church there, for the glebe thereof), which were created the manor of Rathaile, with 600 acres in demesne; but surrendering the same to the Crown 19th February, 1616, he received a confirmation thereof 31st January, 1617. On the 15th June, 1615, he and Sir John King, of Baggotrath, being Assignees of Sir Charles Willmot, passed patent for the castle, town, and lands of Graungemagherie; the chapel called Moore-Aghrym, and the castle and lands of Tawnagh, in the county of Galway; the monastery of Cavan, in the county of Cavan; the rectory of Crewagh, in the county of Dublin; the monastery, or house of Friars Preachers, near Cork; the Franciscan Friary of Killaly, in the county of Tipperary, a Monday market, and a fair, on 1st August, at Kilkenny-West, in Westmeath; the manor of Belgree, in the counties of Dublin and Meath; the preceptory, manor, or lordship of Crooke, the Ferry from *Passage* to Ballyhack, in the county of Waterford; the Franciscan Observant Friary of Trym, with the church, &c. thereof, in the county of Meath; St. Laurence's church, with three houses adjoining, in Cork; the manor of Rathmore, in the county of Limerick; a Monday market, and a fair on St. Catharine's day at Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo; the monastery, or priory of the Blessed Mary, in Termonfeighan; with many other lands and hereditaments in the counties of Galway, Mayo, Cavan, Monaghan, Dublin, Cork, Roscommon, Kerry, Meath, Westmeath, Waterford, Tipperary, Sligo, Queen's, Limerick, Donegall, Armagh, Louth, and Wicklow, in the cities of Dublin and Cashel, and the town of Athlone. And receiving his Majesty's directions from Westminster, 18th July, 1618, to surrender all his estate, and have the same confirmed to him and his heirs by a new patent; he did so, and the patent passed the seals 20th March following, in which were comprised, among many others, the preceptory, manor, or lordship of Killcloghan, the castle of Bannowe, the manors of Rahaile and Laghorne, with many rectories in the county of Wexford, the castle, town, and lands of Rathfarnham, Oldcourte, the prebend, town, and lands of Tymothan, &c. in the county of Dublin, with a fair on St. Peter's day, and two days following,

Richard Parsons, of Dublin, Esq. became joint Patentees (for life) in the office of Surveyor, and third Judicial Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, with the yearly fee of 100 marcs; which, upon their surrender, 26th May, 1630, was granted the next day to his brother, Nicholas Loftus, Esq. and the said Richard Parsons, for life, with the fee of 50l. English a year. On 30th May, 1627, Sir Adam Loftus, the Lord Primate, the Lord Docwra, and Sir William Parsons, were appointed Keepers of the Great Seal, during the Lord Chancellor Ely's absence in England; on 6th May, 1636, he was constituted Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General of the Revenues, and Treasurer at War, being then sworn of the Privy-council; and 30th April, 1638, was commissioned with Sir George Radcliffe, and Sir Robert Meredyth, to inquire what offences, negligences, concealments, frauds, or contempts against any laws, statutes, and proclamations, or other abuses whatsoever, had been, or should be committed by any merchants, officers, or others, whereby the King, or his farmers of the revenue, had been, or should be defrauded of the customs, subsidies, and imposts; and to punish, and bind over any persons by recognizances, or bonds, to answer the offences whereof they should be impeached before the L. D. the Privy-council, the Court of Castle-Chamber, the Exchequer, or elsewhere; to commit them to prison, and discharge, or otherwise deal with them, as they should think fit. He married Jane, daughter of Walter Vaughan, of Golden-Grove, in the King's County, Esq. by whom he had eight sons, and nine daughters; viz.

First, Sir Arthur, his successor.

Second, Adam, who died young.

at Rathfarnham; and a fair on St. Bartholomew's day, and for two days after, at Templeton, in the county of Wexford. On 3d August, 1628, he passed patent for 1000 acres of arable and pasture land, and 2648 of unprofitable mountain, wood, and bog, in the territory of Ranelagh, and county of Wicklow, to hold by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and the rent of 7l. English, which were erected into the manor of Knockra, with a demesne of 400 acres, courts, and other privileges. By indenture, dated 27th November, 1637, James, Earl of Ormond, conveyed to him and Sir Robert Meredyth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their heirs for ever, the manor, abbey, and town of Leix, the rectories, advowsons, and presentations to the vicarages of the abbey of Leix and Clonkeine, with other lands and tythes in the Queen's County. And, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, he received a patent of confirmation, dated 3d April, 1639, of the manors of Ballynegargie, Knockra, Ballymountton, Rossahane, and other hereditaments, in the county of Wicklow, which were created one entire manor, by the name of the manor of Knockra, with liberty to impark 2000 acres, to hold courts, and to enjoy many other privileges and jurisdictions.

Bagenal, of Dunleckny, in the county of Carlow, Esq. (by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Archbishop Loftus), and had two sons, and two daughters; Dudley, who married a Russian Lady; Nicholas, who left no issue; Martha, married, first, to Thomas Davis, of Kilkenny, by whom she had Dudley, Roger, and Elizabeth, married to Mr. Wolverston; and, secondly, to Captain James Sinnock, by whom she had John and James, who died young; and Elizabeth, to Gerald Wallis, of Cullenstown, in the county of Wexford, by whom she had Bagenal, Anne, Mary, and Eleanor.[x]

Sir ADAM *Loftus*, of *Rathfarnham*, the *eldest* son of Sir Dudley, was twenty-six years old at his father's death, and for the fine of 172l. 8s. 8d. had a special livery of his estate 27th May, 1618.[y] On 24th December, 1624, Sir Adam Loftus and

[x] Lodge.

[y] On 28th June, 1613, he had a grant of 1000 acres of profitable land, [illegible] the territory of the Murrowes, and county of Wexford (except 20 acres in K[illegible] mallock, adjoining to the church there, for the glebe thereof), which were [illegible] the manor of Rathaile, with 600 acres in demesne; but surrendering the [illegible] the Crown 19th February, 1616, he received a confirmation thereof [illegible] 1617. On the 15th June, 1615, he and Sir John King, of Bagg[illegible] Assignees of Sir Charles Willmot, passed patent for the castle, tow[illegible] of Graungemagherie; the chapel called Moore-Aghrym, and the ca[illegible] Tawnagh, in the county of Galway; the monastery of Cavan, [illegible] Cavan; the rectory of Crewagh, in the county of Dublin; [illegible] house of Friars Preachers, near Cork; the Franciscan Fri[illegible] county of Tipperary, a Monday market, and a fair, on [illegible] West, in Westmeath; the manor of Belgree, in the [illegible] Meath; the preceptory, manor, or lordship of Crooke, [illegible] Ballyhack, in the county of Waterford; the Francisca[illegible] with the church, &c. thereof, in the county of M[illegible] with three houses adjoining, in Cork; the man[illegible] of Limerick; a Monday market, and a fair on S[illegible] in the county of Mayo; the monastery, or pri[illegible] monfeighan; with many other lands and h[illegible] way, Mayo, Cavan, Monaghan, Dublin [illegible] Westmeath, Waterford, Tipperary, [illegible] magh, Louth, and Wicklow, in [illegible] Athlone. And receiving [illegible] 1618, to surrender [illegible] heirs by a ne[illegible] following, in [illegible] or lordshi[illegible] Laghor[illegible] ands [illegible] n the [illegible]

Richard Parsons, of Dublin, Esq. [illegible] rsons, Esq. in the office of Surveyor. and [illegible] and dying of Wards and Liveries, with the [illegible] t. Patrick's upon their surrender, 26th May [illegible] to his brother, Nicholas Loftus [illegible] Sir Laurence sons, for life, with the fee of [illegible] O'Hara, Esq. by 1627, Sir Adam Loftus, the [illegible] bel, daughter of Sir William Parsons, were [illegible] during the Lord Chancellor [illegible] f Matthew) Ford, May, 1636, he was [illegible] l, secondly, to John of the Revenues, and [illegible] county, Esq. and by Privy-council; and [illegible] married Mary, daughter of George Radcliffe, [illegible] Esq. William; Thomas; fences, negligence [illegible] ry; and a daughter, Eliza- any laws, [illegible] all, of Athy; and, secondly, had been, or [illegible] others, [illegible] Thomas Boyd, of Dublin, mer- been, or [illegible] October, 1696, had issue Thomas, posts; and [illegible] and Charles died young; Anne; or bonds, [illegible] Letitia, the only survivor, was mar- before the [illegible] William, Lord Boyd, son and succes- the [illegible] of Kilmarnock; and by him, who charge, [illegible] William, the third Earl (who died 22d married [illegible] as father of Earl William, whose unfor- the King's [illegible] he rebellion of 1746, brought him to the daughters, [illegible] d, Esq. Lord Advocate; and Mary, who [illegible] May, 1692, she remarried with John Gar- [illegible] him had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria.

[illegible] ied to Sir Walter Burrowes, of Giltown, in the [illegible], Bart. and had no issue.

[illegible] liam Markham, Esq. and had three sons, and one [illegible] aham, born 19th July, 1656; Adam, 16th July, [illegible] rd, 3d August, 1658; and Jane, married to Rev. Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] ne, to Arthur Bostique, or Bostwick, Esq. and had a [illegible] Margaret.

[illegible] sel, died unmarried, 9th February, 1672, and was buried [illegible] Patrick's church, Dublin, in her father's burial place.

[illegible] arah, married, first, to John, son of Osborne Itchingham, of [illegible] nbrody, in the county of Wexford, Esq. by whom she had two [illegible] ns, Adam and Osborne; and a daughter, Jane, heir to her bro-

Third, Dudley Loftus, Esq. LL.D. educated in the Universities of Dublin and Oxford, where having finished his studies, he returned to Ireland upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and his father procuring a garrison to be placed in his castle of Rathfarnham, had the command of it given to his son, Dudley, who did good service, and defended the city from the incursions of the Irish, inhabiting the neighbouring mountains. He was a great civilian; and 24th June, 1651, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate within the province of Leinster, with the salary of 100l.[z] in which year he was joined with Sir Edward Bagshaw, and Mr. Wilcockes, as Commissioners of the Revenue, with the like salary; and in 1654, was Judge of the Admiralty, with the same annual fee; having also a pension of twenty shillings a week, and Lady Loftus ten shillings, included in an order, 25th December, 1651, issued by the Commissioners of Parliament. On 20th December, 1655, he and Robert Jeoffreys, Esq. were joined in the office of Ingrosser of the great Roll of the Clerk of the Pipe, and chief Ingrosser of the Exchequer, for life; and that year he was made a Master in Chancery, which was renewed to him upon the restoration, with the fee of 20l. English, by patent dated 23d January, 1660,[a] being made also Judge of the Prerogative Court and Faculties, and Vicar-General of Ireland, which employments he held till his death, in June, 1695, æt. 77, and he was buried in St. Patrick's church. He married Frances, daughter and heir to Patrick Nangle, Esq. eldest son of Thomas, styled Baron of Navan; and by her, who died 18th June, 1691,[b] had two sons, and five daughters; Dudley, Adam, Mary, Jane, Letitia, Frances, and Catharine, who all died young, or unmarried, except Letitia, the wife of Mr. Bladen.

Fourth, Walter, Captain-lieutenant of 97th foot in 1640, with the pay of twenty-five shillings a day; and 30th March that year, was appointed, for life, with Henry Kenny, Esq. Clerk of the Pells and Tallies of the Exchequer, and Clerk of the Treasury there. He died unmarried.

Fifth, Francis, died young, 1st December, 1629.

Sixth, Richard, died unmarried.

Seventh, George, died unmarried, 11th March, 1660, and was buried in Christ church.

Eighth, Robert.

[z] Civil Lists in Council Off. [a] Rot anno 12 Car. II. 2 p. f.
[b] Ulster's Off.

Daughter, Letitia, was the first wife of Richard Parsons, Esq. son and heir to Sir Willam Parsons, L. J. of Ireland; and dying 26th October, 1633, was buried the 29th in St. Patrick's church.

Anne, first married to Richard, son and heir to Sir Laurence Parsons, of Birr, Knt.; and, secondly, to Cain O'Hara, Esq. by whom she had two sons; Adam, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Gore, Knt.; and Charles.

Elizabeth, married, first, to Nicholas (son of Matthew) Ford, of Killileagh, in the county of Downe; and, secondly, to John Muschamp, of Drumanakelly, in the same county, Esq. and by the latter had Loftus Muschamp, who married Mary, daughter of John Hill, of Kilmainham, near Dublin, Esq. William; Thomas; Agmondisham; Francis; Adam; Henry; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to Rev. James Wall, of Athy; and, secondly, to John Towers, of London.

Mary, married in 1653, to Thomas Boyd, of Dublin, merchant, and by him, who died in October, 1696, had issue Thomas, who died unmarried; Adam and Charles died young; Anne; Jane; and Letitia; of whom, Letitia, the only survivor, was married, first, in July, 1682, to William, Lord Boyd, son and successor to William, the first Earl of Kilmarnock; and by him, who died 20th May, 1692, had William, the third Earl (who died 22d November, 1717, and was father of Earl William, whose unfortunate engagement in the rebellion of 1746, brought him to the scaffold); Thomas Boyd, Esq. Lord Advocate; and Mary, who died unmarried. In May, 1692, she remarried with John Gardiner, Esq. and by him had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria.

Margaret, married to Sir Walter Burrowes, of Giltown, in the county of Kildare, Bart. and had no issue.

Jane, to William Markham, Esq. and had three sons, and one daughter; Abraham, born 19th July, 1656; Adam, 16th July, 1657; Richard, 3d August, 1658; and Jane, married to Rev. Mr. Egan.

Catharine, to Arthur Bostique, or Bostwick, Esq. and had a daughter, Margaret.

Grissel, died unmarried, 9th February, 1672, and was buried in St. Patrick's church, Dublin, in her father's burial place.

Sarah, married, first, to John, son of Osborne Itchingham, of Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford, Esq. by whom she had two sons, Adam and Osborne; and a daughter, Jane, heir to her bro-

thers, who was first married to Arthur, Earl of Donegal. Her second husband was Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart. and by him she had Sir Thomas and Sir Loftus Dancer, Barts. Mary and Sarah, who died young.

Sir Arthur Loftus, of *Rathfarnham*, Knt. in the parliament of 1639, represented the county of Wexford; was appointed, 24th May that year, Provost-Mareschal of the province of Ulster; and in 1640, was Captain of 97th foot, with the pay of fifteen shillings a day, and Major of foot, at nine shillings a day (his father then commanding sixty-three carbiniers, at twenty-four shillings a day, with five spare horses, at two shillings each); after the rebellion commenced, he was Lieutenant-colonel to Sir Charles Coote's regiment, and Governor of Naas; and in 1654, he had a pension, and Lady Loftus another pension of ten shillings a week, each, included in an order from the Commissioners of Parliament, dated 25th December, 1651. In 1624, he married the Lady Dorothy Boyle, born 31st December, 1617, whose marriage articles bear date 4th March, 1624, she being then in the eighth year of her age, sixth daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork, and dying 4th December, 1659, was buried the 16th, in St. Patrick's church, having issue by her, who remarried with ——— Talbot, died 26th March, 1668, and was buried with her first husband the 29th, four sons, and three daughters; viz.

First, Adam, who died young.

Second, Adam, *created Viscount Lisburne.*

Third, Richard, born in 1636. And,

Fourth, Robert, born in 1640; both died unmarried.

Daughter, Letitia, married to Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, Esq. was mother of Thomas, Lord Clanbrazil, and Earl Coningsby; and of a daughter, Elizabeth-Philippa, married to Michael Browne, of Hampton-Wafer, in the said county, Esq.

Eleanor, to Theobald, Viscount Mayo.

Jane, born in September, 1643, was married to Robert Gorges, of Kilbrew, in the county of Meath, Esq. LL.D.

Adam Loftus, of *Rathfarnham*, Esq. *first Viscount Lisburne*, was appointed, 21st October, 1674 (upon the surrender of Henry Brounker, Esq.), Ranger and Master of the Game of the Phœnix-Park, near Dublin, and of all the King's Parks, Forests, Chaces, and Woods, in Ireland; and was *advanced to the Peerage* by privy seal, dated at Whitehall, 5th January, 1685, and by

patent[c] the 29th of that month, by the titles of *Baron of Rathfarnham*, and *Viscount Lisburne;* he had a pension of 3000l. a year on the military establishment, commencing 1st January, 1687; commanded a regiment of foot at the taking of Carrickfergus for King William, 26th August, 1689; and being at the siege of Limerick in 1691, was killed (15th September), by a cannon-ball, discharged from the town, as he was coming out of his tent, which he had placed in the trenches, and was buried the 28th in St. Patrick's cathedral. He married, first, Lucia, daughter and coheir of George Brydges, sixth Lord Chandos, by his second wife, Jane,[d] daughter of John Savage, Earl Rivers; and, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Patrick Allen, Esq. by whom he had no issue. But by the former wife he had one son,

James, who died an infant; and one daughter,

Lucia, who being married to Thomas, Lord Wharton, carried the estates of *Rathfarnham*, &c. into that family, which her son, Philip, late Duke of Wharton, 31st July, 1723, sold, for the sum of 62,000l. to William Conolly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, and L. J. of Ireland.

We return now to Nicholas Loftus, of *Fethard*, Esq. *second son of Sir Dudley Loftus, son and heir of the Archbishop*, ancestor to the Lord Loftus.

He was born 1st February, 1592;[e] was Sheriff of the county

[c] The preamble. Cum eximia merita & virtutes prædilecti & fidelis subditi & consiliarii nostri Adami Loftus, armigeri, nobis abunde innotuerint; commemorantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem, ac complurima egregia & acceptabilia servitia, quæ nobis hucusque præstitit; hinc est quod nos præfatum Adamum Loftus perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento, posteris suis transmittendo, ornare & decorare decrevimus; ac etiam ad statum & dignitatem Baronis & Vicecomitis hereditarium hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

[d] See title *Pitt, Lord Rivers*, in *Vol. VII.*

[e] On 10th July, 1618, he had a grant of the town and lands of Ballyellis, containing 736 acres, in Mac-Damore's country, and county of Wexford; and 28th August, 1639, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had confirmed to him and his heirs the manor, lordship, and late preceptory of Kilcloggan; the rectories of the Hooke, Templetowne, Ballybrashill, and Much-Rochestowne; the advowson and presentation of the vicarage of the Hooke; with many other lands and chief rents in the said county, which were created the manor of Killcloggan, with many privileges, and also the castle, town, and lands of St. John's Lees, near Tyrenure, in the county of Dublin. And an act of parliament having passed in the reign of Charles I. for the exchange of lands between him and George, Bishop of Fernes, in the said county, the manor of Feathard, *alias* Fidert, *alias* Fighdart, in the barony of Shelburne, was thereby conveyed to

of Wexford in 1620; and was joined, 15th January, 1625, with Thomas Stockdale, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, Esq. (for life), in the office of Clerk of the pells and writings of the tallies, counter-tallies, and bills to the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, and Clerk of the Treasury there, which they surrendered 31st August, 1636, and the same was granted, 30th March, 1640, to his nephew, Walter Loftus, and Henry Kenny, Esqrs. and the survivor of them. And 20th March, 1628, the King creating a new office of an Examinator in the Court of Chancery, conferred it on him and Robert Bysse, Esqrs. for life, with the like fees and perquisites, as were taken by the former examinator of that court, or by any examinator of the court of Chancery in England. He was also some time Deputy Receiver to Sir Adam Loftus, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and during the troubles of 1641, sent 800l. to King Charles I. to Oxford, as a help against the parliament; disbursed large sums of his own, and borrowed others upon his credit, towards the payment of disbanding the Irish army in Ulster, in the year 1641. On 28th May, 1623, he married Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Chetham, of Nuthurst, in Lancashire, and of Hacketstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq. and dying in 1666, was buried on the North side of the chancel of the church of *Fethard*, pursuant to the directions of his last will, dated 27th September that year, whereby he ordered, that he should be buried in the night-time, without any ceremonies, assemblies, or mournings, but privately, as soon as he should be dead; and desired his wife and children not to wear any mourning for him. He had issue by her (who was born 21st April, 1604, and died in October, 1666, fourteen days before him, with whom she was buried), eight sons, and six daughters.

First, Adam, born 14th February, 1626.
Second, Chetham, born 12th March, 1629.
Third, Dudley, born in 1634, all three died young.
Fourth, Sir Nicholas, who *succeeded to the estate.*
Fifth, Henry, of Loftus-Hall, heir to his brother.
Sixth, Thomas, born 1st June, 1639, died unmarried.
Seventh, John, born 14th May, 1640, married the daughter

him and his heirs for ever; and it being enacted, that he should allow the Bishop the sum of 300l. towards the building of a dwelling-house for himself and his successors, upon the Bishop's lands in the town of Fernes, the Bishop, 12th July, 1641, acknowledged the receipt thereof, according to the purport of the act, and made a surrender to him of the said premises.

of ——— Butler, and having no issue, made his brother, Henry, his heir; died in 1684, and was buried at Fethard.

Eighth, ——, born 1st February, 1642, died young.

Daughter, Jane, born 14th February, 1623-4, was married to Nicholas Devereux, of Ballymagar, in the county of Wexford, Esq. by whom she had two sons, and one daughter; James, of Ballymagar; Nicholas, of Baldwinstown, in the county of Dublin; and Margaret, married, first, to Arthur Chichester, of Prospect, Esq.; and, secondly, to Rev. Denis Driscoll, of Stonehouse.

Anne, born 8th February, 1630, was married 1st May, 1649, to Nicholas Bolton, of Brazeel, in the county of Dublin, Esq. and dying 2d January, 1690, had issue.

Phæbe, born 1st August, 1632, was married to John Otway, of Clonhogan, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and had six sons, and two daughters.

Alice, born 2d February, 1637.

Eleanor, born 1st December, 1641, was married to John Cliffe, of Mullrancan, in the county of Wexford, Esq. and died 3d September, 1700, having four sons, and two daughters.

Margaret, born 6th May, 1650, was married to Robert Thorold, of the county of Lincoln, Esq. and had a son, Robert.

Sir Nicholas Loftus, of *Fethard*, the *eldest* surviving son, was born 11th November, 1635, and married 25th February, 1662, to his first wife, Susan, daughter of Thomas Adderley, of Innisbannon, in the county of Cork, Esq. by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died young; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Mildmay, of Lisburne; and by his second wife, Eleanor, third daughter of Sir Edmond Butler, of Garryhundon, in the county of Carlow, Bart. he had three sons, and seven daughters;

Edmond, Dudley, Adam, Juliana, Eleanor, Mary, Arabella, Letitia, Anne, and Elizabeth.

But the sons dying without issue, the estate descended to his brother,

Henry Loftus, of *Loftus-Hall*, Esq. who was born 31st December, 1636, and for some time resided at Dungulph, in the county of Wexford, being denominated of that place, when (13th October, 1669), he purchased from William Leigh, of Ballaghborrow, 208 acres of the lands of Templenetrohy, in the barony of Bantry; as he did 281 acres more of the said town and lands, 10th February, 1684, from Cary, Earl of Roscommon; and 26th

May, 1703, from the trustees of the forfeited estates, all that part of Fethard, lying in the barony of Shelburn. He married, first, Amy, daughter of John Gorges, of Coleraine, Esq. by whom he had one son, Gorges, who died young, and three daughters; Jane, married to Thomas Mansell, of Gallskill, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. Edith; and Margaret, married to Highgate Boyd, of Rossclare, in the county of Wexford, Esq. His second wife was Anne, daughter and heir to Henry Crewkern, of Exeter, in Devonshire, widow of Oliver Keating, of Ballynunry, Esq. and deceasing, in a very advanced age, in 1716, left issue by her two sons;

First, Nicholas, Lord Loftus. And,

Second, Henry, who died unmarried.

NICHOLAS Loftus, of *Loftus-Hall*, Esq. *first Viscount Ely*, the *elder* son, was left a minor; but, after he came of age, was returned to parliament for the county of Wexford, which he represented until his Majesty was pleased to advance him *to the Peerage*, by the style and title of *Baron Loftus, of Loftus-Hall*, by privy seal, dated at Kensington 24th August, and by patent,[f]

[f] The preamble. Whereas we have long experienced the faithful services of our trusty and well-beloved Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-Hall, in the county of Wexford, in our said kingdom of Ireland, Esq. as one of the representatives of our subjects in our House of Commons, in our said kingdom of Ireland, and his inviolable attachment to our Royal person, family, and government, and his firm adherence to the interests and liberties of his country; we have determined to call him, the said Nicholas Loftus, to our advice and assistance in the grand council of our House of Peers, in our said kingdom of Ireland: a dignity which we confer, as well in regard to his known loyalty, abilities, prudence, and usefulness to our interests, as his extensive property and alliance; being derived from a race of ancestors, distinguished for their antiquity and important services to our royal predecessors, and our said kingdom, and were therefore raised to some of the greatest honours and preferments in church and state; his ancestor, who first settled in that our said kingdom af Ireland, a zealous assertor of the Protestant religion, having been promoted to the dignities of Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all that our said kingdom of Ireland, and Archbishop of Dublin, and, at the same time, of Chancellor of that of our said kingdom of Ireland, stations usually filled by persons of superior learning and merit, and seldom united in the same person; and having employed part of his wealth, in times of danger to the state, in defence of our said kingdom, by erecting a castle at Rathfarnham in our county of Dublin, in our said kingdom, which afforded protection to our English subjects: and Sir Adam Loftus, nephew to the said Primate, having been created *a Baron* and *Viscount*, in the reign of King James I. by the title of Adam, Lord Viscount Loftus, of Ely, and constituted Chancellor of our said kingdom, and frequently appointed to assist in Government, as one of the Lords Justices of that our said kingdom: and Adam Loftus, Esq. the then eldest heir

5th October, 1751, and 7th November following, he took his seat in the Upper House,[g] being also, in September 1753, made a member of his Majesty's Privy-council, was nominated a Governor of the county of Wexford, and was further advanced in the Peerage, being created *Viscount Loftus, of Ely*, in the kingdom of Ireland, by privy seal, dated at Kensington 28th June, and patent at Dublin 19th July, 1756; by this title he sat in the House of Peers 21st November, 1757;[h] made his will 23d March, 1758, added a codicil thereto 26th July, 1763, and died in Capel-street, Dublin, 31st December that year, aged seventy-six.

He married, first, Anne, second daughter of William, Lord Viscount Duncannon, sister to Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters, that survived their infancy; secondly, Letitia, daughter of John Rowley, of Castleroe, in the county of Derry, Esq. and widow of Arthur, Viscount Loftus, of Ely; but by her, who died 19th July, 1765, at Summer-Hill, in Meath, he had no issue.

His children were, first, Nicholas.

Second, Henry, of Richfield, *of whom presently*.

Mary, married to William Alcock, of Wilton, in the county of Wexford, Esq.

of the family, having been created by King James II. Baron of Rathfarnham, Viscount Lisburne; and who, by a remarkable heroic conduct in the army, at the time of the Revolution, as a Colonel in the service of our great predecessor, of glorious memory, King William the third, before our city of Limerick in our said kingdom, assisted in maintaining and preserving the cause and invaluable blessing of the Protestant religion, at the price of his life; and by his death without issue male, the person whom we are now advancing to the dignity of Peerage, remains the eldest branch of this ancient and ennobled family, being immediately descended from Sir Dudley Loftus, a *younger* (he was the eldest son), son of the said Primate, whose descendants and family, from the reign of our royal predecessor Queen Elizabeth, have been promoted to, and have honourably discharged a series of offices of distinction and trust, in that our said kingdom; and have rendered their useful services to the Crown and the realm, by their representations in our House of Commons, in our said kingdom; and we consider such an extraction and alliance through an ancient line of venerable and noble progenitors, joined with the known personal qualifications, and past long experienced conduct and services of him, the said Nicholas Loftus, as sure and ample pledges of his discharging the important trust of great Counsellor in our House of Peers, in our said kingdom, to the service of our person, crown, and government, and to the welfare and advantage of all our subjects. Know ye therefore, &c. (Rot. 25 Geo. II. 2. p. f.)

[g] Lords Jour. III. 789. [h] Idem. IV. 95.

Anne, to Charles Tottenham, Esq. Surveyor-General of the province of Leinster, and Member of parliament for the borough of New Ross.

And Elizabeth, married to John Tottenham, son of Charles.

NICHOLAS Loftus, Esq. the *elder* son, *second Viscount Ely*, and *first Earl of Ely*, was returned to parliament for the borough of Bannow, in October, 1739, as he was in 1761, for Fethard; was appointed, 27th August, 1753, Deputy-Governor of the county of Wexford; succeeded to the title of *Viscount* on his father's demise; in March, 1764, was appointed Custos Rot. of the county of Wexford; sat first in the House of Peers, 8th May, 1764,[i] 13th of that month, took his place as a Privy Counsellor at the Council Board; and he was advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Ely* by patent at Dublin, 23d October, 1766.

His Lordship died 31st October that year, and having married, 18th August, 1736, Mary, elder daughter and heir to Sir Gustavus Hume, of Castle-Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, Bart. by her, who died in October, 1740, he had an only son,

NICHOLAS Loftus, the *second Earl of Ely*, who was born 11th September, 1738, was appointed a Governor of Fermanagh, 2d October, 1767, and died unmarried, 12th November, 1769, in Dominick-street, Dublin, when the estates, pursuant to his will, vested in his uncle, Henry Loftus, on whom also the titles of Viscount and Baron devolved.

The said HENRY, *third Viscount*, and *third Earl of Ely*, was born 18th November, 1709, resided, before his accession to the honours, at Richfield, was High Sheriff of the county of Wexford in 1744; served many years in parliament for the borough of Bannow, and was Clerk of the coast permits; on the decease of his nephew, Nicholas, the second Earl, he became *fourth Viscount Ely*, and sat first in the House of Peers, 10th November, 1769.[k]

In November, 1771, he was created *Earl of Ely*, and had his introduction to parliament by this title, 5th December that year.[l] On the institution of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, his Lordship was nominated a Knight Companion, but was not installed. He married, first, in 1745, Frances, daughter of Henry Monro, of Roe's-Hall, in the county of Down, Esq. she dying in August 1774, without issue; he married, secondly, in 1775, the

[i] Lords Jour. IV. 325. [k] Idem. 513. [l] Idem. 596.

daughter of Hugh Bonfoy, Esq. but by her Ladyship, who survived him, had no issue; and he dying 8th May, 1783, the titles became extinct, but the estates devolved, pursuant to his will, on the issue of his sister, Elizabeth.

Which Elizabeth married, 31st December, 1736, to John Tottenham, Esq. (son of Charles Tottenham,[m] of Tottenham-Green, in the county of Wexford, Esq.), and died before 1754, having by him, who was created a *Baronet*, 2d December, 1780, and died in 1787, a son and successor,

Sir CHARLES, the *first Marquis of Ely*, and FIRST LORD LOFTUS. He served in parliament for the borough of Clonmines; and having succeeded to the estates possessed by his uncles, Nicholas and Henry, late Earls of Ely, in the counties of Wexford and Fermanagh, he assumed *their surname*, and was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, pursuant to privy seal, at St. James's 3d May, and patent at Dublin 28th June, 1785,[n] and by the title of *Lord Baron Loftus*, of Loftus-Hall, in the county of Wexford, he had his introduction to the House of Peers 2d July, 1785.[o]

On December 24th, 1789, he was created *Viscount Loftus of Ely*; on February 15th, 1794, he was further elevated to an Earldom, by the title of *Earl of Ely*; and on December 29th, 1800, was created *Marquis of Ely*. On January 19th, 1801, he was advanced to a British Peerage, by the title of BARON LOFTUS, of *Long Loftus, in Yorkshire*.

His Lordship was sworn of the Privy-council in Ireland, appointed a Governor of the county of Wexford; and in January, 1789, was constituted joint Postmaster-General with the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby.

In June, 1766, he married Jane, elder daughter and coheir to

[m] Charles Tottenham, just now mentioned, member of parliament for the town of New Rosse, was generally known by the name of *Tottenham in his boots*, which appellation arose from the following circumstance: having braved the inconveniencies of a severe gout and bad weather, he rode post from the county of Wexford, and arrived *in his boots* at the House of Commons in a critical moment. The question, whether any redundancy in the Irish Treasury should there continue, or be sent into England, was in agitation—Mr. Tottenham gave the casting voice in favour of his country; and in memory of this, his patriotic conduct, a good likeness of him, in his travelling dress, was soon after engraven in the attitude of ascending the steps of the Parliament House.

[n] Rot. pat. 25 George III. R. 42.

[o] Lords Journals, V. 630.

Robert Myhill,[p] of Killarney, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and by her had two sons,

First, John, present Peer, born 15th February, 1770.

Second, Lord Robert-Ponsonby, born 5th September, 1773,[q] now *Lord Bishop of Killaloe*, married, May 21st, 1807, Alicia, third daughter of Cornwallis Maude, Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has a son, born May 8th, 1808.

His Lordship dying March 22d, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, *present* and *second Marquis of Ely*; and SECOND LORD LOFTUS, *of Long-Loftus*.

His Lordship married in May, 1810, Miss Dashwood, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart.

His Lordship is a Privy Counsellor, Governor of Fermanagh, and Colonel of the Wexford militia.

Titles. John Loftus, Lord Baron Loftus, of Loftus-Hall, in the county of Wexford; Viscount, Earl, and Marquis of Ely; and Lord Loftus, of Long-Loftus.

Creations. Created Baron, 28th June, 1785, 25 George III.; Viscount, December 1809; Earl, February 15th, 1794; Marquis, December 29th, 1800; and Lord Loftus, of England, January 19th, 1801.

Arms. Sable, a chevron ingrailed, ermine, between three trefoils slipped, Argent.

p James Myhill, of Killarney, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. married Hannah, daughter of Joshua Paul, of Rathmore, county of Carlow, Esq. by his wife, Mehetabela Saunders, of the family of Saunders-Grove; and died 1st December, 1737, having had issue by her, Robert, his heir; James, in Holy Orders; and William, of Abbey-Grove, county of Kilkenny. Robert, the eldest son, who succeeded at Killarney, married Mary, daughter of William Billingsley, of Three-Castles, in the said county, Esq. and died 1st April, 1740, having had issue three daughters; the younger of whom, Mary, dying young, the survivors became coheirs, and were, Jane, married as in text; and Hannah, who married Hercules, son of Robert Langrishe, Esq. and by him, who was created a Baronet 24th January, 1777, served in parliament for the borough of Knocktopher, and was a Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue, had issue, Robert, who served in parliament for Knocktopher, and married Anne, daughter of the late Bellingham Boyle, and grand-daughter of Primate Hoadley; James; Mary-Jane, married to James Wilson, of Parsons-town, in county of Wicklow, Esq. Elizabeth, to Rev. Christopher, son of the late Judge Robinson; and Hannah. (Lodge, edit. 1754, I. 310, and Editor.)

q Ulster's Office.

Crest. On a wreath, a boar's head erased and erect, Argent, langued, gules, with these words, LOYAL AU MORT, over it.

Supporters. Two eagles, Argent, with beaks and legs, Or, each charged on the breast with a trefoil, slipped, vert.

Motto. PREND MOY TEL QUE IE SUI.

Chief Seats. Loftus-Hall, in the county of Wexford, sixty-five miles from Dublin; Rathfarnham-Castle, one mile from the metropolis; and Castle-Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, eighty-two miles from Dublin.

BUTLER, LORD BUTLER.

[*Earl of Ormond, in Ireland.*]

THE original descent of this illustrious family is diversely deduced by genealogists,[a] but we shall begin with HERVEIUS, who

a " We are told, that Mr. Roberts, Ulster King of Arms, in Ireland, took a great deal of pains in compiling a Genealogical History of the family of Ormond, wherein he labours to prove, that the name of the family was originally Walter, or Water; and in support of this, he brings a great number of instances, from which it appears, that Theobald, after he was Butler of Ireland, subscribed Theobald Walter, to charters of King John; and he likewise shews, that his descendants preserved the surname of Walter, down to the time of James, the first Earl of Ormond, who styled himself, *Jacobus Walter Pincerna Hiberniæ*. We are, likewise, told in support of this notion, that Walter is also a name of office, and that it signifies the ruler over any of the King's forests; and this upon the authority of Richard Verstegan: but as that writer is not very correct, I am apt to think he is a little mistaken here, and that the office he means was styled, not Walter, but Waldtgrave; and that Walter is a contraction or corruption of Waldtheer; i. e. the lord or owner of a wood, answering to the word Sylvester, Sylvius; so that taking this all together, it is not at all improbable, that the father of Theobald might use this surname. Sir Robert Rothe, who put the last hand to another very laborious account of the descent of this noble family, which was written by his father, a Barrister at Law, and Counsel to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, in Queen Elizabeth's time, declares expressly for the surname of Becket, and will have Theobald, Butler of Ireland, to be the son of Walter Fitz-Gilbert, i. e. son of Gilbert Becket; and many writers concur in deriving this family from Walter Becket, a younger brother of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. That the Earls of Ormond were descended some way or other from the family of Becket, is asserted in an act of parliament; but this does not prove the surname of the family was Becket, since they might be descended as well by marriage; which notion may be supported from two pedigrees, wherein it is so laid down: but as these pedigrees are inconsistent with each other, so the Rev. Mr. Carte

is unquestionably proved by Sir James Ware, and William Roberts, Esq. Ulster King of Arms in the reign of King Charles I. and by the indisputable authority of ancient records, to be the true and direct ancestor of the family.

He accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and obtained large possessions in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancaster; in which he was succeeded by Herveius Walter, his son, having also a daughter, Alicia, who became wife of Ormus Magnus.

Hervbius Walter (which continued the surname until disused by Edmond, Earl of Carrick), when (according to the custom), the Christian name only was to be used with the title), married Maud, eldest daughter of Theobald de Valoines, and had issue five sons;

First, Theobald, *the first Butler of Ireland.*

Second, Hubert. Third, Walter. Fourth, Roger. And, Fifth, Hamon.

Hubert, the *second* son, was born at West-Derham, in Norfolk, where he built a monastery; and encompassed the Tower of London with a strong wall and deep moat: he was brought up, with his brother, Theobald, under Ranulph de Glanville, Justice

has clearly shewn, that they are irreconcileable to truth. But the Rev. Mr. John Butler, a clergyman in Northamptonshire, being dissatisfied with all the accounts he had met with, and even with that of the famous Sir William Dugdale, who to say the truth, speaks very cautiously of this family, being sensible of the imperfections of his materials, resolved to set this whole matter in a new light; and the story he tells is this: That Richard I. Duke of Normandy had, besides his son, Richard II. by Gunora, another son by a Lady whom he does not mention, whose name was Geoffrey, Count of Brionis; who had issue Gisslebert, who was guardian to William the Conqueror. He had also two sons; Richard, Earl of Clare, and Baldwin. This Richard, Earl of Clare, was Cupbearer to William I. and had five sons; Gilbert, Roger, Walter, Robert, and Richard: these two last mentioned often supplying their father's place, took from thence the surname of *Bouteillers.* Robert, after his father's death, became Cupbearer to Henry I. and had issue Walter, and other sons. Walter succeeded him as Cupbearer, and was Baron of Baynard Castle; and the eldest son, Theobald, the first Butler of Ireland. This reverend antiquary has taken a great deal of pains to shew, that the surname of Botiller was much ancienter than the grant of this office to Theobald; whence he would infer, that the surname of the family was not either Walter or Becket, but Botiller or Butler. All this very eminently demonstrates, that it is a fruitless thing to expect either exactness or certainty in matters of this nature; and, indeed, having looked into the pedigrees of several families of this name in England, I find different accounts of its origin in almost every one of them." *Kippis's Biogr. Brit. III.* 56.

of England, his uncle by the mother's side; and in Henry IId's reign, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Dean of York; whence King Richard I. advanced him (1st November, 1189), to the SEE OF SALISBURY; and being taken prisoner in the Holy Land, where he commanded the English forces at the siege of Acon, was translated (while there), in 1193, to the SEE OF CANTERBURY; and on his return, made Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Treasurer of England; which last great trust he managed so well, that in two years (besides defraying the public expenses), he saved the King of his own revenue 110,000 marcs. He died of a fever, in July 1205, at his manor of Teynham, and was buried 13th, at Canterbury.

THEOBALD, the *eldest* son, attended King Henry II. into France, when that Prince came to an agreement with the French King on the behalf of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered 28th December, 1171; and the next year accompanied him into Ireland, where he served in the reduction of the kingdom, and being rewarded with very large possessions, made it the place of his residence;[b] having also conferred upon him the BUTLERSHIP OF IRELAND, in the year 1177, whereby he and his successors were to attend the Kings of England at their coronation, and that day present them with the first cup of wine; for which they were to have certain pieces of the King's plate. Some time after, that King granted him the prisage of wines, to enable him, and his heirs, the better to support the dignity of that office.[c] In 1185, he was witness to a charter of King John, then Earl of Morton, to the canons of Lanthony, of the lands of Ballybemmer, and other estates. In 1 Richard I. he accompted to the pipe-roll in the Exchequer 72l. 6s. 8d. of the suitage of the Knights of the honour of Lancaster. In 1194, he was appointed by his brother, Hubert, collector of the fees to be paid to the King by those who should perform tournaments, or feats of arms in England; viz. from an Earl, twenty marcs; from a Baron, ten; a Knight, who had lands, four; and a Knight who had no lands, two marcs. In that reign he was a benefactor to the abbey of Furnes, in Lancashire; was a person of large possessions[d] in

[b] Rothe's Registry.

[c] By this grant, he had two tons of wine out of every ship which broke bulk in any trading port of Ireland, and was loaden with twenty tons of that commodity, and one ton from nine to twenty; see a decree, dated 12th February, 1584, 27° D. and proportionably for a less quantity, if it amounted to nine tons.

[d] Amongst which, was the lordship of Preston, in Amunderness, in Lancs-

England and Ireland, being A BARON *of both kingdoms;* and, 6 Richard I. was appointed Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, in which office he continued to the first of King John inclusive, and founded a monastery therein at Cockersands, as he also did at Arklow, for Cistertian Monks,[e] endowing it with his lands on the South side of the river, the Salt Pits, and the island of Arklow, to found the abbey on. He likewise, in 1205, founded and endowed with all the lands of Wodeney O'Flinn, the impropriate rectories of Thurles and Arklow,[f] the Abbey of Wotheney, or Woney (Abington), in the county of Limerick, having in the year 1200, founded and liberally endowed that of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, being a priory or hospital of St. John Baptist, for the maintenance of Augustine canons, with a provision, that at least thirteen sick persons should be maintained in the house, with the daily allowance of a loaf, drink, and a dish of meat; and as their possessions should increase, so the number of canons were to be augmented.[g]

In 1204, he gave two palfreys for license to go into England, and dying in 1206,[h] was buried in a tomb, made for him in Wotheney Abbey. [i]He married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert de Vavasor, a great baron of Yorkshire (with whom he had the manors of Edlington and Newborough, and the lands of Bolton), and by her, who was afterwards married to Fulk Fitz-Warine,[k] had one son, Theobald, and a daughter, Beatrix, to whom he gave a large estate in marriage with Thomas de Hereford, after whose death she remarried with Sir Hugh Purcell, Knight.

THEOBALD, *the second,* was about six years of age at his father's death, and attaining his full age 5 Henry III. had a livery of his estate 18th July, 6th of that reign; and thereupon assumed

shire, which was confirmed to him and his heirs by the charter of King Richard, 22d April, 1194;* to hold by the service of three Knights fees, and containing almost half that county. He had also a grant of the lands of Incheme-holmoe, Kilpoch, Kylinewy, Stachmoyl, Voshehan, Kylcarnewy, and divers others, with the advowson of the churches, and all liberties, from Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, yielding to the Bishops of that See two marcs of silver yearly, and to each of the cathedral churches two pounds of wax at Easter. And John, Earl of Morton, gave and confirmed to him the castle and town of Arklow, with the appurtenances, to hold by the service of one Knight's fee.

* Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 1025.
[e] Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 1044.
[f] Rothe's Register.
[g] Idem.
[h] Rothe's Register.
[i] Idem.
[k] Idem.

* Rothe.

the surname of BUTLER, *from the said office of* CHIEF BUTLER OF IRELAND. He gave a considerable part of his lands at Sleiwn, with the tithes that lay near the church, to the priory of All-Saints, in Dublin,[l] and in 1247, was L. J. of Ireland. He married Joan, eldest sister and coheir to John de Marreis (de Marisco), (father of Herbert, father of Sir Stephen de Marreis, who died issueless 14 Richard II.) a considerable Baron in Ireland, to whose estates, both in this kingdom and in England, his posterity succeeded; and departing this life in 1248 (33 Henry III.), was buried in the abbey of Arklow; and left

THEOBALD, *the third*, who was then also six years of age,[m] and adhered to the King in his wars with the Barons. He married Margery, eldest daughter of Richard de Burgo (ancestor to the Earl of Clanrickard), with whom he had, besides other lands, the manors of Ardmaile and Killmorarkill,[n] and being buried by his father at Arklow, left

THEOBALD, *the fourth Butler of Ireland*, who assisted King Edward I. in his wars with Scotland, and married Joan, fourth and youngest daughter of John Fitz-Geoffrey-Fitz-Peter de Barronis, Lord of Kirtling, and L. J. of Ireland, youngest son of the famous Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Lord Justiciary of England; and coheir with her three sisters to her brothers, John and Richard. (She brought him the manor of Faubridge, in Essex; the hamlet of Shippeley, in Hants; the manor of Shire, in Surrey; the hamlet, called the Vacherie, and the manor of Ailesbury, in Bucks),[o] and dying 26th September, 1285, in the castle of Arklow, was buried in the monastery there, leaving issue by her, who died about 1303 (31 Edward I.) two daughters, Maud and Joan; and eight sons.

First, Theobald.

Second, Edmond, created *Earl of Carrick*.

Third, Thomas, *ancestor to the Baron of Dunboyne*.

Fourth, John. Fifth, Richard. Sixth, Gilbert.

Seventh, Nicholas, elected *Archbishop of Dublin* by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in January 1306, but was never consecrated.

Eighth, James.

[l] Rothe's Register.

[m] Idem, and Inq. post mortem taken in 1249, which found that he died seised of the lands of Bellagh, and other lands, in Staffordshire; the manors of Whichton, in Lancashire; and Tiberley, in Yorkshire.

[n] Rothe. [o] MS. Annals in Trin. Coll.

THEOBALD, *the fifth honorary Butler of Ireland,* was present in the Irish parliament of 1295, and stands the fifth on the roll. In the Spring of 1296, he attended the King in his invasion of Scotland, and accompanied him in all those expeditions, wherein Edinburgh, with the loss of 25,000 Scots, and all the fortresses of that kingdom were reduced; and gained a great reputation by his valour. In 1297, he[p] purchased from Philip de Rupella, the manor of Bree, in the county of Dublin, with all the lands of the Brinns; and also the cantred of Omany, in Connaught, the lands in Cronn, and divers others. [q]He died unmarried, at his manor of Turvey, 14th May, 1299, and was buried 27th, in Wotheney-Abbey, being succeeded in estate, and the Butlership of Ireland, by his brother,[r]

EDMOND, *Earl of Carrick,* who, in 1302, sat in parliament as a *Baron,* by the name of Edmond le Botiller, and about the feast of St. Hillary that year, recovered the manor of Hollywood, near Ballymore, from Richard, Archbishop of Dublin (except the advowson of the church), reserving to the See two pounds of wax, and half an ounce of gold, yearly, and releasing all his right to one messuage and five acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Luske. He was knighted in London, by King Edward II. in 1309, and that year, with John, after Earl of Kildare, dispersed the rebellion in Connaught and Offaley; and in 1312, being L.D. he repressed the incursions of the Byrnes and Tooles, numerous and potent clans, and forced them to submit; and being a great encourager of servitors, made a noble feast at Dublin, on Sunday, 29th of September, 1313, when he created thirty Knights:[s] by patent, dated at Langley, 4th January, 1314, he was L. J. of Ireland, with the fee of 500l. a year; and 9 Edward II. held a parliament at Kilkenny, to raise a subsidy for defence of the realm, against Edward Bruce and the Scots; for his services against whom, and the rebellious Irish, he was created *Earl of Carrick Mac-Griffyne, in the county of Tipperary,* by patent, dated at Lincoln, 1st September that year, 1315; and by a record of the same date,[t] had given him the return of all the King's writs in the cantreds of Oreman, Elyogerth, and Elyocarroll, in Tipperary; to which was added, 12th November, 1320, all the lands of William de Carran, in Finagh and Faymolin, in the county of Wa-

[p] Rothe says, the deeds of purchase are in Birmingham Tower, 26 Edward I.

[q] Rothe's Registry. [r] Id. [s] MS. Ann.

[t] Enrolled, anno 10 Eliz. D.

terford; in which year (after many services against the O Mores, O Tooles, O Byrnes, O Murroughs, and other Irish septs), going on pilgrimage into Spain, to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, he died after his return to London, 13th September, 1321, and was buried on St. Martin's eve at Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

In 1302 he married Joan, daughter of John, the first Earl of Kildare, and by her had three sons, and two daughters;

First, James, his successor in the Earldom and Butlership of Ireland.

Second, John, who died in 1330, *from whom the present Earl of Carrick derives his descent.*

Third, Laurence, who on the vigil of St. Cecilia the Virgin, in 1329, with Sir Henry Trahern, were taken prisoners by O Nolan, in Sir Henry's house of Kilbegg; in revenge of which, his brother, James, wasted their country.

His daughter, Joan, was married, 1321, to Roger Mortimer, second son of Roger, brother to Edward, Earl of March.

———, to Sir Thomas Dillon, of Drumrany, ancestor to the Viscount Dillon.

James, *first Earl of Ormond,* who succeeded, was under age at his father's death, but notwithstanding his nonage, had a license, 3d December, 1325, for the fine of 2000 marcs, to marry whom he pleased; and 1st March, 1326, had a grant and confirmation of the prize-wines; and was created *Earl of Ormond* (the north part of the county of Tipperary), by patent, bearing date, 2d November, 1328, at Salisbury, the King then holding a parliament there, with the creation-fee of 10l. a year out of the fee-farm of Waterford; and by patent, dated at Wallingford seven days after, in consideration of his services, and the better to enable him to support the honour, had given to him the regalities, liberties, knights fees, and other royal privileges of the county of Tipperary, and the rights of a palatine in that county, for life; which being re-assumed by that King, were restored to him again 23d April, 1337, and with the prize-wines (which were also[u] reassumed by the King, 17th November, 1343), were granted in fee to his son, James, and his heirs male, 5th June 1372 (46 Edward III.) in virtue of which grant they were enjoyed by the family until the year 1716.

In 1336 he founded the friary of Carrick-Begg, on the river

[u] Rot. Anno 17 Edward III. D. R. 8.

Suir, in the county of Waterford, for Franciscan Friars; to whom, 3d June that year,[x] he gave his castle and estate of Carrick, of which they took possession on Sunday, the feast of St. Peter and Paul.[y] He is characterised by Clynn, the Annalist, to be a liberal, amicable, facetious, and comely person, and dying in the flower of his youth, 6th January, 1337, was buried at Gowran; having, in 1327, married Elenor, second daughter of Humphrey Bohun, the fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England (by Elizabeth his wife, seventh daughter of King Edward I.) and by her, who after married Sir Thomas Dagworth,[z] had two sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, John, born at Ardee on St. Leonard's day, 1330, died an infant.

Second, James. And,

Petronilla, the wife of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, ancestor to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

JAMES, *the second Earl of Ormond*, was born at Kilkenny, 4th October, 1331, and given in ward, 1st September, 1344, to Maurice, Earl of Desmond, for the fine of 2300 marcs; and afterwards to Sir John Darcy, L. J. of Ireland, who married him to his daughter, Elizabeth. He was usually called the noble Earl, on account of his descent from the Royal Family; and by the Irish, James the Chaste, an appellation procured by his modesty and virtue. Through his extraction, and in recompence of his services, he obtained several grants of lands, and other favours, from King Edward III. and Richard II. April 18th, 1359, he was appointed L. J. of the kingdom; as he was again, 15th March, 1360, in which year he published proclamations, and made divers regulations, for the advancement of the English interest in Ireland; and did great service against the rebellious Irish in the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. September 8th, 1361, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. being made L. L. he attended him from England with many other great men, having an allowance for himself, of 4s. a day; and for his

[x] MS. Annals in Trin. Coll. [y] Id.

[z] A commission, dated at Dublin, 18th October, 1344, 18 Edward III. was granted to this Thomas de Dagworth, and Alianore his wife, of the custody of the castles of Nenagh and Moialiny, with the appurtenances, and the manors of Karkenlisse, Bretage, and Carricmacgriffin, in Munster; which by reason of the minority of James, Earl of Ormond, were in the King's hands, to hold till he accomplished his full age, rendering yearly into the Exchequer the full extent hereof.

retinue, 2s. a piece, for two Knights; 12d. for twenty-seven Esquires; 6d. for twenty hobellars, armed; and 4d. for as many unarmed. In 1632, he slew 600 of Mac Murrough's followers at Teigstaffen, in the county of Kilkenny; and 22d April, 1364, was appointed L. D. to the said Duke of Clarence; as he was L. J. 24th July, 1376, with the usual salary of 500l. a year; in which office he was continued by King Richard II. On 2d April, 1372, he was made Constable of the castle of Dublin, with the fee of 18l. 5s. a year; was summoned to the parliaments held by King Richard II.; and 16th January, 1381, had a commission dated at Cork, during pleasure, to treat with all rebels, English and Irish, though indicted and outlawed, and to grant them safe conducts, in order to reform them to peace, and preserve the tranquillity of the country; so as such treating should not tend to the prejudice of the King's faithful subjects.

He died 18th October, 1382 (or 1383), in his castle of Knocktopher (near which he had, in 1356, founded a friary for Carmelite Friars), and was buried in the cathedral of St. Canice, in Kilkenny.

By his said wife (who remarried with Sir Robert Herford, and by her deed, 5 Richard II. surrendered to her son all her dower in Ireland, except that of the prize wines), he had two sons,

First, James, his heir, then under age.

Second, Thomas, who by commission, dated at Kilkenny 25th May, 1389, was constituted, with Nicholas White, of Clonmell, the King's Justices in the county of Cork, during pleasure, to inquire upon oath, of all seditions, transgressions, felonies, oppressions, conspiracies, confederacies, and other crimes whatsoever, committed against the King or his liege people, and to administer justice throughout that county, &c.

And two daughters; Ellen, married to Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and died in 1404; and Joan, to Teige O Carrol, Prince of Elye, and died of the plague in 1383.

James, *the third Earl of Ormond*, by building and making the castle of Gowran his usual residence, was commonly called *Earl of Gowran;* but, 12th September, 1391, he concluded the purchase of the castle of *Kilkenny*,[a] which became the chief seat of

[a] This castle was built by William, Earl Marshal, the elder, who came into Ireland in 1207, and also founded the house of the Black Friars there; and his son, William, succeeding him in 1220, granted a charter to the town, 6th April, 1223,

the family. He also built the castle of Dunfert (commonly called Danes-Fort), and in 1386, founded a friary of Minorites at Ailesbury, in Bucks. In 1384, he was deputy of the kingdom to Philip de Courtenay, the King's cousin; and, 25th July, 1392, again made L. J. as he was in 1401; and 26th October, 1404, on the departure of Sir Stephen Scrope to England. By commission, dated at Carlow, 12th February, 1388-9, he was appointed (by reason of the excessive losses and damages sustained by the King's liege subjects in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, by the Irish and English rebels), Keeper of the Peace, and Governor of those counties, and the people thereof, as well within liberties as without, with full power to treat with, to execute, to protect, and to give safe conduct to any rebels, &c. In 1397, he assisted Edmund, Earl of March, L. L. against O Brien; and in 1399, took prisoner Teige O Carrol, Prince of Elye, who escaping the year after from Gowran, was slain in 1407, by the L. D. Scrope. By commission dated at Kilkenny, 9th May, 1400, he, Sir Edward Perers, and others, were appointed Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick; and, 30th May, 1404, a writ, dated at Trim, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, L. L. was directed to him and John Lumbard, appointing them justices or commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Kilkenny, to adjourn the parliament summoned to meet at Kilkenny; and on the anniversary of St. Vitalis the Martyr, in 1404,[b] he held a parliament in Dublin, which confirmed the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and the charter of Ireland. Being a mighty strong man, he is styled in some annals, the head of the chivalry of Ireland; which kingdom he governed to the content of the King, and his good subjects.[c]

He married Anne, daughter of John, Lord Welles, and dying 7th September, on the vigil of the Blessed Virgin,[d] 1405, at Gowran, greatly regretted, after his return from invading O Connor's country, was there buried, leaving two sons,

First, James, his heir.

Second, Sir Richard Butler, whose god-father was King Ri-

with privileges which they enjoy to this day. The Earl of Ormond purchased the castle, with divers manors and lordships, from the heirs of Sir Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, and Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

[b] MS. Annals T. Coll. [c] Lodge. [d] Annals.

chard II. of *whom mention will be made hereafter, as great grandfather of Pierce, eighth Earl of Ormond.*

JAMES, *the fourth Earl of Ormond,* commonly called the *White Earl,* was a man of good parts, and master of a great share of learning (which at that time was very rare in noblemen), and before he attained his full age, was, on Whitsunday, 4 Henry IV. together with the King, knighted by John, Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle and regent; after which, returning into Ireland, he accompanied the deputy, Scrope, in his invasion of Mac-Murrough's territory, when that sept was routed, and O Nolan, with his son and many others, made prisoners;[e] and being informed, that Walter de Burgo and O Carrol had ravaged the county of Kilkenny, they marched to Callan with such expedition, that they surprised and defeated the rebels with the slaughter of at least 800. [f] On his return to Dublin, not yet being of age (for that year his wardship was granted to Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV.) he was left L. D. of the kingdom, his commission bearing date 18th December, 1407, 9 Henry IV. and held a parliament there, which again confirmed the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and the charter granted under the Great Seal of England.[g] Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, having a son born in Dublin, well known afterwards by the name of George, Duke of Clarence, his Lordship and the Earl of Desmond, were god-fathers. In harvest, 1412, he accompanied Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence, into France; in which year Henry V. mounting the throne, he was in great favour with that victorious Monarch;[h] by whom he was appointed L. L. by a very large commission, bearing date 10th February, 1419; and landing at Waterford 10th April, held a parliament 7th June, on St. Laurence's day,[i] which granted the King two subsidies, and to himself seventy marcs; after which, he made great preys upon O Reilly,[k] Mac-Murrough (who at that time made all Leinster

[e] Annals. [f] Id. [g] Id.

[h] At his motion, his Majesty first created a King of Arms in Ireland, appointing John Kitely, Herald in England, to that office, by the title of Ireland King of Arms; which continued as long as the Kings of England were styled Lords of Ireland, when it was altered by Henry VIII. to that of Ulster King of Arms, Bartholomew Butler, York Herald, being the first so appointed; and his son, Philip Butler, was the first pursuivant at arms in Ireland, being so created 16th June, 1552, by the title of Athlone Pursuivant, by John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Marshal of England.

[i] Annals. [k] MS. Annals in T. Coll.

tremble), Mac-Mahon, and others; for his services against whom the parliament granted him a further sum of 300 marcs, after the feast of St. Andrew.[l] On the nones of May 1421, a slaughter was committed on the family of the Earl, whilst L. L. near the monastery of Leys, where twenty-seven English were slain; the chief of whom were Purcel and Grant, noblemen, ten were taken prisoners, and 200 saved themselves by flight, in the castle; and 7th June, the Earl invaded Leys, and obliged the Irish to sue for peace.[m]

King Henry V. deceasing 31st August, 1422, his Lordship was continued in the government until the arrival of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, to whom, 9th May, 1424, he was made deputy, as he was the next year to John, Lord Furnival, and again 15th April, 1426; and 13th September following, he sent James Cornwalsh, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to lay before the King and council the state of affairs, and to prosecute several matters relating to the benefit and preservation of the kingdom, for which he was allowed 6s. 8d. a day. Also, 28th August, 1427, he declared to the council, that he had expended forty marcs in resisting Gerald O Cavanagh, an Irish enemy, who had lately assembled a multitude of Kerns, to destroy the King's subjects; for which sum, he had a liberate 11th October following; and, the day after, another for fifty marcs, for maintaining and keeping in safe custody, divers Irish hostages, for the good conduct of Bernard Mac-Mahon and Neylan O Donnel, captains of their nations, Owen O Neile and Meiler Birmingham.

In 1440, he was twice again made Chief Governor; first, as L. L. and after as L. D. and that year had the temporalties of the See of Cashel granted to him for ten years, after the death of the Archbishop, Richard O Hedian. In 1443, he was again made L. L. and 24th June, 1444, he assembled at Drogheda many of the Privy-council, nobility, and gentry, of the English Pale, and declared, that he had now held the place of Chief Governor of the kingdom for the space of three years and more, and that it had pleased the King, by his letter and writ under the privy seal, sent by Robert Mansfield, Esq. groom of his bedchamber, to command him over to his presence, without delay or excuse, notwithstanding the commotions then subsisting in Ireland; wherefore he required of them, that they would declare before the said messenger, if he had committed, during his government, any ex-

[l] MS. Annals in Trin. Coll. [m] Id.

tortion contrary to the laws, or had been remiss in executing the laws. Whereupon, after some time spent in consideration of his conduct, Sir James Allen declared, that there was not one there that could in any matter complain of him, but were all fully thankful to him for his good and gracious government; for the pains he had taken in defence of the land, having undergone great and continual labours; and had also, besides the allowance of the government, been at great expense for the honour of the King, and defence of the kingdom; and added, that if at that time he should leave the kingdom, it would be exposed to great danger; and desired, that Richard Wogan, Chancellor, father Hugh Middleton, or Robert Mansfield, would repair to the King, and procure a safe passage for him; and declare, that there was then great confederacy to destroy his liege subjects, and that if it pleased his Highness to give the L. L. leave to stay till Michaelmas, so that his subjects might gather in their harvest, it would be a great comfort to them, and confusion to their enemies. Upon this representation, the King dispensed with his attendance in England: but two years after (1446), some of the Lords and Commons petitioned his Majesty for his removal, setting forth, "That he was old and feeble, and had lost many of his old castles for want of defence, and therefore was not likely to maintain, much less enlarge, the King's possessions in Ireland." Upon this he was dismissed, though the bishop and chapter of Cork, the Corporations of Cork and Youghall, the Lords Barry, Roche, and others, gave a full testimonial of his great services; which, however, had this good effect, that the next year, when the Earl of Shrewsbury, L.L. accused him of high treason before the Duke of Bedford, Constable of England, in the Marshal's court, the King quashed the accusation; and examining the cause himself, was so fully convinced of its being founded in malice, that he ordered all the proceedings to be cancelled, and declared by patent, 20th September, 1448, "That the Earl of Ormond was faithful in his allegiance, meritorious in his services, and untainted in his fame; that no one should dare, on pain of his indignation, to revive the accusation, or reproach his conduct; and that his accusers were men of no credit, nor should their testimony be admitted in any case." And a writ reciting all this, dated 21st November, attested by his mortal enemy, Richard, Archbishp of Dublin, deputy to his brother, Shrewsbury, was sent to the Magistrates of Limerick, and other towns, to cause proclamation thereof to be made throughout the kingdom.

His Lordship was a great lover of history and antiquities, and gave lands for ever to the College of Heralds, for which, until the reformation of religion, he was prayed for in all their public meetings, and constantly after remembered as a special benefactor. He built the castles of Tuleophelim, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Templemore; and gave the manor and advowson of Huckcote, in Bucks, to the Hospital of St. Thomas D'Acres, in London, which was confirmed by parliament, 31 Henry VI. at the suit of his son.

He married, first, Johan, daughter of Gerald, the fifth Earl of Kildare, who dying, 3d August, 1430, was buried in the said hospital; and, secondly, in 1432, Elizabeth, daughter of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and widow of John, Lord Grey of Wilton; but by her, who died 6th August, 1452, a few days before him, he had no issue; having by *the first*, three sons;

First, James. Second, John. And, 3. Thomas, *successive Earls of Ormond.*

And two daughters; Elizabeth, the second wife of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, and died on the Saturday after the nativity of the Virgin Mary,[n] in 1473; and Anne, who died unmarried, and lies buried in the church of Shene, in Surrey, under a marble gravestone, on the North side of the high altar, with this memorial:

*Hic jacet Anna filia Comitis d'*ORMOND, *quæ*
Obiit IV. *die Januar. Anno Dni* MCCCCXXXV.

He died at Ardee, 23d August, 1452, on his return from an expedition against Connor O'Mulrian, and was buried in St.Mary's Abbey, near Dublin; being succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, *the fifth Earl of Ormond*, and EARL OF WILTSHIRE *in England*, who was born 24th November, 1420, and knighted when very young by King Henry VI. with whom he was in great esteem. He attended Richard, Duke of York, Regent of France, into that kingdom; and, in consideration of his adherence and fidelity to the Lancastrian interest against the House of York, was created a *Peer of England*, 8th July, 1449, by the title of EARL OF WILTSHIRE, to him and the heirs male of his body; and in 1450, constituted one of the commissioners, to whom the custody of Calais, the tower of Risebank, and Marches of Picardy, were

[n] MS. Annals in Trin. Coll.

committed for the term of five years. In 1451, he was made L. D. of Ireland; the next year, succeeding his father in the title of Ormond, was appointed L. L. 12th May, 1453, for ten years; and that year going to England, he undertook, with the Earl of Salisbury, and other Lords, the guarding of the seas for three years, receiving the tonnage and poundage to support the charge thereof;[o] also 15th March, 1455, was appointed LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND; and shortly after attended the King at the battle of St. Albans, where the Yorkists prevailing, he fled, casting his armour into a ditch; yet, on a turn of affairs, was restored to his post of Treasurer, 37 Henry VI. and the next year created a *Knight of the Garter*, and made Keeper of the forest or park of Pederton, in Somersetshire, and of Cranbourn Chace, in the counties of Wilts and Dorset. He soon after fitted out five great ships of Genoa, to fight the Earl of Warwick's fleet, with which he sailed to the Netherlands; but returning before the battle of Wakefield, fought 31st December, 1460, he commanded one wing of the army, which enclosed and slew the Duke of York, father of King Edward VI. but 29th March, 1461, being at the bloody battle of Towton-Field, he was taken prisoner by Richard Salkeld; beheaded at Newcastle 1st May, and in the ensuing parliament, which met 4th November, attainted.

He married three wives; first, Avicia, only daughter of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Duke of Touraine, in France, and heir to her brother, Humphry, who died 16 Henry VI.; to his second, Avicia, daughter of Sir Richard Stafford, a great heiress; and to his third, Elenor, eldest daughter of Edmond Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Montaigne, in Normandy, and co-heir to her brother, Edmond, Duke of Somerset, beheaded 5th May, 1471, two days after the battle of Tewksbury, for his adherence to the Lancastrian line;[p] but having no issue, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, *the sixth Earl of Ormond*, and BARON ROCHFORD, who was knighted at Leicester by the Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle,[q] for his faithful adherence to King Henry VI. for which he was also attainted; yet by King Edw. IV. was restored in blood, and to all his estates, except the manor and hundred of Rochford, and other lands in Essex. That King was used to say of him, "That he was the goodliest Knight he ever beheld, and the finest gentleman in Christendom; and that if good breeding, nurture, and liberal

[o] Lodge. [p] Id. [q] Id.

qualities were lost in the world, they might all be found in John, Earl of Ormond." He was a perfect master of all the languages of Europe; and there was scarce a Court in it, to which that Prince did not send him as Ambassador; but, in a fit of devotion, making a journey to Jerusalem, he died in the Holy Land, 1478, unmarried, and was succeeded by his only brother,

Sir THOMAS Butler, *the seventh Earl of Ormond,* who was also attainted; but, in November 1485, restored by Henry VIIth's first parliament; and the statutes made at Westminster, 1 Edward IV. which declared him and his brothers traitors, were utterly abrogated. He was soon after sworn of the Privy-council of England; in 1491, accompanied the King with a powerful army, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor, against the French; in 1492, was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen; and in September that year, sent with Thomas Goldston, Prior of Canterbury, Ambassadors to Charles VIII. King of France, to transact a treaty between the two Crowns. In 1494, he accompanied the L. D. into Ulster, when the territories of O Hanlon and Magennis were wasted; and 14th October, 1495, was summoned as a *Baron to the English parliament,* by the title of THOMAS ORMOND DE ROCHFORD; and in 1497, sent Ambassador to the Duke of Burgundy.

He departed this life 8th August,[r] 1515, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas D'Acres, London, now called Mercer's Chapel, in Cheapside, with this epitaph to his memory, as preserved by Weever:

Hic jacet Thomas filius Jac. 6. Ormandiæ, ac frater Jac. 6. Wilts et Orm: qui quidem Thomas ob. 2 die Aug. 1515, *et Anno regni Regis Henrici* 8. 7. *cujus,* &c.[s]

Leaving issue by Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Hankford, by Anne, eldest daughter of John Montacute, the third

[r] This appears by inquisition taken that year in the county of Dublin, finding that he died seised of the manors of Luske, Turvy, Rushe, and Ballscadden. He left 40,000l. in money, besides jewels, and as much land in England, as at this day would yield 30,000 l. a year, so that he was said to be the richest subject of that time; on 31st July before, he made his will, and therein left to his grandson, Sir Thomas Bulleyne, and his issue male, remainder to Sir Thomas St. Leger, and his issue male, remainder to the next issue male of his grandfather, James, Earl of Ormond, "a white horn of ivory, garnished at both ends with gold, and corse thereunto of white silk, barred with bars of gold." Lodge.

[s] Weever, p. 400.

Earl of Salisbury,[t] two daughters, heirs to his estate in England, containing seventy-two manors, with several other lands, and to several lands in Ireland; whereof

Anne, was married to Sir James St. Leger, ancestor to the family of Eggesford, in Devonshire; and

Margaret, to Sir William BULLEN, Knight of the Bath, by whom she had Sir THOMAS Bullen, created 18th June, 1525, BARON and VISCOUNT ROCHFORD, and 29th November, 1527, EARL OF WILTSHIRE AND ORMOND; who dying in 1538, had issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; George, *Lord Rochford*, beheaded 17th May, 1536; and two daughters, the Ladies ANNE and MARY; the younger of whom was married to William Carey, father by her of Henry, Lord Hunsdon: and the elder, 25th Jan. 1532, to King Hen. VIII. and after living his wife three years, three months, and twenty-five days, was beheaded 19th May, 1536, and buried in the chapel of the Tower, leaving one daughter, the Lady ELIZABETH, born at Greenwich on Sunday, 7th September, 1533, who succeeded to the CROWN OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, on Thursday, 17th November, 1558.

To Thomas, Earl of Ormond, succeeded his *next heir male*, Sir PIERCE Butler, *descended from Sir Richard, younger son of James, the third Earl of Ormond.*

Which Sir RICHARD was seated at *Poolestown*, in the county of Kilkenny, and married Catharine, daughter of Gildas O Reily, Lord of the county of Cavan; by whom he had.

Sir EDMOND *Butler Mac Richard*, who built the castle of Potletsrath, and the castle and bridge of Carrick, and dying 13th June, 1464, was buried in the Grey Friars, Kilkenny, leaving issue by Catharine (who died in 1506), daughter of Moelrony O'Carrol, *Barbatus*, three sons;

First, Sir James.

Second, Walter. And,

Third, John, who had two sons; Pierce (the father of Richard Butler Fitz Pierce, who died childless); and John-Oge, whose son, William Butler Fitz-John-Oge,[u] was attainted of felony at Kilkenny, and executed in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Walter, the *second* son, had issue, Edmond of Poolestown, who had four sons; Walter, Peter, Theobald, and Richard. Peter, the *second* son, was of Roscrea, and by his wife, Catharine de

[t] Lodge. [u] Lodge's Collect.

Burgo, had three sons, who all died without issue, and were, Edmond; Walter, who being a commander under the Emperor, had given him the lordship of Hesberg, in Germany, which descended to the House of Poolestown; and Theobald, who died in Poland in 1634. Walter Fitz-Edmond, the *eldest* son, who succeeded at Poolestown, had issue Sir Richard, his heir; Thomas, of Clonmore, in the county of Carlow, and a daughter, Joan.[x] Sir Richard, of *Poolestown*, died 20th August, 1619, leaving Edmond, Richard, Peter, and Walter. Edmond was then twenty-four years of age, and 20th November, 1628, had a special livery of his estate. He married Ellice,[y] daughter of Nicholas Shortall, of Claragh, in the county of Kilkenny, and dying 21st April, 1636, was buried in Kilkenny, according to the directions in his will, bearing date the 13th, because his ancestors were used to be buried there; having had issue, Walter, Theobald, Pierce, Richard, Thomas; Ellice, married to Murtogh Cavenagh, of Garryhill, in the county of Carlow, Esq. Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, and Ellen. Sir Walter, the eldest son, was created a *Baronet* by privy seal, dated at Oxford 19th April, 1643, and by patent, at Dublin 8th July, 1645, and marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard, the third Viscount Mountgarret, left issue by her, who died 21st August, 1636, Sir Richard Butler, of Poolestown, the *second Baronet*, who died in 1686, leaving one son (by his wife, Elizabeth, who remarried with Theobald Denn, Esq.) Sir Walter;[z] and three daughters; whereof ———, was married to Pierce Aylward, of Shankill, in the county of Kilkenney, Esq. and had a son, Nicholas, the father of John Aylward, Esq. late of the same place; and Hester,[a] in May 1698, to James Butler, of Cournellane, in the county of Carlow, Gent. Sir Walter Butler, the *third Baronet*, was born in 1679, and died 8th October, 1723, having been for some time lunatic. He married in April 1697, Lucy, daughter of Walter Butler, of Garryricken, Esq. and by her, who died in 1703, had one son, Richard, who died before him, and a daughter, Mary, who after the decease of her mother, was taken into the care of her uncle, Thomas Butler, of Kilcash, Esq. by

[x] It was agreed upon by bond, dated 10th January, 1573, that Richard should marry Ellen, daughter of Gerald, and grand-daughter of Edmond Blanchvield, and that the said Gerald's eldest son, Leonard, should marry the said Walter Butler's daughter, Joan.*

[y] Chan. Decree, dated 12th February, 1596. [z] Id. [a] Id.

* Chan. Decree, dated 12th February, 1596.

whom she was sent abroad to a convent, where she[b] became a professed Nun.

Sir JAMES Butler *(eldest* son of *Sir Edmond Mac Richard)*, sided with the house of Lancaster against King Edward IV. for which he was attainted; but when that King was settled on the Throne, he overlooked this mistake in his conduct, and an act of parliament passed in Ireland, repealing all attainders, judgments, and outlawries, against him the said James Butler Fitz-Edmond Fitz Richard; and the King, in consideration of his faithful services from that time, granted him, 11th April, 1468, among other things, the manor and advowson of Callan, for life: and 12th October, 1477, he was constituted by John, Earl of Ormond, his attorney and deputy, to manage his lands and jurisdictions in Ireland; by virtue whereof, he laid down a certain order for the reformation and good government of the town of Carrick. He was well beloved in his country, being a promoter of peace; was knighted, and built the castle of Nehom, near Gowran; but dying 16th April, 1487, was buried in the priory of Augustine Eremites at Callan, of which priory he was the founder. He married Sawe (Sabina), daughter of Donnell Reogh Mac Murrough Cavenagh, Prince of his Sept, and by her, who died in 1508, left issue two sons, and two daughters.

First, Pierce, who became *Eighth Earl of Ormond.*

Second, John Fitz James Butler, Esq. whose only daughter and heir, Margaret, was married to Edmond Blanchville, of Blanchville's-Town, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

First daughter, Margaret, was the second wife of Sir Alexander Plunket, of Rathmore, Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of King Henry VII.

Second, Ellice, the first wife of Sir George Fleming, of Stephen's-town, second son of James, Lord Slane, and was mother of James, who by Ismay, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverstown, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had Thomas, who succeeded to the title of Slane,[c] and was ancestor to the Lord Slane.

Sir PIERCE Butler, *the eighth Earl of Ormond*, in 1516, accompanied the Deputy into Imaly against O Toole, O Carrol, and other rebels; and 6th March, 1521, was appointed L. D. to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, his intimate friend, who consulted him during his Administration, in all matters of moment; and he did

[b] Chan. Decree, dated 12th February, 1596. [c] Lodge's Collect.

very great service in suppressing rebellions, and distributing justice to all good subjects. May 13th, 1524, he was made Lord Treasurer of Ireland; and the King conferring the *title of Ormond* on Thomas *Bullen*, Viscount Rocheford, at his earnest suit, did in lieu[d] thereof create Sir Pierce (who to satisfy the King's pleasure, had been contented to resign his ancient and rightful title of Ormond), *Earl of Ossory* by patent, dated at Westminster 23d February, 1527, with the creation annuity of 20l. out of the manor of Newcastle of Lyons, in the county of Dublin.

Soon after this he returned to Ireland, where, 13th May, 1528, he was chosen L. D. by the Council, and proceeding through the city on horseback to St. Mary's Abbey, was there sworn into that office.[e] And Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormond, dying without issue male, the King, 22d February, 1537, *restored him to the title of Ormond*, which was confirmed to the family at the suit of his son, James, Earl of Ormond, by act of parliament 6th November, 1541; and in consideration of the eminent services of himself and son, performed in the wars of Ireland, he had a grant and confirmation, dated at Westminster 23d October, 1537, to them respectively for life, and to the heirs male of his body, of all their estates[f] in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow,

[d] The King also, 5th November, 1526, granted to him and his heirs male, the manors, castles, and hereditaments of Callan, Ballycallan, Dammagh, Kylmanagh, in the county of Kilkenny; Lyssronagh, and Kylmore O Cushing, &c. in Tipperary.

[e] By patent, dated at Westminster 26th February, 1534, the King granted to him and his heirs male, all such lands as he should conquer or recover from the Irish rebels in his dominions of Ossory, to hold in capite; and made him Seneschal, Constable, and Governor of the manor and castle of Dungarvan, with the fee of 100l. a year for life; remainder to his son and heir, James, for life; remainder to the son and heir of the said James, for life; remainder to the King, and his heirs for ever. And 31st May,* 1535, being, with his son, made Governor of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the territories of Ossory and Ormond, they engaged to use their utmost endeavours to recover the said castle of Dungarvan from the forcible intrusion of the Earl of Desmond; and to resist the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome; which Sir R. Cox observes, is the first engagement he had met with of that kind.

[f] Consisting (among other hereditaments, of the manors of Gowran, Dunfert, Knocktopher, Kilkenny, Glashare, Rosbarcon, Carrick, Killandule, Thurles, Knockgraffan, Nenagh, Roscrea, Rathvile, Clonmore, Leighlin, Rushe, and Ballescaddan. (Lodge.)

* Rot. Pat. Annis 19, 25 Henry VIII. f.

Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow, to hold by the service of one Knight's fee.

He was a man of unshaken honour and integrity; familiar and liberal to his friends; an enemy and severe scourge to rebels and malefactors; was very religious through the course of his life; and every year, in the last fortnight of Lent, retired from all business, and lay during that time in a chamber near St. Canice church, called Paradise; where, by prayers and alms, he prepared himself for the reception of the sacrament on the approaching festival of Easter. He and his Lady, with whom he lived many years in great honour and prosperity, planted great civility in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; and, to give that people an example of industry, brought, from Flanders and elsewhere, artificers, whom they employed in their castle of Kilkenny, to work diaper, tapestry, Turkey carpets, cushions, and other like works, some whereof remained there till of late years. He married in 1485, Margaret,[g] second daughter of Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, and dying in the favour of his Prince, and the love of his friends, 21st or 26th August, 1539, was buried under a monument in the chancel of St. Canice's church, leaving issue three sons, and six daughters; viz.

First, James, his successor, commonly called the Lame.

Second, Richard, *created Viscount Mountgarret.*[h]

[g] She survived him a few years, and led a most exemplary life for charity and devotion; she built a school near the church-yard of St. Cranice; rebuilt the castle of Gowran, and was called the *great Countess of Ormond.* Stanihurst thus writes of her: "The Earl was of himself a plain simple gentleman, saving in feats of arms; and yet nevertheless he bare out his honour and charge of his government very worthily, through the singular wisdom of his Countess; a Lady of such port, that all the estates of the realm crouched unto her; so politic, that nothing was thought substantially debated without her advice; she was manlike, and tall of stature; very liberal and bountiful; a secure friend; a bitter enemy; hardly disliking where she fancied, not easily fancying, where she disliked."

[h] RICHARD, *first Viscount Mountgarret*, the *second* son, is described to have been a Knight of goodly personage, and as comely a man as could be seen; he was a very honourable and worthy gentleman, and performed many great services to the Crown of England; as a recompense for which, the Lords of the Council, in their letter to the L. D. St. Leger, dated at Windsor 5th August, 1550, transmitted * the directions of King Edward VI. to create him *Viscount Mountgarret*,†

* Rot. Can. 4 Edward VI. d.

† In the records, this name is variously written, as Monkegarret, Montegarrete, and in the patent of creation Montegarret. (Lodge.)

Third, Thomas, slain by Dermoid Mac Shane, Mac Gill-Patrick, of Ossory, and left an only daughter, Margaret, first married

which was accordingly done by patent, bearing date at Dublin 23d October following. In the reigns of that King and Queen Mary, he was Keeper of the castle of Fernes; and 20th March, 1558 (1 Eliz.), joined in a commission of martial law with Sir Nicholas Devereux, for the territories of Fassaghbentry and Le-Moroes country: also, 13th April, 1559, was in two several commissions for the preservation of the peace in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford, during the absence of the L. D. Sussex in the North, upon his expedition against Shane O Neile; and 12th January following, was present in the parliament then opened by the said L. D. He departed this life in 1571, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in a tomb, whereon is engraven his effigies in armour, with his feet resting against a dog, and a circumscription now defaced; what remains legible being

Richardus Butler, Vicecomes Montgarret,
Qui obiit 20. *Decembris* 1571.

He married to his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Theobald Butler, of Nechum, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. by whom he had Edmund, his successor; secondly, Catharine, daughter and heir to Peter Barnewall, of Stackallan, in Meath, Esq. and by her he had a son, Barnewall, who died unmarried; thirdly, in 1541, Anne, daughter of John Plunket, Lord Killeen, from whom he was divorced in the first year of their marriage: having issue in all, five sons, and four daughters; viz. Edmund and Barnewall aforesaid; Pierce, *ancestor to the family of Caher*, otherwise *Clounegeragh*;* John and Thomas, who both left issue; Ellice, or Cicely, married to Walter Walsh, of Castlehoel, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. (and by him, who died 19th May, 1619, had five sons; Robert, whose eldest son, Walter, when eighteen years old, succeeded his grandfather; Edmund, James, William, and John); Margaret, to Sir Nicholas Devereux, the younger, of Ballymagin, in the county of Wexford, Knt. and had no issue; Elinor, first, to Thomas Tobin, of Cumpshinagh, in Tipperary, Esq. secondly, to Gerald Blanchville, of Blanchvillestown, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and, thirdly, to Thomas, Lord Cahier; and Ellen was the first wife of Sir Oliver Shortall, of Ballylarkin, in the said county, Knt. by whom she had James, his successor.

EDMUND, the *second Viscount Mountgarret*, did great service against the rebels of Leix, Upper Ossory, and other countries bordering upon the Pale, being a stout and valiant man; and was well beloved in his country, especially in the county of

* By deed, dated 2d June, 1653, his father enfeoffed John Devereux, Dean of Fernes, and others, in the manor and lands of Caher, alias Clounegeragh, &c. to the use (in part) of his said son, Pierce, and Margaret Devereux his wife, for life, and the remainder, in which Caher was included, to his heirs male. And he deceasing 30th June, 1599, had three sons, Edward, James, and Thomas, besides daughters: Edward, who succeeded, was twenty-two years old at his father's death; *built the house of Caher*; married Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Masterson, of Fernes; died 9th September, 1628, and left two sons, and two daughters; Pierce, Richard, Mary, and Joan.

to Rory O More, of Leix; and, lastly, to Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, of Lackagh.

Kilkenny, where he made his general abode, having a particular esteem for the inhabitants thereof, in whose quarrel and defence he was ever ready to spend his blood. In the parliament, held at Dublin 12th January, 1559, he represented the county of Carlow; and in August 1579, accompanied the L. D. in his Munster expedition against the Spaniards, sent over by their King and the Pope, to disturb the Government. In 1585, he sat in Sir John Perrot's parliament; and in 1602, being sensible of his decline of life, he made his will, and therein recommends his soul to God, his Maker, Saviour, and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in his father's tomb; and deceasing 24th November that year, lies there interred. He married Grany, or Grissel,* daughter of Barnaby, the first Lord of Upper Ossory, and had issue eight sons, and as many daughters; viz.

Richard, his successor.

James, of Tullahinch, or Tenehensy, in the county of Carlow, engaged in the rebellion of 1641; he married Catharine, daughter and coheir to Thomas, Lord Slane, and widow of Pierce Butler, of Grangedouske, Esq. after which marriage he lived at Douske, and left † a son, Edmund, who married Susan, daughter of Thomas Luttrel,‡ of Luttrelstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq.

Edward.

Thomas.

Pierce, of Killagheen, in Tipperary.

Theobald, of Tynehinch, who married, first, Lettice, daughter of —— Fitzgerald, of the Queen's County, by whom he had four sons, Gilbert, who left no issue by his wife, Margaret Shee; Edmund, slain at Linch'sknock, without issue; Edward; and James, who married Ellen, daughter of ——— Blanchville. His second wife was the daughter of —— Mac-Cody, and by her he had a daughter, Elinor.

Gilbert; and

John, both died young.

Hellena was married to Walter, Earl of Ormond, and died 28th, January, 1631.

Ellen, to Lucas Shee, of Upper-Court, Esq.§

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* Decree in Chancery, 4th June, 1592.

† Decree, 10th March, 1603, and Lodge.

‡ Pedig. Earl Carhampton.

§ Sir Richard Shee, of Kilkenny, Knt. died 10th August, 1608, leaving two sons; viz. the said Lucas his heir, then thirty years old, and married; and Marcus Shee, of Shee'stown, Esq. great grandfather to Richard Shee of that place, Esq. who died 10th December, 1748, leaving by Dympha, daughter of Robert, Lord Trimbleston,[a] Marcus, his heir, since deceased. Lucas, who married as above, was the pious founder of the hospital of Jesus, in Kilkenny, by his father's appointment; and 4th November, 1608, certain ordinances, statutes, and constitutions were agreed upon by the L. D. Chichester and the Privy-council, for the

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[a] Lodge.

Lady Margaret, first married to Thomas, second son of the Earl of Desmond; and, secondly, to Barnaby, the first Lord of Upper Ossory.

Eleanor, the first wife to Morgan Mac-Bryan Cavanagh, Chief of the Sept, called Sleight-Dermot, of Polomonty, in the county of Carlow, who died at Borrass 19th June, 1636, and was buried at St. Molash, having sixteen children; of whom five sons, and four daughters survived, and were, Bryan, his successor, who married Ellen, or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tynterne, in the county of Wexford, Knt.; Charles, who married Uny, daughter of Sir Bryan Mac-Mahon, of the county of Monaghan, widow of Gerald Byrne, of Roscrea, Esq.; Arthur, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald, of Brownsford, in county of Kilkenny, Esq.; Richard; Garret; Elinor; Grany, married to John Comerford, of Ballybirt, Esq.; Elisabeth, to Edmund Wale, of Ruchlin, in the county of Carlow, Esq.; and Mary, to George Wolverston, of Piperstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq.

Mary, to Bryan O'Connor, Esq.

Elice (or Elisabeth), to Walter Dalton, otherwise Daton, of Killmodalin, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

Margaret, to Oliver Grace, of Carney, in Tipperary, son and heir to Gerald Grace, of Liegan, Esq. and he died in 1626.

Anne, to Edmund Butler, Lord Viscount of Galmoy.*

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regulation of the master, brethren, and sisters, and of their estate. This hospital was founded for such as were either blind, lame, impotent, diseased, or aged, not able to work or get their living, and such as were poor, and not worth 5l. He died 27th July, 1622, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Kilkenny, leaving by her, who survived him, two sons, and six daughters. Robert, his heir; Edmund, who left no issue by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Dormer, of Ross, Esq.; Robert, the eldest son,[a] married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Masterson, of Fernes, and had Richard Shee, Esq. who carried an Irish regiment to Flanders, into the Spanish service, during the exile of King Charles II. most of which was lost at the siege of Arras. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Everard, Bart. by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married to Richard, Lord Mountgarret, as will follow; and, secondly, Bridget, daughter of —— Malone, by whom he had Edmund Shee, of Cloghrane, Esq. whose son, Richard, died there in 1743, leaving an only son.

* Pierce, or Peter Butler, of the abbey of Duiske, or Dowske, was also called Peter, or Piers Butler, of Grange-Douske, Esq. of which abbey, with all the spiritual and temporal livings thereto belonging, or parcel thereof, he was seised, by deed indented from Thomas, Earl of Ormond, dated 18th June, 1597, to hold to the heirs male of his body, in which he was succeeded by Edward, his son,(2) who married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fleming, Lord Slane, who died 9th November, 1597, and by her, who married James Butler, of Dowske, Gent. brother to Lord Mountgarret,[b] had the said Edward, Viscount Galmoy, and Sir Richard Butler, of Knoctopher, whose son, Colonel Thomas Butler of

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[a] Lodge. [b] Chan. Decree at Rathfernon, 10th March, 1603.

Lady Catherine, first married to Richard, Lord Poer; secondly, to James, Earl of Desmond, and died in 1552.

Lady Joan, to James Butler, Lord Dunboyne.

Joan, to William O'Farrell, of Ballintober, in the county of Longford, Esq. son of ——— O'Farrell (Bane), of Annally.

RICHARD, *the third Viscount*, in 1599 (being then son-in-law to O'Neile, Earl of Tyrone), partook in his rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and with his kindred

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that place, was engaged in the wars of 1641. Sir Edward Butler, 2d April, 1618, received a grant of the abbey of Duiske, with divers other lands, in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Carlow, which were erected into the manor of Graige-duiske, with power to hold there a Thursday market, and two fairs, on the feasts of St. Barnabas, and St. Simon and Jude. He resided at the Old-Abbey, and at Lowgrange, in the county of Kilkenny; and by privy seal, dated at Oxford 31st January, 1645, and by patent, 16th May, 1646, was created *Viscount of Galmoy*, in the said county; by his said wife he had two sons, and two daughters; Pierce; Thomas; ———, married to ——— Masterson, of the county of Wexford, Esq. and ———, to Thomas Davells, of Killisheen, in the Queen's County, Esq. Thomas Butler, the younger son, died in 1667, and by Catharine, daughter of Geoffrey Fanning, of Ballingarry, in Tipperary, Esq. who remarried with Charles Mac-Carthy, of Rathlin, in the county of Carlow, Esq.[a] had an only daughter, Anne, born in 1663, and married to William Coke, of Painstown, near Carlow, Esq. Governor of that county for King James II. whose son and heir, Thomas Coke, Esq. married Helen, daughter and coheir to Nicholas Purcell, Esq. titular Baron of Loughmoe, in Tipperary, great nephew to James, the first Duke of Ormond, and had issue one son, William, and one daughter, Anne, married in December 1750, to Thomas, Viscount Kenmare. Pierce Butler, of Barrowmount, Esq. the elder son, was a Captain of horse in the King's army during the troubles, and being taken prisoner in the battle of Lampston, was killed (after safe quarter given), by Captain William Bolton, in 1650, his father then living, and having married, in November 1626, Margaret, second daughter of Nicholas, Viscount Netterville, left twelve children, of whom, Edward succeeded his grandfather. Nicholas died in 1653, without issue; Richard died in 1684, or 1678, leaving by Anne, daughter of Edward Wolley, Bishop of Clonfert, a daughter, married to Mr. Minchin, of the county of Tipperary; James died without issue; Edmund; and of the daughters, four were married; viz. Jane, to Walter Murray, of Rathvilly, in co. Carlow, Esq. Mary, first, to Mr. Lewis, of Ballyogan; and, secondly, to John Tobin, of Cumpshinagh, Esq. Frances, to Harvey Morres, of Castle-Morres, Esq. created Viscount Mount-Morres; and Ellinor, to William Grace, of Ballylinch, Esq. Edward, the *second Viscount Galmoy*, married Ellinor, daughter of Charles White, of Leixlip, Esq. widow of Sir Arthur Aston, Knt. and had issue, Pierce, his successor; and Richard, who married Lucia, daughter of ——— Cavenagh, Esq. and had a daughter, Sophia, wife to ——— Hay, of the county of Wexford;[b] and a son, Pierce, of Newton and Urlingford, who married Domvile,

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[a] Pedigree of Hay, penes J. L. [b] Lodge.

Lady Ellice, first, to Mac Morrish; and, secondly, to Gerald itz John Fitzgerald, of Dromana, Lord of Decies.

Lady Eleanor, to Thomas Butler, Lord Cahier.

and followers, to the number of 130 foot, and 20 horse, held out the castles of Ballyragget and Colechill, or Cullihill. Being twenty-four years old at his father's death, he had a special livery of his estate 22d February, 1605;* and sat in the parliament of 1613, 1615, and 1634; and after the rebellion of 1641 commenced, his Lordship being a man of years and experience, was joined in commission with the Earl of Ormond by the L. J. to govern the county of Kilkenny, and provide for the peace and security thereof; upon that Earl's removal to Dublin, to take upon him the command of the army, he was solely invested with the supreme authority of ordering the forces raised by the county, and securing it. But being alarmed by the designs, which (as was confidently said, and then generally believed by the Roman Catholics), had been formed against the Lords of the Pale for extirpating their religion, with its professors, out of the nation, he came to a resolution of taking up arms, and to embark himself and family in op-

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youngest daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule, in the Queen's County, Knt. and dying in 1716, had four daughters, and three sons; Edmund, of Urlingford, after of Newtown, who married, and had issue five sons;[a] William, of Bayswell; and Alderman Richard Butler, of Kilkenny, who died 28th June, 1753. Pierce, the *third Viscount*, was created LL.D. 6th August, 1677, by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxford; commanded a troop of guards in King James's army; was outlawed 11th May, 1691; and was one of the Commissioners for agreeing on the Articles of Surrender, on behalf of the Irish inhabitants of the city and county of Limerick, and the counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork, Sligo, and Mayo, which were ratified and confirmed by patent, bearing date at Westminster 24th May, 1691.[b] He married the daughter of Toby Mathew, of Thomastown, in Tipperary, Esq. and left Edward, *his successor*, who was Colonel of foot in King James's army, and retired into France, where he died without issue; hence, had it not been for the attainder, the honour would have devolved on the aforesaid *Edmund* Butler, of *Newtown*, eldest son of Pierce, son of Richard, youngest son of Edward, the second Viscount Galmoy.[c]

* Which he afterwards surrendered to King James, and in consideration of his faithful and acceptable services, had a confirmation thereof 9th January, 1619, with the creation of the several manors of Bealaragged (Ballyragget), alias Donaghmore, Cowlechill, Kenlis, Ballin, otherwise Ballyeyen, Urlingford, and Mountgarret, with power to hold courts; to impark 2000 acres, with freewarren and chace; liberty of tanning leather; and to hold a Thursday market, and two fairs, on the feasts of St. Barnabas and St. Bartholomew, and the day after each at Ballyragget. Also, 9th January, 1621, he had a further confirmation thereof by two patents; and by virtue of the commission of grace, King Charles I. for the fine of 270l. 9th February, 1638, released to him all his lands in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, confirming the aforesaid privileges.

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a Lodge. b Id. c Id.

Lady Ellen, to Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond.

JAMES, *the ninth Earl of Ormond,* was a most honourable and worthy nobleman, and in great esteem with King Hen. VIII.

posing a step, which appeared so destructive to his religion and interest. That this was his design, is manifest from his letter * to the Earl of Ormond, with the de-

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* The letter runs thus: "My Lord, since I have been forced into this general cause by the example of some, as innocent and free from infringing of his Majesty's laws as myself, who have been used in the nature of traitors, I forbore, for avoiding your displeasure, to acquaint you with my proceedings and other motives therein: but now, for fear of being mistaken by the state, concerning my loyalty, and presuming of your Lordship's favour and good meaning towards me, I make bold to send you, here inclosed, an exact remonstrance of those principal grievances, that have procured this general commotion in this kingdom; wherewith I shall humbly desire your Lordship to acquaint the L. J. and Council, to the end they may, by a fair redress of them, prevent the fearful calamities, that doubtless shall ensue for want thereof. It is not my case alone, it is the case of the whole kingdom; and it hath been a principal observation of the best historians, that a whole nation, how contemptible soever, should not be so incensed by any Prince or State, how powerful soever, as to be driven to take desperate courses, the event whereof is uncertain, and rests only in the all-guiding power of the Omnipotent. This has been most lively represented by the French Chronicler, Philip de Comines, in the passages between the Duke of Burgundy and the Switzers. I need not press this matter further (a word is enough to the intelligent), and I cannot harbour any thought of your Lordship, but that you are sensible of the miseries of this kingdom, whereof you are a native, and do wish the quiet and tranquillity thereof. I do, for a further expression of my own sincerity in this cause, send to your Lordship here inclosed my declaration and oath, joined with others, which I conceive to be tolerable, and no way inclining to the violation of his Majesty's laws, whereof I am and always will be very observant, as becomes a loyal subject, and

"My Lord,

"25 March 1642. Your Lordship's humble servant,

MOUNTGARRET."

In confirmation hereof, it appears from the deposition of William Parkinson, of Castlecomer, Esq. that so little were his Lordship's inclinations to take up arms against his Majesty, that Walter Butler, of Poolestown, Walter Bagenal, of Dunleckney, and Robert Shee, of Kilkenny, Esqrs. were the chief instruments that made him do so; and so high was the insolence of those rebels grown, that the deponent had read a petition of one Richard Archdecne, Captain of the Irish-Town of Kilkenny, and the Aldermen of the city, directed to the Lord Mountgarret and his Council desiring (among other things), that Philip Purcell, of Ballyfoile, Esq. his Lordship's son-in-law, might be punished for relieving the Protestants. Also, the titular Bishop of Cashel, Tullogh Oge O'Neile, brother to the arch rebel Sir Phelim, and the Popish citizens of Kilkenny, petitioned the rest of the council of Kilkenny, that all the English Protestants there should be put to death; where-

In the last session of whose parliament, held 13th June, an act passed for confirming the title of Ormond, of the following tenor, viz. " Whereas sithence the 9th year of the reign of the noble

claration and grievances inclosed; and this he was the better enabled to do, by reason of his alliance to most of the gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny; who being generally of his religion, readily joined with him, and attended him with a numerous train to the city of Kilkenny, into which he was admitted, and there declared his reasons for taking possession of it, and entering into arms; and by public proclamation strictly enjoined all his followers, not to pillage or hurt the English inhabitants, either in body or goods; in which design he so far succeeded, that there was not the least act of bloodshed committed.

Kilkenny being thus seised by his Lordship, he detached parties to secure other adjacent towns, which was done with such success, that in the space of a week, almost all the towns and forts in the countles of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary were in the power of these Irish forces; after which, being chosen by those who prosecuted the same cause, General of all the forces raised by the gentlemen of the country, he marched into Munster, and took Dodd's Castle, with the castles of Knockordane, Ballahey, and Mallow; but the county of Cork insisting upon making a General in their own province, he looked on himself to be principally levelled at, and retired with his forces into Leinster, where he met the Earl of Ormond with a powerful army, and gave him battle at Killrush, in the county of Kildare, 10th April, 1642; but being entirely defeated, he returned to Kilkenny, and was chosen President of the Supreme Council formed there in the Summer of 1642.

March 18th following, he was at the battle of Rosse, fought by General Preston against the Marquis of Ormond; and in 1643, with his son, Edmund (Roe), was at the taking of the castle of Borrass, in the Queen's County; and with the Lords Netterville, Ikerrin, Upper Ossory, and Castlehaven, at the siege of Ballynakill, which surrendered 5th May, after a siege first begun 26th November, 1641, during which time, about 900 men, women, and children, endured much want and misery, receiving very little relief from the state, and no arms at all; so that upon the surrender, 753 were alive, the rest being slain, and dead by sickness. He continued to act in this war, but with as great moderation and care of the distressed Protestants, as the violence of the times would permit him to exercise; and dying in 1651, was excepted (though dead) from pardon for life or estate by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland, passed 12th August, 1652, having been outlawed before. He lies buried under a handsome monument in the chancel of St. Canice church, with this inscription:

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unto Alderman Richard Lawless in excuse answered, that they were all robbed before, and he saw no cause that they should lose their lives; and at divers other times, when it was pressed that the English should be put to death, the Lord Mountgarret, with his son, Edmund, and his son-in-law, Purcell, by their strength, means, and persuasions, prevented it.

Prince of famous memory, King Edward III. unto 6 Henry VIII. James, James, James, James, James, John, and Thomas Butler, Earls of Ormond, have had and enjoyed, the one after the other,

D. O. M.
Sacrum
Ill.mus ac Nob.mus D'nus Richardus
Butler, Vicecomes de Mount:
:garet, Baro de Kells, &c.
Ex antiquissimis primariæ in Hibernîâ Nobi:
:litatis Familiis oriundus, utpote Petri Butler Or-
:moniæ et Ossoriæ Comitis, ac Margaretæ Fitz:
Gerald Filiæ Comitis de Kildare, Pronepos. Vir
Religione in Deum, Pietate in Patriam, Fidelita:
:te in Regem, Pace Belloque conspicuus; de Rege,
Regno, Ecclesiâ Dei, pro quibus fortiter periculo:
:sis et maxime turbatis Temporibus stetit, optime
Meritus; felicis ac fœcundæ Prolis Parens, sibi,
Majoribus ac Posteris, hoc Monumentum pie posuit;
Memoriam sui nunquam morituram reliquit. Obiit
Ille An'o 16—
Defunctis et Nobilissimæ Vice-Comitum
De Mountgaret Familiæ bene precare
Viator.

He married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh O'Neile, Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had three sons, and five daughters; and, secondly, Thomasine (who at her confirmation took the name of Elizabeth,* and was so called in 1619), daughter of Sir William Andrews, of Newport Pagnel, in the county of Bucks, who dying without issue in 1625, he married, thirdly, in July † 1631, Margaret, daughter of Richard Branthwaite, Esq. Serjeant at Law, and widow of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire, Bart. where she was buried in 1655, having no issue by him. His children by the first wife were,

First, Edmund (Roe), his successor; he resided at Ballyroe, county of Kilkenny, in the lifetime of his father.‡

Second, Edward, of Urlingford, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Fitz-Patrick, and being engaged in the rebellion, was apprehended in 1652, by Col. Daniel Axtell,§ Governor of Kilkenny, when several informations were taken

* Ulster's Office. † Articles, dated 23d July, 1631.
‡ Lodge.

§ Colonel Axtell (who, like many more of Cromwell's officers, knew better how to use the sword than the pen), gives the following account of his apprehension, in his letter to the President of the High Court of Justice in Dublin. "My Lord, I have sent your Lordship the inclossed examination against Mr. Edward Butler, secount Son to the late Lord Mount Garrott, and I shall only give your Lordship my nowledge concerning him; when I had receiv'd Orders

the name, honour, degree, style, title, and dignity of *Earl of Ormond*, with a yearly annuity of 10l. Irish, in of and upon the fee farm of the city of Waterford, for the better maintenance of the

against him, and he was examined personally 16th February, before Colonel Thomas Herbert and Robert Doily, members of the High Court of Justice (as it was called), sitting at Dublin, when he declared, that he had lived at Urlingford for twenty years past or thereabouts; that in 1641, or the year after, he had the command of a foot company, which he laid down in 1642, and was not in arms since, but continued at his said dwelling-house, and from that time meddled not with any military employment; and denied that he had been engaged in any acts of rebellion: but the contrary being fully proved by the depositions of Captain Abel Warren, and others, he was executed at Kilkenny.

Third, Captain Richard Butler.

Elizabeth was married to Sir Walter Butler, of Poolestown, Bart. and died 21st August, 1636.

Ellice, to Andrew Fitz-Patrick, of the Queen's County, Esq.

Margaret, in July 1631, to Sir Richard Bealing,* of Tirrelston, in the county of Dublin, Knt. and died 6th August, 1635.†

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from the Com. of Parlimt. to apprehend all such Perssons in these Parts that had bin guilty of sheedinge the English innoscent Blood in the first Year of the Rebellion, I send a Party in the Night to cease the said Butler, but he was not at hombe, and he hearing that thaire was a Cesuer of bloodguilty Persons, he fleed into the Bogs and Fastnesses (out of the Parliament Quarters), for his Safty, and thaire contenewed until he was going (in a disguise Habitt), to Spaine with some Irish officers, and prouidencially taken between Thomas-Town and Waterford by some soldiers (that knew him), of Cpt. Ffrankes Troop. I shall not ad, but remayne, my Lord,

KilKeney, 9 Ffebb. 1652. — Your Lordspp humble Servant D. Axtell."

* He was son[a] and heir to Sir Henry Bealing, of Killessin, or Killessy, in the county of Kildare, by his wife, Maud, and was some time a member of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny; and died in September 1677, having seven sons; Sir Richard, Henry, James, Francis, Christopher, Marrion, and Alson;[b] and a daughter, Helen, the first wife of Sir John Hales, of Woodchurch, in Kent, Bart. Sir Richard, the eldest son, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Household to King Charles the IId's Queen; and marrying, in December 1670, Frances, daughter and heir to Sir John Arundel, of Langherne, in Cornwall, his children by her (who died 6th December, 1713, æt. 62), were obliged to take the name of Arundel, to enable them to inherit her estate; whereof Mary (or Catharine), was married to Sir John Fleming, of Staholmuck (son of James, third son of William, Lord Slane), and the eldest son, Richard Arundel Bealing, of Langherne, Esq. married Anne, sister of Thomas, Viscount Gage, and

† Articles, 16 Aug. 1625. Rot. Claus. de As. 7, 8 Car. I. D.

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[a] Harris's Ware, 165. [b] Lodge Collect.

said name of Earl of Ormond; and from the decease of the said Thomas, which died the said 6 Henry VIII. unto the 19th year of his Grace's reign, for that the said Thomas, late Earl of Ormond,

———, to Philip Purcell, of Ballyfoile, Esq. a Captain in the rebellion of 1641.

Joan, first, to Sir Richard Masterson, of Fernes, Knt. to whom she was second wife; and he dying in 1627, she remarried with Sir Philip Paulet, of Garrylough, in the county of Wexford (fourth son of Sir Anthony Paulet, Governor of Jersey, and Captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, son and heir to Sir Amias Paulet), and dying in 1633, had issue by him, who died 16th May, 1636, and was buried at Fernes, Joseph, who died unmarried, and Mary.

EDMUND *(Roe), the fourth Viscount Mountgarret*, in January 1641, was one of the Commissioners, deputed by the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, to take the city of Waterford into their government, and to seize all the goods of the English, for the maintenance of their war, which they called the Holy War of the Confederate Catholics; but the Mayor and Council of the city prevented that attempt, and about the middle of March following, procured ships for the escape of the Protestants. He acted in concert with his father during the progress of the rebellion; whose example he followed in protecting the English, and endeavouring to restore peace to the kingdom: "of which King Charles II. was abundantly satisfied, and particularly by certificate of the Marquis of Ormond, and other good testimonies, that he was very active and earnest to incline the Irish to a submission to King Charles I. in 1646, and did then solemnly publish the peace in the city of Kilkenny, whereof he was Governor, for which he was committed by the opposers thereof, who kept him in durance for the space of three months; yet, after the interruption of that peace, he used his utmost endeavours to restore it; corresponded with the Marquis, then L. L.; offered to come to him to Dublin; and followed him to France, where he tendered his service to the King; attended the Marquis to Ireland in 1648, and constantly adhered to his Majesty's authority, employing both his person and purse in his service; acting as Colonel of a foot regiment, and Captain of horse in his army, until the Marquis's recess from Ireland; with whom he went again into France, and attended his Majesty's fortunes abroad, serving as a Captain of foot in his army. The King therefore being

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dying in February 1724, left two daughters his coheirs; Frances, married 21st June, 1733, to Sir John Giffard, of Burstall, in Leicestershire, Bart. who died in June 1736, and was there buried; and Mary, 27th January, 1738, to Henry, then eldest son of Henry, Lord Arundel of Wardour, whom he succeeded in 1746, and had two sons; Henry, born 11th April, 1740; and Thomas, 4th October, 1742; his Lordship dying 12th September, 1756, was succeeded by Henry, who, 31st May, 1762, married Maria-Christina, only daughter and heir to Benedict Conquest, of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln, by whom his Lordship had issue.[a] *See Vol. VII. art. Arundel of Wardour.*

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[a] Collins, Vol. VII. p. 54.

died without issue male of his body, Peter Butler, Knight, as cousin and next heir male to the said Thomas, that is, the son to James, son to Edmund, son to Richard, brother to James, father

sensible of the many hardships his Lordship had suffered for him, both at home and abroad, conceived himself bound in honour and justice, to re-establish him in the possession of his estate, whereof he had been deprived by or under colour of any actings of any usurped power in Ireland; and accordingly, in his public declaration touching Ireland, provided for him by name, as meriting a particular reward and favour; and to render that intended grace the more speedy and effectual, his Majesty, by letter from Whitehall,* 1st March, 1660, required that special care might be taken for his immediate restoration and establishment in his estate," which was performed accordingly by the acts of settlement; his Lordship having received a pardon, dated at Westminster 12th December before, for all treasons, levying of war, rebellions, insurrections, &c. committed before 10th June, 1659, and 12th July, 1670, had an abatement of the quit-rents, imposed on his estate, by the acts of settlement.†

He married to his first wife the Lady Dorothy Touchet, second daughter of Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven, and by her, who died at Park's-Grove, near Ballyragget, 10th February (being Shrove-Tuesday), 1634, and was buried the 11th, in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny,‡ had two sons, and two daughters; First, Richard, his successor. Second, James, who died young; Margaret, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, married to ——— Sutton, of the county of Wexford. He married, secondly, in 1637, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Simeon, of Brightwell, in the county of Oxford, Knt. by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Edward, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and dying in 1679 § (oppressed with age and infirmities, having been for some time bed-rid), had issue by his second wife, who died 18th February, 1673,‖ and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son,

Edward Butler, of Ballyragget, Esq. for whose restoration to his estate of Ballyragget, Ballymartin, Knockroe, Damerstown, &c. (settled on him by a fine, levied 13th December, 1670), chargeable with 1000l. for the fortune of his sister, Elizabeth,** which had been possessed by Colonel Daniel Axtell, the King sent his directions, 4th December, 1660, in pursuance whereof he was confirmed therein by the acts of settlement. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Matthew, of Thomastown, in Tipperary, Esq. by whom he had

* Rot. Can. 13 Car. II. 3. p. f. R. 6. † Lodge. ‡ Idem.

§ By his will, dated 13th October, 1673, he bequeathed to his son, Edward, all his goods and chattels, rents, debts, and credits, and appointed him executor; and by a codicil, dated 28th June, 1678 (proved 24th June, 1679), gave to his son, Richard, a horse of 10l. price, or 10l. to buy one; to his daughter, Sutton, 10l.; to his sister, Elizabeth Butler, of Paulstown, 10l; to his sister, Ellis Fitz-Patrick, 10l.; and to his uncle, Theobald Butler, of Tynehinch, 10l.[a]

‖ Ulster's Office. ** Lodge.

[a] Prerog. Office.

to the said Thomas, late Earl of Ormond, as well by our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, Grace's sundry letters patents, and many his letters missives and otherwise, as also by all others has

three sons; Edmund, who, 13th October, 1694, married Rose, daughter of —— O'Neile, of Dublin, Esq. and died without issue; George; Pierce, who died childless; and a daughter, Anne, married to Dudley Bagenal, of Dunleckney, in the county of Carlow, Esq. and was mother of Walter Bagenal, Esq. who died in 1745, leaving Beauchamp, his heir, and other children.

George Butler, of Ballyragget, Esq. 20th May, 1700,* married Catharine, eldest daughter of John, Lord Kingston; he died 19th September,† 1752, having had issue by her, who died in April 1762, three sons, and two daughters; James; Edmund, born in 1721; Gerard-Alexander, in 1725; Mary, married to Ralph Standish-Howard, Esq. only son to Ralph Standish, of Standish-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq. (and by him, who died of the small-pox at Kilkenny, in April 1735, had one son, born 22d October following); and Frances, married 15th November, 1740, to Sir John Stanley, of Nether-Alderley, in Cheshire, Bart. whose great-grandfather, Thomas, 25th June, 1660, was advanced to that dignity. James Butler, Esq. the eldest son, born in March 1711, married on 18th May, 1734, Frances, daughter and heir to Robert Dillon, of King-street, Dublin, Esq. Counsellor at law (who died 6th March, 1735, and lies buried under a table monument in St. James's church-yard), by his first wife, Mary (and she died in childbirth of the said Frances, being the first child),‡ eldest daughter of Sir Richard Talbot, of Malahide, Esq. (who died in August 1703), by his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Talbot, of Cartown, Bart. and deceasing at Ballyragget, 20th March, 1746, had issue by her, who died 17th November, 1749, George, who died 10th March, 1735, and was buried with his grandfather at St. James's; Robert, who married, first, the daughter of Lord Bellew; secondly, 7th September, 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke, late Lord Langdale, and dying in June 1788, was succeeded in his estates by his next surviving brother, James, titular Archbishop of Cashel; Edward, James, George, and Mary.

Richard, *the fifth Viscount Mountgarret*, in the reign of Charles II. served abroad as Captain in the French army; but, after King James's accession to the throne, returned to Ireland, was made a Captain of horse, and 4th June, 1689, led on the forlorn hope against the city of Londonderry, when he was taken prisoner, for which and his other services, he was outlawed, and forfeited his estate; 29th October, 1692, he laid claim to his seat in parliament, and took the oath of fidelity; but being required to take the oath of supremacy, and

* Marriage Articles, 14th February, 1699 (whereby she had 2,500l. fortune, and a jointure of 500l. per ann.)

† He made his will 2d August, 1750, and left her sole executrix and heir.[a]

‡ Lodge. Collect.

[a] Prerog. Office.

been named, reputed, accepted, and taken as Earl of Ormond, and had and yearly received the said annuity of 10l. Irish; and after again our said most dread Sovereign Lord by his letters pa-

make and subscribe the declaration according to act of parliament, he refused so to do, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience;* whereupon the Lord Chancellor acquainted him, that he knew the consequence of his refusal was, he could not sit in that house; and, 19th October, 1698, the Lords came to this resolution: that those Lords, whose ancestors stand outlawed, shall not sit in this House, nor their names be continued in the roll of this House in right of such ancestors. And, that such Lords, who stand outlawed on record, shall not have privilege to sit in this House, but ought to be struck out of the roll of this House.† From which privileges (though the outlawry was reversed), this noble family was excluded, on account of their religion, except Richard, the seventh, and Edmund, the ninth Lord, who conformed to the established Protestant religion, in which persuasion he educated his son.

His Lordship married, first, Emilia, daughter of William Blundel, of Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. by whom he had three sons; Edmund, his heir; Richard, and John, whose posterity reside abroad; and two sons, and a daughter, who died young. His second wife was Margaret, only daughter of Richard Shee, of Shee's-Court, Esq. and widow of Gilbert Butler, by whom he had no issue, and dying in February 1706, was succeeded by his eldest son.‡

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* Lords Jour. I. 466. † Ibid. I. 690.

‡ November 15th, 1715, he complained to the House of Peers of a breach of privilege committed against him, when their Lordships appointed a committee to enquire whether his father, Richard, or any of his ancestors, under whom he derived his honour, is or were outlawed of high treason, and whether such outlawry or outlawries remain of force: and upon report from the said Lords committees, it appeared to the House, that the outlawry of Richard, Lord Viscount Mountgarret, for the rebellion of 1641, was not reversed. Whereupon, they ordered his Lordship's name to be expunged out of the list of Peers. But his Lordship at that time not being able to offer sufficient proofs of the reversal of the said outlawries, deferred doing so, until 5th October, 1721, when, by petition, he prayed the aforesaid premises to be taken into consideration, and to grant him a re-hearing. The petition was referred to a select committee of all the Lords present; and the Lord Viscount Strabane reported from the said Lords committees, that, on examination of the matter to them referred, and from the testimony of Mr. Thady Dunn, it appeared, that Philip Savage, Esq. in the year 1687, was Clerk of the Crown of the Court of King's Bench, and the said Dunn produced an affidavit, sworn by the said Philip Savage, before Godfrey Boate, Esq. one of the Judges of the said Court, 24th November, 1716, which the Lords committees thought proper to lay before the House, and is as follows:

Philip Savage, Esq. late Clerk of the Crown, and Prothonotary of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Ireland, came this day before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he being in Trinity Term, 1687, and for

tents the 29th year of his reign, made to the said Peter, did name the said Peter, Earl of Ormond, sithence which time the said Peter till his death, and James, his son and heir, father unto these pre-

EDMUND, *the sixth Viscount*, who, by petition to the House of Lords, 5th October, 1721, claimed his privilege of parliament; which (upon full proof that the outlawry of Richard, Lord Mountgarret, for the rebellion of 1641, had

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several years before and after, and until the month of August 1715, Clerk of the Crown, and Prothonotary of the said Court of King's Bench, did, pursuant to the annexed rules of the said Court of King's Bench, 10th June, 1687, cause records of judgment of reversal of two several outlawries, grounded on indictments of high treason; viz. one in the county Cork, and the other in the county of Kildare, alledged to be committed by Richard (heretofore), Lord Viscount Mountgarret, in the rebellion, which broke out in this kingdom, 23d October, 1641, to be made up and enrolled, for which this deponent did about that time, receive the fees due to him for making up and enrolling the same; and this deponent is very sure the same were made and enrolled accordingly, he having perused and often seen the said roll in the said office, and did, by order of the House of Peers of Ireland, cause certificates of the said reversal to be made out and certified to the House of Peers, and to the King at Arms of the said kingdom, the first time the parliament sat in this kingdom after the rebellion, which was in the year 1688; and this deponent further deposeth, that though there were several writs of error brought to reverse the outlawries against several other Lords of the said kingdom, for the said rebellion of 1641, whose heirs brought such writs of error as aforesaid, and obtained the like rules for their reversal, yet they were not reversed, nor the records of their reversal made up and enrolled, by reason none of them required the same to be done, except the said Lord Viscount Mountgarret, and Pierce, heretofore Lord Viscount Ikerrine, whose records of reversal were made up and enrolled, as aforesaid. And this deponent further deposeth, that several records of his said office, being in the late troubles of this kingdom, removed to several places, to be for safe custody kept, and likewise being to this deponent's certain knowledge, several times carried by this deponent's deputy to the House of Peers, and to the late trustees of forfeitures in this kingdom, pursuant to an act of parliament made in England, the said records of the reversal of the said Lord Mountgarret's said outlawries, are, by that means, as this deponent verily believes, mislaid.

Jur. cor me 24° Die
Novembris 1716.

P. SAVAGE. GODFREY BOATE.

Said Dunn further deposed, that a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, upon the said Savage's affidavit, in Michaelmas term 1716, as he believed, but no rule was made thereon. And Richard Butler, Esq, deposed, that he was in the Court of King's Bench, when the said Court was moved by Sir Richard Levinge, then a Counsel at the Bar, upon the said Savage's affidavit, and to have the record made up of the reversal of the outlawry of Richard, late

sent, has by our said Sovereign Lord and all others, been named, called, accepted, and taken, as Earl of Ormond aforesaid. In consideration whereof, and for the right, faithful, and laudable

been reversed in the year 1687), being allowed by a resolution of the House, he delivered his writ of summons the 9th of that month, and took the oath of allegiance. He married, first, Mary, daughter of —— Buchanan, of Londonderry, Esq.; and, secondly, Elizabeth, widow of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, in the Queen's County, Esq. which Oliver died 8th June, 1708, and his Lady dying in London, 13th June, 1736, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields; and his Lordship departing this life in Dublin, 25th June, 1735, was buried at St. Canice, Kilkenny; having issue three sons, successive Lords of Mountgarret, and one surviving daughter, Emilia, married in 1712, to Hugh Reilly, of Ballinlough, in the county of Meath, Esq. who dying without issue, he remarried Elinor, only daughter of Sir David O'Neile, Bart, and dying 8th August, 1761, æt. 77, left a son of that place.*

RICHARD, the *eldest* son, and *seventh Viscount*, took his seat in parliament 7th October, 1735,† but did not long enjoy the honour. Deceasing in Dublin, 14th May, 1736, he was buried in St. George's church. October 19th, 1711, he married Catharine,‡ sister to Charles O'Neile, of Edenduffecarrick, of Shane's-Castle, in the county of Antrim, Esq. and leaving no issue by her,

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Lord Viscount Mountgarret, in the year 1641; but that Lord Ch. J. Whitshead, upon inquiry whether the Attorney-General had been attended, and being informed that he was not, the Court thought proper not to make any rule thereupon. All which the Lords committees thought fit to lay before the House, and is submitted to your Lordships.

The resolutions of this House of 16th December, 1715, were then read.

Resolved, that upon reading the journals of this House, and consideration had of the report made by the Lords committees, to whom the consideration of the petition of Edmund Butler, late upon the roll of Peers of this House, by the name of Edmund, Lord Viscount Mountgarret, was referred, it appears to this House, that the two outlawries of Richard, Lord Viscount Mountgarret, for the rebellion, which began in this kingdom on 23d October, 1641, are reversed.

The order for expunging the name of Edmund, Lord Viscount Mountgarret out of the List of Peers of the House, 16th December, 1715, being then read, it is ordered by the Lords in parliament assembled, that Ulster King of Arms do forthwith insert into the list of Peers of this House, the name of said Edmund, Lord Viscount Mountgarret.

Pursuant to these resolutions of the Lords in his favour, he delivered his writ of summons in the usual manner, 9th October, and took the oath of allegiance; but the declaration and oath of abjuration being read to him, he refused to take the one, or make the other, but desired leave to consider thereof, and then withdrew. (Lords Jour. II. 461, 462, 700, 701, 702.)

* Lodge. † Lords Jour. III. 301.

‡ Articles of that date.

service which the said Peter, and James, his said son and heir, ever have done the King, our said Sovereign Lord's Majesty, his Highness of his most bounteousness and goodness, extended to

who died 15th April, 1739, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, the honour devolved on his brother,

JAMES, *the eighth Viscount*, who served many years in the Emperor's army; and in the campaign on the Rhine against the French in 1735, signalized himself. In January 1736, he married Margaret, second daughter of John, Lord Trimleston, but dying suddenly without issue, 13th May, 1742, was succeeded by his only brother,

EDMUND, *the ninth Viscount Mountgarret*, who conformed to the established church, 7th November, 1736, and 10th October, 1749, took his seat in parliament.* He married Anne, eldest daughter of Major Toby Purcell, of Ballymartin and Cloghpooke, in the county of Kilkenny, and died 6th March, 1750, leaving by her, who died in June 1764, an only son,

EDMUND, *the tenth Viscount*, sworn a Barrister at Law, 25th November, 1749; took his seat in House of Peers, 11th November, 1751.† In 1744, he married Charlotte, second daughter of Simon Bradstreet, Esq.‡ Counsellor at Law, and by her, who died at Paris, 27th March, 1778, and was interred at Barony Church, near Ballyconra, had issue three sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Edmund, his successor.

Second, Richard,§ entered into Holy Orders, and was presented to the rectory and vicarage of Tullophelim, in the county of Carlow. Died August 1795.

Third, Simon,‖ Counsellor at Law, married, January 18th, 1795, Miss Lynch, and died May 19th, 1797.

Elinor** died 28th April, 1762, æt. 15, unmarried; and was buried at Barony Church.

Anne-Emilia,†† unmarried.

His Lordship deceasing 9th February, 1779, was interred with his Lady in Barony Church, near Ballyconra, in the county of Kilkenny, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDMUND, the *eleventh Viscount*, who was born 27th July, 1745, took his seat in parliament, 26th November, 1779,‡‡ and married, 7th October, 1768,

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* Lords Journals, III. 719. † Ibid. 790.

‡ Simon Bradstreet, Esq. Counsellor at Law, was created a Baronet 14th July, 1759; he married the daughter of ——— Bradstreet, of Kilkenny, Esq. and died 26th April, 1762, leaving issue by his relict, who deceased 25th December, 1779, Sir Simon, the second Baronet, who married, 9th October, 1755, Anne, sister to the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. and dying without issue, was succeeded by his only brother, Sir Samuel, Barrister at Law, chosen Recorder of Dublin, which city he represented in parliament, till 13th January, 1784, when he was constituted a Justice of the Court of King's Bench. The daughters were, Emilia, married to Colonel Zobell, deceased; and Charlotte, married as before. *(Collections.)*

§ Ulster's Office. ‖ Id. ** Id. †† Id.

‡‡ Lords Jour. V. 141.

the said James, son to the said Peter, and to the intent that all desires, ambiguities, arguments, reasons, and questions for the title that hereafter *mought chaunce* to *sourde* rise, or be made to the said James, or any other the heir male of the body of the said Peter, concerning the same name of honour of Earl of Ormond, and the annuity aforesaid of 10l. Irish; is contented and pleased that it be enacted and established by this present parliament, that the said James, and the heirs male of the body of the said Peter, his said father, have, hold, inherit, and enjoy the said name, honour, degree, style, title, and dignity of *Earl of Ormond*, and the said annuity of 10l. Irish, to be provided off the said fee farm, of the said city of Waterford, for the better maintenance of the said name of honour of Earl of Ormond, in as ample manner and form, and with the like preheminences and *auncientie* as any the above named Earls of Ormond at any time has had, used, or enjoyed;" which act of parliament was exemplified by an inspeximus at the instance of Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, 10th April, 1573, 15 Elizabeth.

On 5th July, 1532,[i] he was made *Lord High Treasurer of Ireland* for life; after which, he had a special livery (without date), of his estate, granted to him as son and heir of Earl Pierce deceased;[k] and 11th May, 1535, was appointed Admiral of the kingdom, with the custody of all the ports thereof. In 1534, he

to Lady Henrietta Butler* (born 15th August, 1758), youngest daughter of Somerset Hamilton, the eighth Earl of Carrick, and by her, who deceased in 1785, his Lordship has issue four sons, and one daughter; viz.

Edmund, born 6th January, 1771,† *present Peer.*

Somerset-Richard, born in December 1771,‡ married Mrs. Kelly.

Henry, born in February 1773.§

Pierce, born 6th May, 1774.‖

Charlotte-Juliana, born 6th August, 1778,** married, August 7th, 1779, John Carrington Smith, Esq.

His Lordship dying July 17th, 1792, was succeeded by his son,

EDMUND, *twelfth Viscount*, who was created *Earl of Kilkenny*, December 20th, 1793.

His Lordship married, June 20th, 1793, Elizabeth Fowler, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin.

[i] Enrolled. 15 Jac. I. 1° p. D. R. 7.

[k] Rot. pat. de An. 28, 29, 30, 31 Henry VIII. f.

* Ulster's Office. † Id. ‡ Id. § Id. ‖ Id. ** Id.

not only refused to join with his kinsman, Thomas, Lord Offaley, in his rebellion, who earnestly solicited his concurrence by letter; but in his answer told him, he had rather in that quarrel die his enemy, than live his partner; and when that Lord thought to force him to a compliance, by invading his lands, he resolutely opposed him, and in an engagement at Jerpoint, near Thomastown, slew many of his followers; but being himself sore wounded, was carried to his house at Dunmore; and the enemy apprehending another battle with fresh forces, retired out of the country, and were soon after subdued.

He was created *Viscount Thurles*, by patent 2d January, 1535, the Privy Seal for which runs thus:

" By the KING,

" Trusty and right well beloved, we greet you well, and woll and command you, that with convenient speed ye, under our Great Seal, of that our land of Ireland, being in your custody, ye address out in due form, our letters patents for the creation to the honour, name, style, and dignity, of our right trusty and well beloved counsellors, the Lord Jamys Buttler, High Treasurer of that our land of Ireland, to the name of Viscount Durles, and the Lord Leonard Grey, Marshal and Lieutenant of our Army within the same, to the name of Viscount Grane, in like form and manner as was used in the creation of Viscount Gormanston. And these our letters shall be your sufficient discharge in this behalf. Yeven undre our signe at the town of Southamptone, the thirde day of October, the 27th year of our Reign.

" To our Right Trustie and well beloved counsellor of Trrmleston, Lord Chancellor of our land of Ireland, or to any other having the custody of our Great Seal."[1]

May 31st, 1535, he was made joint Governor, with his father, of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford. In 1536, he timely opposed the disturbances in Munster, begun by James, Earl of Desmond; and the L. L. Grey going to England with the Fitz-Geralds, he marched to Clonmell, to extinguish the remains of their rebellion, which he did, by reducing Dungarvon, Youghall, Cork, and other places of strength; and restored peace and quiet to the whole country.

In consideration of his services to the Crown, he had a grant,

[1] Rot. As. 27, 28, 29, 30 Henry VIII. f.

4th January, 1539, of the priory and rectory of Kenlis, &c. in the county of Kilkenny; the manors of Rathvillie, Clonmore, and other lands of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Kildare. Also, 5th May, 1542, the King conveyed to him and his heirs the moiety of the monastery of the Friars Minors of Clonmell, with all the lands thereto belonging, to hold by the eighth part of a Knight's fee.

He was commissioned, 8th August, 1539, to pursue and take into protection the rebels of Connaught, and such as were in arms in the South parts of Munster: and 10th April, 1543, was, by special commission, authorized to levy and lead men through the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Ormond, and Desmond; to imprison as he saw fit; to pursue and give protections for suppressing rebels, and quieting the country; and the next year was, with others, sent by the L. D. and council, into Clanrickard, to pacify a tumult raised there, after the death of Ulick, chief of that country, which he soon performed. In 1545, at the King's instance, he went General of the Irish forces into Scotland, in aid of the Earl of Lenox, with twenty-eighty ships, to recover that Earldom to Matthew Steuart, of which he had been dispossessed; but without success; for when he came upon the Scotch coast (where the Hamiltons had promised to deliver the castle of Dunbritton to Lenox), he perceived a vast army gathered to oppose him, whereupon, by common assent, he returned into England; and 17th October, 1546, himself and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a supper at Ely-House, in Holborn, of whom, James White, Steward of his household, and eighteen more died, and he languishing until the 28th, then deceased. His body was interred in St. Thomas D'Acres, according to the orders he had given in a codicil to his will, but his heart was brought into Ireland, and deposited in the cathedral of Kilkenny. His will, whereby he disposes of his estate, bears date 10th March, 37 Henry VIII. and the codicil, 18th October of that King; in which, after directing his burial, he says, "Item, That my sonne and heyre being in the Prince Grace's Court, shall have me basine and ewer, which I have here, a silver pott, a salte, a nywe boll, a trencher, and a spone of silver. Item, my wyfe to have me best bracelet of golde sent her for a token. Item, to me Lord Chancellor of England, me nywe gilded goblet, with the cover, for a token. Item, Mayster Fitz-Williams to have a nywe boll of them that were made of late, for a token. Item, Mayster Houthe to have his pension of twenty nobles yearly duryng his lyfe. Item,

Lewes Bryane to have White's-Wall duryng his lyfe free, as he hath it before;" with several other legacies.

He married Joan, daughter and heir to James, eleventh Earl of Desmond, with whom he had the manors of Clonmell, Killsherlane, and Killfeacle, in Tipperary, and had a special livery of his estate (no date), granted by King Henry VIII.[m] and by her (who after married, first, Sir Francis Bryan, Knight Marshal of Ireland; and, secondly, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and died in 1564), had seven sons; viz.

First, Thomas, *Viscount Thurles*, his successor.

Second, Sir Edmond Butler, of Roscrea and Cloughgrenan, who, in 1562, was in commission for preservation of the peace in the county of Carlow, during the Deputy's absence in the North against Shane O Neile; and in 1567 was knighted, and had a grant for the return of all writs in the cantreds of Oremon, Elyogerth, and Elyocarrol, in Tipperary: but after this, with his brothers, Edward and Pierce, he went into rebellion, raised great commotions in Munster, and was declared a traitor; yet, on his submission, being pardoned, and with his brother, Pierce, surrendering his estate to the Queen, 10th October, 1570, had a pardon (together with their brother, Edward), dated at Gorhambury, 12th March, 1573, of all their treasons,[n] after which he did great service in Leix against the O Mores. He married Eleanor, second daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, sister to James, Viscount Baltinglass (who was in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and died without issue); and dying at Ennisteige, was buried in the cathedral of St. Canice, leaving issue four sons, and two daughters; viz. First, Pierce, *the eldest*, to whom by indenture, 14th October, 1593, the Queen granted a lease in reversion for forty years, of Ballysax, in the county of Kildare, parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Berkeley, who were coheirs, and then in lease for twenty-one years to Robert Nangle, Gent. After the death of Thomas, Earl of Ormond, earnest pretences were made to King James I. by the said Pierce Butler, who proved with much confidence, that he was the son and heir of Pierce Butler deceased, who was nephew to the said Earl, and had he lived, would have been the next heir male inheritable to that honour; and to himself, the right of the Earldom would now of right appertain, if he could prove himself to

[m] Rot. pat. As. 28, 29, 30, 31 Henry VIII. f.
[n] Ibid. 15, 16 Eliz. f.

be the true and lawful son and heir of the said Pierce, by Mary his wife, now wife of one Molloy, the King, by letters from New Market, 5th February, 1623, directed a commission to issue, that this pretence in respect of the violation it had to a great family, should be duly examined, for discovery and manifestation of the truth; and accordingly, 12th May, 1624, the L. D. Falkland, Donogh, Earl of Thomond, Francis, Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls, and Laurence, Lord Esmond, Privy Counsellors, were commissioned to examine the said Mary Molloy, and all other witnesses, as should be nominated by the said Pierce Butler, as they should think fit, for finding out the truth of the premises.[o] He left an only daughter, Ellen, married to John O'Carrol, chief of his name, and she died in December 1620, leaving issue, John, Elizabeth, and Joan.[p] Second, James. Third, John. And, Fourth, Theobald, who all died without children; the last of whom had by patent, dated at Westminster 13th July, 1603, the titles of Ormond and Ossory entailed and secured to him, after the death of Thomas, then Earl of Ormond, without issue male; remainder to the heirs male of his great-grandfather, Pierce, Earl of Ormond and Ossory. He was also created, 4th August following by patent, at Westminster (or at Hampton-Court), *Viscount Butler, of Tulleophelim*, in the county of Carlow; of which county, 18th June, 1605, he was made Governor and L. L. He married his cousin-german, the Lady Elizabeth Butler,[q] only daughter of the said Thomas, Earl of Ormond; but dying soon after, in January 1613,[r] was buried in St. Canice church. The two daughters were, Joan (married to Teige, Lord Upper Ossory, died in 1631, and was buried at St. Canice's); Catharine, the fourth wife of William Fitz-John Eustace, of Castlemartin, in the county of Kildare, Esq. (father of Sir Maurice Eustace, Chancellor of Ireland), and by him, who died 25th June, 1635, she had no issue.[s]

Third, John Butler, of *Kilcash*, Esq. who married Catharine, daughter of Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, and dying at his seat, 10th May, 1570, was buried in Kilkenny, leaving *Sir Walter Butler, of Kilcash, who became Earl of Ormond*; and two daughters; Joan, married, first, to Nicholas Shortall, of Upper Claragh, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and by him, who died there 14th September, 1600, had seven daughters, coheirs; viz. Catharine,

[o] Rot. Pat. anno 22 Jac. I. 1 a p. D. R. 5. [p] Ulster Office.
[q] Ibid. [r] Ibid. [s] Lodge.

Mary, married to Patrick Denn, of Grennan, in the said county, Esq. Joan, Ellin, Ellinor, Ellice, and Anne; her second husband was Sir Oliver Shortall, Knt. Eleanor, the second daughter, married Thomas Prendergast, of Newcastle, in Tipperary, Esq.

Fourth, Walter Butler, of *Ballynenoddah*, *Nodstown*, or *Moyaliffe*, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of MacBrien O Gonagh, and dying in 1650, was buried at Kilkenny; leaving one son, Pierce, and two daughters; viz. Joan (married to John O Dwyer, of Dundromy, in Tipperary; and by him, who died in January 1627, had Philip, their heir, who married Gyles, daughter of Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell; Connor, Donogh, Margaret, and Winifred); and Ellice, first married to John Sherlock, of Mothe, in the county of Waterford, Esq. by whom she had Patrick, and other children; secondly, to Sir Edward Gough, by whom she had a son and a daughter; and, thirdly, to Sir Laurence Esmond, a wise and worthy man, who did great service to the Crown, in Ireland, and other countries; represented the county of Wicklow in parliament, in 1613, was Governor of the Fort of Duncannon, Major-General of all the King's forces in Ireland, and [t] created Baron of Lymbrick, in the county of Wexford, 20th May, 1622; he died 26th March, 1645; and she deceasing 16th January, before him, was buried at Ardkavan, in the said county. *Pierce* Butler, Esq. of *Nodstown*, was only two years old at his father's death; he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe, and dying 21st February, 1627, was buried in the abbey of Holy-Cross, having issue, James his heir; Richard, of Rorane (who married, first, Fynola, daughter of Carroll O Carroll, of Beaghagh; and, secondly, Ellen, daughter of Gerald Wale, of Coolenemucky, in the county of Waterford, Esq. by whom he had Pierce, his successor at Rorane), Ellen, Joan, Ellenor, married, 9th November, 1618, to Nicholas Meyler,[u] Gent. with whom her uncle, Laurence, Lord Esmond, gave 300l. English, half of which his Lordship bestowed upon her, and the other half was to be repaid him;[x] Margaret, and Mary. *James*, the *eldest* son, had a special livery of his estate 9th December, 1628, married Ellinor, second daughter of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana,[y] and dying 5th February, 1633, had issue ten sons, and three daughters; Walter, Thomas, Edmond, John, Pierce, James, Edward, Theobald, Gilbert, Richard;

[t] Lodge. [u] Decree in Chancery, 1627.
[x] Rot. de As. 15, 16 Eliz. f. [y] Decree ut antea.

Ellen, Ellane, and Ellice. *Walter*, who succeeded at *Nodstown*, was then twenty-one years old; had a special livery 26th November, 1634; and 20th February, 1637, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, and for the fine of 133l. 6s. 8d. Irish,[z] had a confirmation of his estate by patent; but engaging in the rebellion of 1641, went about New-Year's Day that year to the city of Cashell, and with others, rifled that place, with the murder of fourteen of the inhabitants. *This branch of the family ceased in the time of King Charles II.*

Fifth, James, who, 20th January, 1560, had a lease for twenty-one years, of the monastery and lands of Duiske, in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, at the rent of 15l. during the life of Charles Cavanagh, the late Abbot, and after his death 25l. a year, maintaining two able horsemen for the defence of Ireland, and reserving three couples of tithe corn;[a] which, with other hereditaments, on the recommendation of the L. D. Sidney, were granted 10th August, 1567, in fee-farm to his son, James. He married Margaret, daughter of James Tobin, of Cumpsenagh, Esq. by his wife, Catharine, daughter of the Lord Dunboyne,[b] and had the said James, his only son, who left no children.

Sixth, Edward Butler, of *Cloghinche*, in Tipperary, Esq. who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard, the fourth Earl of Clanrickard, and had one son, James, who died childless.

Seventh, Pierce Butler, of *Grantstown*, in Tipperary, and of Leix-Abbey, of which place he was nominated, when he was pardoned, 12th March, 1573, for his rebellion against the Queen. On him,[c] his wife and children, his brother, Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 14th May, 1595, settled Ballygurteen, and other lands in Tipperary, to be holden of the manor of Donowghill, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and 4l. rent. He married Catharine, daughter of John, Lord Poer, by whom he had six sons; James, his heir; William, Thomas, Edward (who by Ellen Blanchville his wife, who remarried with James Walsh, of Greaghlaghbegg, in Tipperary, Esq. left an only daughter and heir, Elynor, about a year old at his decease, who became the wife of Richard Butler, of Killenaule, Gent.); Richard, of Killenaule; Edmond, and several daughters; whereof, Catharine was married to John Tobin, of Killahay. *James*, the *eldest* son, was of Killmoyleagher, or Killveleigher, married Anne, daughter of Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell, and left one son, *James* Butler *Oge*, living

[z] Lodge. [a] Idem. [b] Collect. [c] Rot. ut untea.

in the reign of King James I. who married, first, Ellen, daughter of the Earl of Ormond; and, secondly, Mary, third daughter of Thomas, Lord Kerry; by the former he had two sons, Pierce and Theobald. *Pierce*, of *Killmoyler*, and of Bellacarren, married Catharine, elder daughter and coheir to William Bowen, of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County, Esq. by his first wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Tynte, Knt. and had issue three sons, and one daughter, Hellen, married to —— Creagh, of Conge, in the county of Mayo, Esq. by whom she had Stephen Creagh Butler, of Brittas, in the county of Limerick, Esq. Hellen, married in September 1740, to George Macnamara, of Conge, Esq. by whom she left Mary, Hellen, and Phœbe;[d] and Mary unmarried. The sons were, First, *James* Butler, of *Killveleigher*, and of Ballyadams, Esq. Page of Honour to King Charles II. who 10th March, 1692, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Caryll, Lord Viscount Molyneux, widow of Jenico, the seventh Viscount Gormanston; and, secondly, Mary Dennis, in England; and died, 3d January, 1738, æt. 94. Second, Thomas, Counsellor at Law, who died 18th May, 1746, unmarried, and was buried at Killardriff, near Killmoyler, in the tomb of his ancestors; he bequeathed his Tipperary estate to his nephew aforesaid, Stephen Creagh, now Stephen Creagh Butler; and his Queen's County estate to his natural son, William Butler.[e] Third, Captain John Butler, who went into Spain with his regiment, and having married Frances, daughter of Theobald Matthew, of Thomastown, Esq. left one son, James, who died unmarried; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Arthur, of Ballyquin, in the county of Clare, Esq. who left her a widow, 23d December, 1755, with one son, and one daughter, since deceased; she remarried with Mr. Luke Wall;[f] and Catharine,[g] to Mr. Benjamin Ellard, of Cork, who died in 1750.

Thomas, *the tenth Earl of Ormond*, being at his father's death only fourteen years old, it was ordered by the state, that the L J. with the army, should draw into those parts of the country, to preserve the peace and his inheritance; and that the rule of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, should be committed to his mother, his uncle, Richard, and other friends. He was brought up from his infancy in the Court of England, where he was instructed with King Edward VI. who took great delight in his

[d] Bill in Chancery, filed 27th April, 1757. [e] Idem. [f] Lodge.
[g] Bill in Chancery.

company, at whose coronation, 20th February, 1546, he was made a Knight of the Bath; and was a youth of such hopes, that the King, 8th September, 1548, directed the L. D. Sir Edward Bellingham, to allow him 200 marcs a year during his minority; and 17th October, 1551, ordered a year's release of his wardship. He served as a volunteer under the Duke of Somerset in his Scots expedition, and behaved with great bravery in the battle of Musselburgh. In Queen Mary's reign he commanded a troop of horse, and gave extraordinary proofs of his fidelity and courage, as a Lieutenant of the horsemen, in suppressing Wyat's rebellion in 1554; after which, in November, he came to Ireland, and in July 1556, accompanied the L. L. with a body of 200 horse, and 500 foot, which he maintained at his own charge against the Scots Islanders, who made a descent into Ulster, and besieged Carrickfergus, when he distinguished himself in the battle fought 18th of that month, in which the Scots were entirely routed: 10th August, 1557, he served against another body of them, who had invaded Tyrconnel; and soon after relieved the Earl of Thomond, besieged in his castle of Bunratty, and took the castle of Clare; after which, 20th June, 1558, attended with many gentlemen, he joined the L. L. in the county of Limerick, on his march against Donald O Brien, the Earl of Thomond's uncle. This zeal and activity in the service of the Crown, induced Queen Mary to confirm his patent for the regalities and liberties of Tipperary, and the prize wines, 11th March, 1555; and 13th December, 1557, to grant the religious houses of Athassil, Jerpoint, Callan, Thurles, Carick, Kilcowle, and Tulleophelim, with all their hereditaments in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford; the manor of Kilrush, in the county of Kildare, &c. the monastery of Athassil, to him, his heirs, and assigns; and the rest of the premises to his heirs male, to hold by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 49l. 3s. 9d. Irish. Which reserved rent Queen Elizabeth remitted, and confirmed the said grant, 8th March, 1562; having, 27th January, 1560, given him a discharge of all such sums, as he stood indebted to the Crown, for arrears of rent in the Exchequer, or any other Court, owing for the Earl, his father: and whereas in the time of Edward VI. he was appointed to repair to Ireland for service to be done there, one year before he had sued out his livery, during which time he had the farm of his own lands granted to him, the rents whereof for that year remained unpaid; the Queen, in consideration of his good service, discharged him from

the same, as she also did the arrears of rent due upon certain lands, granted to him by Queen Mary: also, for his services against the traitors of Leix, by patent, dated 28th February, 1562, she granted to him and his heirs male, the abbey of Leix, in the Queen's County, with all its lands, estimated at 620l. and 3d October, 1563, in fee-farm, all the possessions of the monastery of the Holy Cross, advowsons of churches excepted. By privy seal, 30th June, 1569, as a reward for suppressing the rebellion of his brothers, who by strength of arms endeavoured to assume their right to a certain territory, claimed by Sir Peter Carew, which they could not maintain by the laws, he was restored to the prize wines of Youghall and Kinsale, which had been sequestered in 1563, on a claim laid to them by Garret, Earl of Desmond; and had his lands exempted from all cesses and impositions, subsidies to the Crown excepted, by reason of the damages he had sustained, and the impoverishment of his tenants by the rebels, which exemption was confirmed by King James, 5th December, 1611. He received other considerable grants from Queen Elizabeth; viz. 24th September, 1574, the estate of John Burnell, of Ballgriffin, in the county of Dublin, Esq. forfeited by treason, and three carracutes in Rathnemeddagh, county of Westmeath. And making suit to the Queen, that in consideration of his faithful services performed in the affairs of Ireland, she would grant to him in fee-farm 100l. Irish (in lands), a year, which grant she was pleased to make by privy seal at Greenwich, 7th July, 1513, containing the manor of Old-Rosse, and other lands: also 12th December, 1578, he had a grant of the rectories of Dunmore and Donaghmore, with many others in Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, and Wexford; and at his Lordship's instance, King James I. by patent 26th November, 1604, granted to him and his heirs, all the premises contained in the patents of Queen Mary, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee; and all contained in the patents of Queen Elizabeth, at the rent of 10l. 5s. Irish.[h] He continued in the esteem of Queen Elizabeth throughout her long reign; she considered him as her relation, and had the highest opinion of his capacity, fidelity, and zeal for her service, which he took all occasions to promote and advance, by suppressing the commotions in Munster, and elsewhere, of which our public histories relate many particulars, and shew his services to have been very considerable. The Queen, 26th August, 1559

[h] Lodge.

(in the first year of her reign), made him *Lord Treasurer of Ireland*, in which post he continued to his death, and 30th of that month was sworn of her Privy-council. April 3d, 1563, he was joined with Richard, Lord Mountgarret, and others in commission, to preserve the peace in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, during the Deputy's absence, against Shane O'Neile; 6th October that year, he was in commission to make inquiry in order to redress all offences in ecclesiastical matters; also, 21st November, 1564, was commissioned to prosecute and subdue, as notorious rebels and traitors, such of the O'More's and their adherents, as before the 28th of April preceding, had not submitted to the observation of such orders as were taken and concluded for them by the Earl of Sussex, L. L.[i] and was generally named in all commissions of public importance. In 1575, the L. D. Sidney appointed him L. L. of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, whom, in November that year, he splendidly entertained in his castle of Kilkenny, when on his Leinster progress; and the O'More's having almost ruined the county of Kildare, Rory Oge, their chief, was prevailed on by his Lordship to come and submit to the Lord Deputy in Kilkenny. By patent, dated 6th January, 1578, he was made Governor of the province of Munster, when he subdued O'Sullivan More, took many of that sept prisoners, and delivered them to the L. L. Sussex; he also subdued Pierce Grace, Rory Oge, and the Mac Swiney's, and taking the Earl of Desmond prisoner, destroyed 46 of his captains, 800 notorious traitors, and 4000 common soldiers.[k] In 1581, the Queen constituted him *Lord High Marshal of England*, in which office he continued for a time, until (at his earnest suit), he was discharged; the cause moving him to surrender this honourable employment, was the apprehension that he should be tied to continual attendance in England, and thereby be made a stranger to his own country, a thought he could not endure. He arrived at Waterford about the end of January 1582, with a supply of 400 men, and a commission, appointing him General of Munster. He obtained also two-pence a day in addition to the soldier's pay, which, with permitting them to enjoy what spoils they took from the enemy, procured him the general love of the army.[l]

He was present in the parliaments of 1559 and 1583, sitting in both as *Lord High Treasurer*. August 15th, 1594, he was appointed Chief Leader (in the Deputy's absence), and commander

[i] Lodge. [k] Ibid. [l] Decree in Chancery, 4th June, 1592.

of the forces in Leinster; and in 1595, the fort of Blackwater being destroyed by the Earl of Tyrone, his Lordship joined the L.D. at Ardee, in his march to relieve it, attended with 80 horse, and 200 foot, furnished and victualled at his own expence; and the L.D. returning from that service, left him with his men to defend the place, which having done, and supplied it in January following with ammunition and victuals for six months, he returned to Dublin, and[m] was made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, 23d May, 1596; in the next year the rebels growing very formidable, and the Deputy, 13th September, marching into the North, his Lordship was appointed General of Leinster, but without either army or ammunition, which the L.D. took with him; a want, however, that he supplied, for he took the field at his own charge, where he continued all the months of October and November to cover the castles of Leighlin and Carlow; and in the beginning of December, was ordered to take on him the command of the army at Dundalk, having been, 29th October, by a particular commission, appointed Captain and Lieutenant-General of all her Majesty's forces in Ireland by sea and land; and by her letter from Westminter 15th November, had the principal charge of all martial services, with the entertainment of 100 marcs by the month, thirty horsemen, and as many footmen in wages. After which, Tirôen applied to him to procure a commission to treat with him, which being obtained, they met at Dundalk, 22d December, and Tirôen making his submission in writing, a cessation of arms for eight weeks was concluded on nine certain articles, and his Lordship sending his submission and grievances to England, received authority to make a final conclusion with the rebels; meeting him again at Dundalk, 15th March, he received him and all the inhabitants of Tyrone to mercy, and upon his entering into conditions to renounce the name of O'Neile, to keep the peace, disperse his forces, &c. at his Lordship's instance a general pardon passed[n] to Tirôen, 11th April, 1598; yet, though he received it, being resolved to continue his disloyal courses, he never pleaded it; so that in the year 1600, he was outlawed upon an indictment brought against him in September 1595. He continued to prosecute the rebels with great vigour; and held, in 1599, all his castles in the county of Kilkenny, and six in Carlow, for the Queen; and the L.D. Mountjoy, arriving 26th February that year, his Lordship advertised him of Tyrone's

[m] Lodge. [n] Ibid.

motions in Munster, in which province he employed his forces so well, that in the beginning of January 1600, he expelled Redmond Bourke, and others, out of Ormond, with great loss; killed his brother, Thomas Bourke, and forced Redmond, with his company, into the river Nore, where seventy of his men were drowned, and all his baggage lost. But 10th of April same year,[o] going eight miles from Kilkenny, to parley with Owen Mac-Rory O'More, he was treacherously taken prisoner, and detained by him to 12th June, where he obtained his liberty by delivering hostages for the payment of 3000l. if he should seek revenge for that injury; but the custody of the provinces of Leinster and Munster being committed to him, his Lordship (notwithstanding his hostages were in Owny's hands, who in a little time found means to escape), abated nothing of his wonted activity and severity; and securing those parts by the submission of the rebels, went to defend the Pale, against the incursions of the Irish, whilst the Deputy was in the north, and in 1601, executed twenty-nine rebels in the borders of Kilkenny and Tipperary;[p] 28th May, 1603, he had his commission of Lieutenant-General of the army renewed by King James I.

His Lordship having lost his sight about fifteen years before his death, departed this life at his house in Carrick, 22d November, 1614.[q] This shews, says the author, how erroneous is the following account, given by Mr. Anstis, Garter King of Arms, in his History of the Garter. "Thomas, Earl of Ormond, married Lora, daughter of Sir Edward Barklay, of Beverston, widow of John, Lord Mountjoy, and also of Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knight of the Garter, which Earl Ormond, in his will made in 1615" (a year after he was dead), "mentions Dame Lore, late his wife, by whom he had a daughter, that lies buried at Sheffield, in Yorkshire);" he died in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried, 17th April, in the choir of St. Canice church, where a monument was erected for him by Sir Walter Butler, his successor in the Earldom: the work was executed by Nicholas Stone, of London, statuary, for which he was paid 100l. in hand, and 300l. more when finished and set up.[r]

He married three wives; first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, but by her, who was buried in the chapel of St. Paul, in Westminster, he had no issue.

[o] Lodge. [p] Ibid. [q] Ibid.
[r] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 4to. Vol. II. p. 24.

Secondly, Elizabeth, only daughter of John, the second Lord Sheffield; and by her, who was buried at St. Canice, Kilkenny, 21st April, 1601 (or according to Sir G. Carew, her death seems to have happened in November or December 1600; for the Earl, 26th November, met the Lord President of Munster, to whom he was of counsel, at Clonmell, to consult about the prosecution of the rebels in the borders of Ormond; which he readily undertook, and would have immediately performed, had not the immature death of his most virtuous and honourable Lady, the lamentable tidings whereof were now brought him to Clonmell, oppressing his aged heart with miserable sorrow, caused the same for a time to be deferred),[s] he had

Two sons and a daughter.

Thirdly, Helena, daughter of David, Viscount Buttevant, and widow of John, son and heir of Richard, Lord Poer; but by her, who died in 1642, he had no issue.

His children were,

First, John, *Viscount Thurles*, born in 1584, who died an infant, and was buried in St. Paul's Chapel, Westminster.

Second, Thomas, buried in the church of Carrick under a flat stone, yet remaining, with this circumscription:

Here lieth Entombed the Bodie of THOMAS BUTLER *Esquier, Son to the Righte Hon*[ble] *th' Erle of Ormond and Ossory, &c. who dyed being Shirife of the County of Typerary 12 of Janu. Anno Dom.* 1605.

So that the only daughter, Elizabeth,[t] became heir, and was first married to Theobald, Lord Tulleophelim,[u] as before observed; and, secondly, to Sir Richard Preston, created 6th June, 1614, Lord Dingwall, in Scotland, and Earl of Desmond; and she dying in Wales[x] 10th October, 1628, had issue by him, who was drowned in his passage from Dublin to England 28th of the same month and year, an only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Preston, born 25th July, 1615, and married to *James, Duke of Ormond, as hereafter.*

He was a man of very great parts, admirable judgment, vast experience, and a prodigious memory; his capacity and talents

[s] Pacata Hiber.

[t] Rot. Inq. post. mort. Tho. Comit. Ormoniæ 10th Oct. 1631, and Ulster Office.

[u] Ibid. [x] Ibid.

rendered him equal to the most important and difficult employments, and his loyalty made him fit to be employed in those of the greatest trust, in the most intricate and dangerous situation of affairs. He was a very comely and graceful personage, and of a black complexion, which made the Irish give him the sobriquet of *Duffe*, and gave occasion to the Queen to call him her black husband. He was in his time the flower of his country; and all his life kept the greatest house, and used the most hospitality, of any person in the kingdom; and for his valour, wisdom, liberality, and virtue, was greatly honoured, not only in England and France, but in all other realms where he was known, and was commonly called and taken by them to be the pattern of true honour. He repaired his *castle of Kilkenny*, and house of Carrick, at great expense; made a deer-park at the Earl's-Cragg, near Kilkenny; built the castle of Drehednefarney, near Holy-Cross, as a strength for the county of Tipperary, against the O'Mulrians, and other Irish borderers; and by his will, appointed his nephew, Walter (after Earl of Ormond), to build an hospital in Kilkenny, leaving lands of his own purchase for maintenance thereof, and that he should procure a charter of incorporation, with license of Mortmain; which he did, bearing date 16th May, 1631, by the name of Master, Brethren, and Sisters, of the Hospital of our most Holy Saviour Jesus Christ, of Kilkenny.

Sir Walter Butler, of *Kilcash, eleventh Earl of Ormond*, for his devotion, styled Walter of the beads and rosaries,[y] was *son of John, third son of James, the ninth Earl of Ormond;* and did good service to the Crown in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when, with his own company, and some few gentlemen of the county of Tipperary, he pursued the traitor, Redmond Bourk, and forced him to fly into Spain, with the slaughter of his brother, Thomas, and many of his followers, taking his brother, John, prisoner, who was soon afterwards executed at Kilkenny. In this action Sir Walter was wounded.

He succeeded to the honour; *became the eleventh Earl*, and thought to have taken possession of the estate entailed upon him, but was opposed therein by *Sir Richard Preston*. The King, to support a favourite, took upon him to make award himself in the case. The Earl refusing to submit, the King seized upon all his estate, and imprisoned him in the Fleet, where he continued for eight years, in a most shameful want of all things. The beha-

y French's Unkind Deserter, p. 28.

viour of King James, reflects particular disgrace on the character of that monarch; for he became convinced that he had made an unjust decision; he was sensible that he ought to unravel what he had done, and yet he persisted in depriving the Earl of his right, and in suffering him to be kept a prisoner for so many years.[z] He married Hellena, eldest daughter of Edmond, the second Viscount Mountgarret, and dying at Carrick, 24th February, 1632, was buried 18th June, 1633, at Kilkenny, having issue by her (who died 28th January, 1631,[a] and was buried there 27th March), three sons, and nine daughters; viz.

First, Thomas, his heir apparent, who died before him.

Second, James, who died young in England.

Third, John, who died in France, without issue.

Margaret was married to Bryan, Lord Upper Ossory.

Catharine, to Pierce Power, of Monaghalargy, in Tipperary, Esq. second son of Richard, Lord Poer.

Ellan, to Sir Pierce Butler, the first Viscount Ikerrin.

Hellena, to James Butler, of Grellagh, Esq. eldest son of James, the second Lord Dunboyne, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond.

Joan, to George Bagenal, of Dunleckney, in the county of Carlow, Esq. ancestor to Beauchamp Bagenal, of that place, Esq.

Mary, died unmarried.

Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir Edmond Blanchville, of Blanchville's Town, by whom she had Gerald, who dying before them, 21st February, 1646, they erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral of Kilkenny;[b] and, secondly, to Richard, sixth Earl of Clanrickard.

Eleanor died unmarried, in 1633.[c]

Alice, married to Terence (or Turlogh), Mac-Ibrien-Arragh.

Thomas, *Lord Thurles*, the *eldest* son, was Governor of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the territories of Ossory and Ormond; but was unfortunately drowned in his passage from England to Ireland, near the Skerries, 15th December, 1619; leaving issue by Elizabeth (who, according to Mr. Carte,[d] lived a widow near fifty-four years, and died at Thurles, in May 1673, in her eighty-sixth year; but "in this particular (says the Author), as well as in others, Mr. Carte is mistaken,

[z] Biograph. Britan. [a] Ulster's Office. [b] Lodge.
[c] See Lord Caher. [d] Hist. Duke of Ormond, Vol. II. p. 445.

for she remarried with George Matthew, of Thurles, Esq.)[e] daughter of Sir John Pointz, of Acton, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. three sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, James, successor to his grandfather, *created Duke of Ormond*, one of the ablest statesmen, and worthiest persons of the age in which he flourished.

Second, John, who died unmarried at Naples, on his travels, in 1636.

Third, Richard, *of whom presently, as ancestor to the present Earl.*

Ellen, married to Donogh, Earl of Clancarthy, and dying in April 1682, æt. 70, was buried 24th in the chancel of St. Michan's church.

Elizabeth, first married to James Purcell, Esq. titular Baron of Loughmoe, by whom she had one son, Nicholas,[f] and two daughters; Catharine,[g] married to Nicholas Darcy, of Platen, in the county of Meath, Esq.; and Mary,[h] to ——— Cheevers, of Mountown, Esq; Nicholas, Baron of Loughmoe, married Rose, daughter of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, and had issue, Nicholas, his heir, who died 4th March, 1722; and by Alice, daughter of Valentine, Lord Kenmare, left only daughters; whereof, Helen, married Thomas Coke, of Painstown, in the county of Carlow, Esq. and had one son, William, and a daughter, Anne, married in December 1750, to Thomas, Viscount Kenmare. Her second husband was Colonel John Fitz-Patrick, of Castletown, in the Queen's County,[i] and she dying 6th December 1675, was buried the 8th in St. Patrick's church.

Mary, married to Sir George Hamilton, ancestor by her to the Marquis of Abercorn, and died in August 1680.

Eleanor, to Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Donedea, in the county of Kildare, Bart.

Richard Butler, of *Kilcash*, Esq. the *third* and *youngest* son, had a confirmation (by virtue of the commission of grace), 24th June, 1639, of the lands of *Kilcash, Garryricken,* and many others in the counties of *Tipperary* and *Kilkenny*; with a limitation thereof to his heirs male; remainder to the respective heirs male of Walter, Earl of Ormond; Pierce Butler Fitz-Walter, late of Nodstown; Pierce Butler Fitz-James, of Grantstown; Sir Richard Butler, Lord Mountgarret; Edmond Butler Fitz-Richard,

[e] MS. Collect. of Adam Molyneux, No. 12, 23, in Bib. T. Col. Dub. and Council Office, Lib. Ord. No. 1. *See Landaff, in Archdall's Irish Peerage.*

[f] Ulster. [g] Idem. [h] Idem. [i] Ulster's Office.

of Poolestown; James, Lord Dunboyne; Theobald Butler, Lord Cahier; remainder to the right heirs[k] of Walter, Earl of Ormond; and the creation of the premises into the manors of Kilcash, Ballenla, and Garryricken, with free warren, and liberty to impark 1000 acres. In 1641, he joined with the Irish, by whom he was made Governor of the county of Waterford; and in January, sent as one of the commissioners for the county of Tipperary, to take the city of Waterford, and seize all the goods of the English, for the maintenance (as they termed it), of the holy war of the Confederate Catholics; but they were prevented by the mayor and council, until an opportunity of shipping was got to preserve the goods. He was a reputed Lieutenant-General among the rebels, and acted with great vigour in that station, reducing Caperquin, and other places.

He married the Lady Frances Touchet,[l] youngest daughter of Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, and dying in 1701, had issue three sons, and four daughters.

First, Walter, his heir. Second, John. Third, Thomas.

Lucia, married to Sir Laurence Esmond, of Clonegall, county of Carlow, son and heir to Sir Thomas, of Ballytroman, county of Wexford, Bart. and she died 7th April, 1685, leaving issue, Laurence, Richard, John, Walter, Frances, Elizabeth, and Lucia.[m]

Mary, married to Christopher, Lord Delvin, and died 28th March, 1737.

Frances, to Sir Patrick Barnwall, and was buried 1st February, 1709, at St. James's church, Dublin (being mother of Sir George Barnwall, Bart.)

And ———, married to Sir Redmond Everard, of Fethard, in Tipperary, Bart. who died in 1686, and left issue, Sir John Everard, Bart. James, and Margaret.

Colonel John Butler, the *second* son, married Catharine, daughter of James Aylmer, of Cragbryen, in the county of Clare, Esq. widow of Sir Nicholas Plunket; and dying in March 1714, had issue, Richard Butler, of *Westcourt*, in the county of *Tipperary*, Esq. who married Helen, third daughter of Thomas Butler, of Kilcash, Esq. *as hereafter;* and a daughter, Mary, married to Mr. Galway, of Lota, near Cork.

WALTER Butler, of *Garryricken*, Esq. the *eldest* son, married the Lady Mary Plunket, only daughter of Christopher, the second

[k] Lodge. [l] Ulster's Office. [m] Ibid.

Earl of Fingall, and dying the year before his father, left three sons, and four daughters.

First, Thomas, *successor to his grandfather*.

Second, John Butler, of *Garryricken*, Esq. who married Frances, daughter of George Butler, of Ballyragget, Esq. and had an only son, Walter, who succeeded to the estates of the Earl of Arran, 1766. *His son, John, was restored to the title of Earl of Ormond*, and was father of the present Earl.

Third, Christopher, titular Archbishop of Cashel.

———, married to ——— Tobin, of Cumpshinagh, Esq. by whom she had one daughter, first married to Valentine, youngest brother to Richard Talbot, of Malahide, Esq.; and, secondly, to ——— Powell, Esq.

Frances, to Mr. Gould, merchant.

Lucy, to Sir Walter Butler, of Poolestown, Bart.

———, to Maurice Fitzgerald, of Castle Ishin, in the county of Cork, Esq. by whom she had two sons, and a daughter, Mary, married, first, to Justin, Earl of Fingall; secondly, to Valentine, Viscount Kenmare; and, thirdly, to John, Lord Bellew.

Thomas Butler, of *Kilcash*, Esq. *eldest son*, who succeeded his grandfather, was Colonel of a regiment of foot in the army of King James II. and in 1696, married the Lady Margaret Burke, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Clanrickard, widow of Bryan Magennis, Viscount of Iveagh, and deceasing 1738, had issue by her, who died at Kilcash, 19th July, 1744, three sons, and five daughters; viz.

First, Richard, killed by a fall from his horse at Kilcash, in 1711.

Second, Walter, who died unmarried, of the small-pox, at the Royal Academy at Paris.

Third, John Butler, of *Kilcash*, Esq. who succeeded to the estates of the Earl of Arran, and married in April 1763, the daughter of ——— Stoney, Esq. grand-daughter of General Webb, and niece to Earl Powis; he died 24th June, 1766, without issue, and she remarried 24th October, 1771, with the Rev. Alleyne Walker, LL.D. of the Hermitage, county of Surrey.[a]

Mary, married to Bryan Cavanagh, of Borrass, in the county of Carlow, Esq. who left her a widow, 22d April, 1741, with one son, Thomas, and six daughters; Margaret, Hellen, Frances, Lucy, Honora, and Mary.

[a] Collect.

Honora, in November 1720, to Valentine, Lord Kenmare, and died of the small-pox in 1730, having two sons; Valentine, who died young; Thomas, the late Lord, born in 1726; and two daughters; Hellen, married in 1738-9, to John, then son and heir of Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey, in the county of Kildare, Esq. who left her a widow in 1743;[o] and Catherine.

Hellen, first to Mr. Esmond, brother to Sir Laurence and John Esmond, Barts. who died 17th December, 1736, by the accidental discharge of his gun, when fowling;[p] and, secondly, to Richard Butler of Westcourt, as before observed.

Margaret, to George Matthew, of Thurles, afterwards of Thomastown, Esq. and died 30th July, 1743, leaving one daughter, who died in 1752.

Catharine, became the third wife of James Mandeville, of Ballydyne, in Tipperary, Esq. and had no issue.

JAMES, *the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Thurles*, and successor to his grandfather, Walter, *was the twelfth Earl of Ormond, and* FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND. He was born in the year 1607[q] (according to Mr. Carte, he was born at Clerkenwell, London, 19th October, 1610,[r] but it appears from the undoubted authority of an inquisition, taken at Clonmell, 21st April, 1622, after his father's death, before the King's Commissioners, upon the oaths of twelve gentlemen of the county of Tipperary, that he must have been born in 1607. The words of the inquisition are these: "Prædictus Thomas Vicecomes Thurles 15to die Decembris Anno Dom. 1619, obiit & quidam Jacobus Butler, communiter vocatus Dominus Vicecomes Thurles, fuit filius et hæres præfati Thomæ Butler, et quod præfatus Jacobus Butler, tempore mortis prædicti Thomæ fuit ætatis duodecim annorum, et non amplius.") He was granted in ward, 26th May, 1623, to Richard, Earl of Desmond, and by order of King James I. educated under the eye of Doctor George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who took care to have him instructed in the Protestant religion, as professed in the church of England, to which he adhered with great constancy and steadiness to his death.

On 7th February, 1626, his Majesty, by privy seal, directed that he might receive all the rents of his lands, which were in sequestration on account of the long unhappy differences between his grandfather and the said Earl of Desmond, concerning their

[o] His will, proved 15 December, 1743. Prerog. Office.
[p] Lodge. [q] Carte, Vol. I. p. 9.
[r] Hist. J. D. Ormond, Vol. I. p. 3.

respective titles to the estate; to which, in 1629, he put as happy a period, by gaining in marriage the *Lady Elizabeth Preston, only child of the said Earl of Desmond;* who being then very young, and in ward to the Earl of Holland, he was forced to pay that Lord 15,000l. in lieu of her wardship and marriage: soon after which, he retired with her to Acton, in Gloucestershire, ten miles from Bristol, where he employed his time in learning the Latin tongue; and after about a year's stay with his uncle, Sir Robert Pointz, came to Ireland in the conclusion of the year 1630; where, 2d June, 1632, for the fine of 566l. 13s. 4d. he sued out a livery of his Lady's estate, as he did of his own, 15th August, 1633, for the fine of 960l. Irish.

In 1631, he purchased a troop of horse; and in 1634, gave an uncommon instance of his undaunted resolution, in opposing the commands of the Lord D. Wentworth; who calling a parliament to meet 14th July, at the castle of Dublin, published a proclamation (to prevent any ill effects from their animosity, which was now risen very high), that no member should enter with their swords. All obeyed except this young Lord; who told the Usher of the Black Rod at the door, when he demanded his sword, that he should have no sword of his, except in his guts. Being the only Peer who sat that day in the house in defiance of the proclamation, it so fired the Deputy, who was not accustomed to have his orders disobeyed, that his Lordship was called upon in the evening to answer it; who thereupon produced his Majesty's writ, calling him to parliament, *Cinctum cum Gladio*, or *Per Cincturam Gladii*. Which answer being unexpected, and finding him likely to prove an untractable companion, it was in deliberation that night between the L. D. and his two friends, Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr. Wandesford, whether to trample under foot, or to oblige so daring a young man, who was now also grown so very popular; when the more benign extreme being resolved on, he was taken into favour,[s] and by the Deputy, in his letter of 16th December, recommended to the King to call him into his Privy-council, as a person of solid judgment, grave and sober carriage, and good affection to his Majesty's service; who (added to that testimony), considering both his nobility and worth, thought fit to encourage and enable him for his service; and therefore, by his letter from Westminster, 20th January, 1634, ordered the Deputy to call him into the Privy-council.[t]

[s] Biog. Brit.

[t] Anno 11 Car I. do. p. D.

In 1638, his troop was taken from him; but he was promoted to the command of a troop of cuirassiers, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, cornet, and 101 horsemen, with the pay of 24s. a day, and five spare horsemen, at 2s. 6d. each; and 25th May,[u] 1639, made C. Rot. Pacis, of the county of Kilkenny; also, in 1640, advanced to the command of a regiment of horse, with the pay of 1l. 10s. a day; and 16th September, appointed Lieutenant-general of the horse, at 4l. a day, and Commander in Chief of all the forces in Ireland, in the absence of the L. L. Strafford, which were then raised by that Earl, and rendezvoused at Carrickfergus, to assist the King against the Scots; but were the same month (upon the pacification), ordered to be disbanded, which was not executed till June 1641.

On October 23d that year, the rebellion broke out, and his Lordship being then at his house in Carrick, the L. J. by an express, notified the discovery of the plot; advised him to stand upon his guard; to make the best provision he could for the defence of the country about him; and desired him presently to repair to Dublin with his troop of horse: and the King referring the whole business of Ireland to the parliament of England, they made the Earl of Ormond (that the army might be led by an honourable and promising person), *Lieutenant-General;* who being approved by the King, as one, who by his relations, integrity, and quality, was pitched on as the fittest person for that employment, his Majesty confirmed him therein by his letter from Edinburgh of the 31st of that month: in which situation he behaved with indefatigable activity and undaunted resolution; for, as soon as an army could be raised, he marched from Dublin (31st January), took the castle of Lyons; routed the rebels at Kilsaghlan; secured Naas with a garrison, and placed in the town a new Sovereign, eight Burgesses, and fifty families of despoiled Protestants; and having lost a trumpeter, with four soldiers, by the garrison of Tipper, he marched thither, and caused it, with all therein, to be blown up; after which, 15th April, 1642, he gained a very signal victory over the Irish army under the Lord Mountgarret, at Kilrush, on his march from Athy to Dublin, killing 700 men, and taking all their ammunition, the General's waggon drawn by eight oxen, and twenty colours. For this great service he received (8th August), the following letter of thanks from the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied with a jewel of 620l. value:

[u] 15 Car. I. 9. p. f.

"My Lord,

"I am commanded by the House of Commons, to let your Lordship know, that with much contentment they received information from Ireland, of the good service performed by you against those wicked bloody rebels; and in testimony of their good acceptance and esteem of it, they do present you with this jewel, to be unto you a remembrance of their affection, as also a pledge of their intentions of taking all occasions to acknowledge your merit, continuing in the same zealous endeavours to serve this state and the true religion, by the suppression of that unnatural rebellion. These lines will further assure you, that no misreports or false scandals, which any malicious tongue may have raised concerning you, can make the least impression on them, who can easily see through such empty clouds, and fasten a clear judgment upon true and honourable desert;—my Lord, you have here the public expression of the sense of the House, made unto you by their own command; receive now, I beseech you, the tender of his particular service who heartily prays for the continuance of your prosperous success, in so pious a cause, and desires to remain

"Your Lordship's most humble, and
"most affectionate servant,
"WILLIAM LENTHALL, Speaker."

15 April, 1642.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Army in Ireland.[x]

And at the same time, the King, on his part, by privy seal, dated at Nottingham, 23d August; 1642, directed a full discharge to be given him, of what mortgages and debts he stood engaged for to those in actual rebellion, and for which the said mortgages were given; and also by patent, dated at the same place the 30th of that month, created him *Marquis of Ormond.*[y]

In November 1641, he was joined in commission with the Lord Mountgarret, to govern and command such forces as they should raise, and be armed by the state, for the defence of the county of Kilkenny; and by commission dated at Oxford, 11th January, 1642, he was joined with Ulick, Earl of St. Alban's

[x] Commons Jour.

[y] Rot. pat. Annos 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 Car. I. f. the articles are here enrolled.

and Clanrickard, Earl of Roscommon, Viscount Moore, Sir T. Lucas, Knt. Sir M. Eustace, Knt. and T. Bourke, Esq. to receive the propositions of the Irish confederate recusants. In March 1642, he took the castles of Castlemartin, Kildare, Tully, and Timolin; whence marching to Ross, he obtained on the 18th, a complete victory, though at a great disadvantage, over General Preston. Soon after which, a proposal being set on foot by the King, for a cessation of arms with the Irish for one whole year, he was appointed to conclude it by the King's letters, dated at Oxford 23d April, 3d May, and 31st July, 1643, and by commission under the great seal, dated at Dublin 31st August, he was authorised to treat and conclude for his Majesty, and in his name, with his said subjects, upon a cessation of arms for one whole year, to begin at such time, as to him should be thought fit, and upon such articles and agreements, as to him should seem necessary for his Majesty's service; or otherwise to break off the treaty, as he should see cause. Accordingly, he concluded the treaty 15th September, by which they were to pay 38,000l. and send succours to the King, in England: and 16th November, his Lordship sent to England about 2000 men; and 3d December, 1300 foot, and 140 horse, under the command of Colonel Robert Byron.

The cessation being thus concluded, his influence, fidelity, and diligence became so conspicuous, that it was thought necessary to confer upon him the government of the kingdom; and accordingly being appointed by the King at Oxford,[z] 13th November, 1643, *L. L. of Ireland*, he was sworn 21st January following; and 23d March, had a reversionary grant of the government of the fort of Duncannon, after the death of Laurence, Lord Esmond, with an augmentation of the warders, from thirty to one hundred; and that nobleman dying 26th March, 1645, he had a grant thereof passed to him, 5th December, 1646, for life.

The Irish agents presenting to the King several propositions in order to a firm and settled peace, his Majesty appointed the Marquis of Ormond, by commission dated at Buckingham, 24th June, 1644, to treat concerning the establishment of a firm and perfect peace in Ireland; and if he found it not reasonable to consent to such propositions, as should be made for a full peace, then to conclude on a further cessation of arms. By virtue of this com-

[z] Carte, Vol. I. p. 475.

mission he concluded a peace, consisting of thirty articles, which were signed and sealed 28th March, 1646; whereby the Irish were to furnish a body of 10,000 men for the service of the King against the Parliament; and he had a commission, 17th August, authorizing him to give out commissions for raising officers, as well natives of Ireland, as others his Majesty's subjects.

He continued in the government until the year 1647,[a] when, with the King's approbation, he concluded a treaty with the Parliament's Commissioners, 18th June, for delivering into their hands the next day all the garrisons of the kingdom, which he did, together with the city of Dublin; and 28th July, the regalia of the government. He then left the kingdom, and landed 2d August at Bristol; about which time the King being delivered by the Scots to the English army, and brought a prisoner to Hampton Court, he attended his Majesty there, who received him with extraordinary grace, as a person who had served him with great zeal and fidelity, and with the universal testimony of all good men. After some stay, he embarked on board a shallop, in the obscure and unguarded port of Hastings, in Sussex (25th December), which safely transported him to Dieppe, in Normandy; whence he waited on the Queen and Prince of Wales at Paris, by whom he was consulted in every transaction, being a person most depended upon to begin to give a turn to their fortune, and recommended to them by the King for that purpose.

Here he held a close correspondence with the Lord Inchiquin, on whose promise to prepare the province of Munster to receive him as the King's L. L. he ventured over, and arrived at Cork,[b] 29th September, 1648; whence, 11th October, he went to his house of Carrick, and there treated of peace with the Commissioners of the General Assembly, which (17th January), was solemnly confirmed and proclaimed at Kilkenny; on the 30th of which month the King being beheaded, the Marquis received the news with inexpressible grief, and a suitable resentment; and 17th February, King Charles II. continuing him L. L. he caused him to be solemnly proclaimed 19th March, and used his utmost endeavours to recover the kingdom to his obedience: which proving ineffectual, he appointed the Marquis of Clanrickard his Deputy; and again leaving Ireland, 6th December, 1650, arrived safe in France, where he gave the Queen an account of the con-

[a] Chanc. Decree at Rathfernon, 10th March, 1603.
[b] Carte, II. 39.

dition of the kingdom: and for these his services to his King and country, was excepted from pardon for life or estate, by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland.

When the King returned to Paris after the defeat at Worcester, he was sworn of the Privy-council; and constantly attending his Majesty, was consulted by him in all his affairs. In 1654, with great steadiness of spirit, he brought the Duke of Gloucester from the Queen at Paris to the King at Cologne, to prevent his being perverted in his religion; and soon after attended the Princess Royal from the Hague to the King; as he did his Majesty in his journey to Frankfort; and was present at the interview with Christina, Queen of Sweden, at Koningstein. In June following he was dispatched to engage the Duke of Neuburg's interest, to dispose the Court of Brussels to espouse the King's cause, and promote a treaty of alliance between their Britannick and Catholic Majesties. When the King settled at Bruges, and raised four regiments, he gave the command of one, in December 1656, to the Marquis, that the Irish might be tempted to come over and increase his forces; and by the Marquis's interest, the town of St. Ghislain, in which the French had a garrison, was delivered up to the Spaniards in the beginning of 1657, a service of great importance, considering its vicinity to Brussels; and in February after, he was present at the Duke of York's attempt upon Mardike, when he had his horse killed under him.

Having been elected a Knight of the Garter, 18th September N. S. 1649, he constantly wore the ensigns, though not installed or invested with the habit till 15th April, 1661; and on his Majesty's restoration was appointed, 1st June, 1660, *Lord Steward of the household;* sworn of his Privy-council;[c] made a Lord of his Bedchamber; and soon after, L. L. of the county of Somerset; High Steward of the city and liberties of Westminster, Kingston, and Bristol; and was restored to the Chancellorship of the University of Dublin, which he had held before the usurpation, and soon redressed the evils, which had befallen it in that period.

In consideration of his distinguished loyalty, services, and sufferings, he was created a *Peer of England,* 20th July, 1660, by the titles of BARON BUTLER, *of Llanthony,* and EARL OF BRECKNOCK.

November 30th, 1660, the King, by his declaration from Whitehall, appointed the Duke of Albemarle, and the Marquis,

[c] Carte, II. 200.

Trustees for the several towns of Ireland, and other the securities for the satisfaction of the arrears of the forty-nine officers. February 7th, 1660, he was made Colonel of a regiment of horse, and Captain of a foot company; 30th March, 1661, created LORD HIGH STEWARD *of England*, to assist at the coronation on the 23d April, in which solemn procession he walked immediately before the King, and carried St. Edward's crown, wherewith his Majesty was crowned.

That very day (30th March), he was created *Duke of Ormond, in Ireland*,[d] with the creation fee of 40l. payable out of the Exchequer: and the county of Tipperary, which had been seized by King James I. was restored to him by patent, 2d April, 1662. *The preamble:* Cum summè dilectus et fidelissimus Consanguineus noster Jacobus Marchio Ormondiæ et Ossoriæ, Vicecomes Thurles, Dominus Baro de Arclo, Dominus Regalitatum et Libertatum Comitatus Palatini Tipperariæ, Cancellarius Universitatis Dublinensis Baro Butler de Lanthony in Comitatu nostro Monmouth in regno nostro Angliæ, Comes de Brecknocke in Dominio nostro Walliæ, unus à Sanctioribus nostris Consiliis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ, Dominus Seneschallus Hospicii nostri, unus Nobilium a Cubiculo nostro, et nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Miles, Comes ex Comitibus prædictæ Ormondiæ per circiter quatercentum annos, semper intactæ fidei, semper aut bello aut pace conspicuus, merita Majorum tot et tantorum propriis superaverit, nec dum satisfactum judicemus duorum Regum debito, et utriusque nostrum singulari benevolentia congestis in eum hactenus Honoribus quum et ipsum in statum gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Ducis Ormondiæ in Regno nostro Hiberniæ prædicto sublimari censuimus. Sciatis igitur quod nos ex uberiori gratia, mero motu et certa scientia, nostris propter servicia satis per se nota alibi etiam succinctim repertita et ab ipsæ indies renova, præfatum Jacobum in honorem Ducis Ormondiæ in regno nostro Hiberniæ prædicto ereximus, &c.[e] To this the King added the county-cross of Tipperary; which grants were confirmed by act of parliament; and by the acts of settlement he was restored to his whole estate.

November 4th, 1661, he was declared L. L. of Ireland, which gave universal satisfaction; and arriving at Dublin, 27th July,[f] 1662, after a dangerous passage (being the day of the same month,

[d] Carte, II. 220.

[e] Rot. p. Anno 15 Car. II. 1ᵉ. p. f. R. 16.

[f] Carte, II. 257.

on which, fifteen years before, he had been compelled to deliver up the government to the English parliament), he continued in the administration until 14th February, 1668, when he was succeeded by John, Lord Robarts; and the parliament of Ireland, as a testimony of their gratitude and affection, presented him with a gift of 30,000l. but his removal (accomplished by the Duke of Buckingham, and other enemies), prevented his receipt of 98,256l. due to him, which made him all his life struggle with many difficulties, and at his death, leave debts of 89,324l. 13s. 10d. after having lost for his loyalty, beyond all profits received, 868,590l. 16s. 9d.

His Majesty, by patent, dated at Westminster, 23d April, 1662, having thought fit to raise in England a regiment of 1200 foot, to be his regiment of guards in Ireland, authorised his Grace to raise and transport them into this kingdom, and to give commissions to such as he should think fit to be officers. February 20th, 1663, he was made Commander of the Port of Passage, in the county of Waterford, pursuant to privy seal at Whitehall 19th January preceding; in which the King writes, "Whereas we understand that our Fort at Passage, in our county of Waterford, on the other side of the water from our Port of Duncannon, in our county of Wexford, is of great importance, and that it may tend very much to our service, and the safety of that harbour, and of the parts of the country thereabouts, that good correspondency and intelligence be held between those our forts; and our Royal Father having, by his letters patent, granted the command of the said Fort of Duncannon unto you, during your life; we think fit, that for the ends and purposes aforesaid, you have the command also of our said Fort of Passage, and the town of Passage, East and West, during your natural life, with power to appoint a Deputy."[g] And, 24th July, 1669, he was empowered to hold Court of Sessions and Gaol Delivery, in the county Palatine of Tipperary.

August 4th, 1669, he was chosen *Chancellor of the University of Oxford*, on the resignation of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who earnestly recommended him to be his successor, having a great and just opinion of his integrity and honour; and to shew the higher esteem of him, he did this at a juncture when his Grace was out of favour at Court. January 17th, 1672, he was joined in commission with Prince Rupert, and others, to

g Carte, II. 381.

inspect the affairs of Ireland; viz. the execution of the acts of settlement; the disposition of forfeited lands; the state of the revenue,[h] &c. and 24th August, 1677, he was a third[i] time sworn L. L. of Ireland, in which station he continued till 1682, when with great difficulty he procured leave to go to England; and, 9th November following, was created an ENGLISH DUKE,[k] retaining the title of DUKE OF ORMOND, with the creation fee of 40l. a year, in consideration of his faithful services, and particularly for his keeping the kingdom of Ireland quiet all the time of the Popish plot, whilst England was in the utmost distraction. He was commissioned with others, 14th March, 1683, for the remedy of defective titles; and whilst he continued in England, attempted to have a parliament called in Ireland, but ineffectually, and, upon the disappointment thereof, returned in August 1684, with a heavy heart, as he declared to many in Ireland.[l]

February 15th, 1684, he was continued by King James II. Lord Steward of his household, and constituted Lord High Steward of England for his coronation,[m] at which, 23d, April, 1685, he assisted, by carrying the same crown as before at the coronation of King Charles II. This solemnity performed, he returned to Ireland; but in March following was recalled, and on his arrival at Court, found himself in displeasure with the King; had his regiment taken from him; and perceiving the measures which the King was pursuing, would carry him to the most violent actions, he entertained dismal apprehensions of what might ensue, which are thought to have hastened his death, that happened 21st July, 1688,[n] at his seat of Kingston-Hall, in the county of Dorset; and 4th August he was interred in Westminster Abbey.

During his administration of affairs in Ireland, he procured many favours from the Crown for the public benefit of the kingdom. In August 1660, he prevailed with the King to fill the four archiepiscopal, and twelve episcopal sees, with the most eminent men to be found among the Irish clergy; at which time great endeavours being used to prevent the admission of Episcopacy, and the constitution of the church of England, the clergy of Ireland addressed themselves to him for protection, and soon felt the good effects of his interposition: and the grants he procured for them, drew from all the Bishops then in Dublin an address of thanks, in the name of all the orthodox clergy of Ireland. And that the

[h] Carte and Lodge. [i] Carte, p. 463. [k] Ibid. p. 524.
[l] Carte and Lodge. [m] Carte, p. 543. [n] Ibid. II. 549.

kingdom might never want an able and learned clergy, he had a body of statutes drawn up for the government of the University of Dublin, to whom he was an eminent and singular benefactor in many respects. At a considerable expense and labour he revived the linen manufacture, the foundation of which was laid by the Earl of Strafford, to which is owing its now flourishing state. He obtained the allowance of a free trade to all foreign nations, either in war or peace with England. He procured the King's letter for incorporating a College of Physicians in Dublin, to improve the science, and reform the practice of physic in Ireland (which society had the grant of a new charter, 29th September, 1692.) He accomplished the foundation of the hospital near Dublin, for ancient and maimed officers and soldiers of Ireland; which 19th February, 1683, was incorporated a body politic of governors, to have perpetual succession, &c. He founded a public school called the College of Kilkenny, and endowed it with lands to the amount of 40l. a year. He set up and encouraged at a great expense, both the woollen and linen manufactures. And lived to see four Kings, three of whom he served for fifty-seven years, with an unshaken zeal and untainted loyalty, as all his ancestors had done before him. He had seen three generations above him; his father, grandfather, and great-great uncle, Thomas, Earl of Ormond; and as many below him, his son, his grandson, and his great-grandson, Thomas, who was playing in the room but a few hours before his death, being about two years old.

Thus he passed through a long life, and variety of fortunes, with honour and reputation; being beloved and esteemed by the good men of all parties; and died as much regretted, as it was possible for man to be, without courting popular applause, or pursuing any other rule in his conduct, than doing what, in his own judgment, was right.* *See the Life of this great man at length in Kippis's Biog. Brit. Vol. III.*

* He was a great friend of Lord Clarendon, who says, "there had been a great acquaintance between the Marquis of Ormond, when he was Lord Thurles, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer;* which was renewed, when they both came to have shares in the public business, the one in Ireland, and the other in England; so that when they now met at Paris (after the troubles, and the ruin of the Monarchy had driven them into exile), they met as old friends, and quickly understood each other so well, that there could not be a more entire confidence between men. The Marquis consulted with him in his nearest concernments, and the Chancellor esteemed and cultivated the friendship with all pos-

* Viz. Himself.

By his aforesaid Lady (who was godmother with the Duchess of Buckingham to Queen Mary, died of a fever 21st July, 1684, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey), his Grace had issue eight sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Thomas, born in 1632, who died before he was two days old, and was buried at Kilkenny.

Second, Thomas, *Earl of Ossory, of whom hereafter.*

Third, James, born in 1635, who did not live above two days, and was buried at Kilkenny.

Fourth, James, born 24th March, 1636, and dying 3d April, 1655, was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.

Fifth, Richard, born 15th June, 1639, was created 13th May, 1662, *Baron Butler, of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh,* and *Earl of Arran,* with limitation of the honours to the issue male of his brother, John; was sworn of the Privy-council 26th August, 1663, and LORD BUTLER, *of Weston, in England.*

Purchasing the Isles of Arran from Erasmus Smith, Esq. he

sible industry and application. The King was abundantly satisfied in the friendship they had for each other, and trusted them both entirely; nor was it in the power of any, though it was often endeavoured by persons of no ordinary account, to break, or interrupt that mutual confidence between them, during the whole time the King remained beyond the seas; whereby the King's affairs were carried on with the less trouble. And this friendship was so great to him, that without it he could not have borne the weight of that part of the King's business which was incumbent on him, nor the envy and reproach that attended the trust."

"The Marquis of Ormond (adds the noble Historian in his own Life), was the person of the greatest quality, estate, and reputation, who had frankly engaged his person and his fortune in the King's service, from the first hour of the troubles, and pursued it with that courage and constancy, that when the King was murdered, and he deserted by the Irish, contrary to the articles of the peace which they had made with him, and when he could make no longer defence, he refused all the conditions which Cromwell offered, who would have given him all his vast estate, if he would have been contented to have lived quietly in some of his own houses, without further concerning himself in the quarrel; and transported himself without so much as accepting a pass from his authority, in a little weak vessel into France, where he found the King, from whom he never parted, till he returned with him into England. And having thus merited as much as a subject can do from a Prince, he had much more merit and esteem with the King than any other man: and the lustre the Chancellor was in, was no less from the declared friendship the Marquis had for him, than from the great trust his Majesty reposed in him."*

* Burnet's character of him is not quite so high.

had a confirmation thereof, and of divers other lands, by several patents under the acts of settlement. The King having 13th November, 1665, ordered certain light-houses to be built in or near the ports of Dublin, Carrickfergus, Waterford, and Kingsale, for the preservation of his ships, which were to pay a certain duty for the charge and maintenance thereof; his Majesty, 29th March, 1667, granted those that were then built (viz. two upon the Hill of Howth, one in the Isle of Magee, two near Kingsale, and one at the Tower of Hooke, otherwise the Tower of Rosse), to his Lordship for sixty-one years, at the rent of 40s. September 1st, 1666, he was made Alnager of Ireland; and 15th May, 1671, had a warrant to receive the pay of two common soldiers out of each field company, and of one soldier out of every other company in his Majesty's regiment of guards in Ireland: of which regiment having the command, he did good service in reducing the mutineers of Carrickfergus; and also behaved with distinguished valour in the sea-fight of 1673 with the Dutch; for which he was created 27th August that year, a *Peer of England*, by the title of BARON BUTLER, *of Weston*. October 21st, 1675,[p] he was made C. Rotulorum of the county of Carlow; and 2d May, 1682, sworn deputy to his father in the government of the kingdom; being also, 10th September, 1684, made Marshal of the army, with the fee of 52l. 17s. 8d. per month, which was renewed to him 16th July, 1685.

He first married in September 1664, the Lady Mary Stewart, only surviving child of James, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died 30th March, 1655, and heir to her brother, Esme, who died in 1666, æt. 10; but by her (who died 4th July, 1688, at the age of eighteen years, and was buried 19th August, at St. Canice's cathedral in Kilkenny,[q] with all the pomp that her quality and the memory of her virtues deserved, the like solemnity having never been seen in Ireland), he had no issue; he married, secondly, in June 1673, Dorothy, daughter of John Ferrers, of Tamworth-Castle, in Warwickshire, Esq. and by her, who deceased 30th April, 1715, had several children; whereof his eldest son, Thomas, was buried in the choir of Christ Church, 7th June, 1681; two others died in 1685; Elizabeth, born in 1677, who died before him, and only one daughter survived him (he died 26th January, 1685, and was buried in Westminster Abbey), which was the Lady Charlotte, born 30th November, 1678, and

p Rot. Can. 27 Car. II. 4a p. D. q Ulster's Office.

married, 1st June, 1699, to Charles, Lord Cornwallis, whose widow she died 8th August, 1725, and was mother of Charles, Lord Cornwallis, and grandmother of Charles, the late Marquis.

Sixth, Walter, born 6th September, 1641, died in March 1643, and was buried in Christ Church.

Seventh, John, born in 1643, was Captain of the troop of horse guards in Ireland; and 13th April, 1676, created *Baron of Agherim, Viscount of Clonmore,* and *Earl of Gowran, with this preamble:* Nos regia mente nostra recolentes eximiam fidelitatem et immaculatam Ligeantiam prædilecti et perquam fidelis consanguinei et conciliarii nostri Jacobi, Ducis Ormondiæ, Seneschalli Hospitii nostri regii, ac etiam quamplurima egregia et perquam acceptabilia servicia tam nobis quam regali patri nostro, beatæ memoriæ, per præfatum Jacobum, Ducem Ormondiæ, tam in separalibus regni nostris, quam in partibus transmarinis præstita; considerantes etiam merita, et Virtutes Domini Johannis Butler, tertii filii præfati Jacobi, Ducis Ormondiæ, ac servicia per eum nobis hactenus impensa, quæ nobis abunda innotuerint, hinc est quod nos præfatum Dominum Johannem Butler—perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento Posteris suis transmittando ornare et decorare decrevimus, ac eum ad status et dignitates—Baronis, Vicecomitis, et Comitis regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.[r] pursuant to privy signet, at Whitehall, 10th February, in the preceding year.[s] In January 1676, he married the Lady Anne Chichester, only daughter of Arthur, Earl of Donegal; but his Lordship travelling to Paris for the recovery of his health, died there in August 1677, leaving no issue, whereby the titles ceased.

Eighth, James, born in 1645, who being carried to take the air, and the horses running away with the coachman down the Phœnix-Hill, near Dublin, the woman, who had the care of him, in her fright threw him out of the window, and he was killed by the fall, 20th May, 1646, being six months old.

Lady Elizabeth was born 29th June, 1640, married, in 1656, to Philip Stanhope, the second Earl of Chesterfield, to whom she was second wife, and died in July 1665.[t]

Lady Mary, born in 1646, was married at Kilkenny 27th October, 1662, to William Cavendish, the fourth Earl (after Duke) of Devonshire, and was grandmother of William, Duke of Devon-

[r] Rot. 28 Car. II. 1s. p. f. R. 19. [s] Idem. D. R. 27.
[t] See an account of her in Grammont's Memoirs.

shire, L. L. of Ireland: dying 31st July, 1710; she was buried in Westminster Abbey.

THOMAS, *Earl of Ossory*, and LORD BUTLER OF MORE-PARK, *in England*, the *eldest* son, born at Kilkenny, 8th July, 1634, by the time he was twenty-one years of age, gave such proofs of his genius, prudence, good disposition, and virtue, that Sir Robert Southwell then drew his character, and shewed him to the world in very lively colours. "He is (says he) a young man with a very handsome face; a good head of hair; well set; very good-natured; rides the great horse very well; is a very good tennis-player, fencer, and dancer; understands music, and plays on the guitar and lute; speaks French elegantly; reads Italian fluently; is a good historian; and so well versed in romances, that if a gallery be full of pictures and hangings, he will tell the stories of all that are there described. He shuts up his door at eight o'clock in the evening, and studies till midnight; he is temperate, courteous, and excellent in all his behaviour."

February 8th, 1660, he was made Colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland; 13th June, 1661, Colonel of the next regiment of horse that should become void; and, on the Earl of Mountrath's death, succeeded to his troop of horse, and regiment of foot; was appointed the 19th, Lieutenant-General of the horse; sworn of the Privy-council, 16th April, 1661; and his Majesty judging it of importance to his service, that he should be qualified to sit in the House of Lords in Ireland, thought fit to direct the L. L. by writ or otherwise, as had been accustomed, to *call him to sit in the said House of Lords*, by privy seal at Hampton Court, 22d June, 1662,[u] at which time he represented the city of Bristol and the University of Dublin; and 8th August, being brought by the Commons to the bar of the House of Lords, an order was made, that by the consent of the Earl's Bench, the *Earl of Ossory* should be placed above all of that degree.

By patent 16th September, 1665, he was[x] constituted Lieutenant-General of the army in Ireland; and the next year a Lord of the King's bedchamber; was sworn in June of the Privy-council of England; and 14th September, summoned by writ to the English parliament, by the title of LORD BUTLER OF MORE-PARK.

In the years 1664 and 1668, he was deputy to his father; and 24th April, 1669, had full power granted him to give licenses for

[u] Rot. 14 Car. II. 3. p. f. [x] Idem. 17 Car. II. 1. p. D. R. 34.

the transporting of wool. In January 1671, he received a commission to command the Resolution, a third-rate ship, and another in April 1672, to command the Victory, a second-rate; and 3d June, behaved with great valour and conduct in Southwould-Bay fight with the Dutch, endeavouring to lay Admiral de Ruyter's ship aboard, but he sheering off avoided the engagement: the Earl of Ossory however gained so much reputation, that when he returned to Court, he was, 30th September, elected a Knight of the Garter, and 29th October installed at Windsor.

In November he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, with compliments of condolence on the death of Louis-Francis, Duke of Anjou, and at his parting was presented with a jewel of 2000l. value. May 17th, 1673, the King gave him the command of the St. Michael, a first-rate ship, then newly built, and made him Rear Admiral of the Blue squadron, in order to that great sea-fight against the Dutch, which happened shortly after, wherein, as Anthony à Wood says, he gallantly acted beyond the fiction of a romance. After the fight, he was made Rear Admiral of the Red squadron; and 10th September, displayed the Union flag, as Commander in Chief of the whole fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert, by the King's special command.

November 10th, 1674, he embarked for Holland, to treat with the Prince of Orange concerning a marriage with the Lady Mary, eldest daughter of James, Duke of York; was appointed in August 1675, a Commissioner of the Admiralty; had a pension 13th March following, granted for three years, of 2666l. 13s. 4d. a year; and 18th November, 1676, was sworn Lord Chamberlain to Queen Catharine.

In July 1677, he joined the Prince of Orange at the siege of Charleroy; and in February following, going over to command the English forces in the pay of the States, had a commission from them to be Colonel and Captain of one of their six regiments, being also made Major-General, and Commander in Chief of the English Brigade, by the Prince of Orange's patent; and in the campaign of 1674, was fought the famous battle of Mons, in which the Mareschal de Luxemburgh was forced to retreat, and the Earl of Ossory gained so much glory; the States of Holland, the Duke de Villa Hermosa, governor of the Low Countries, and the King of Spain himself, in a letter under his own hand, acknowledging his great services in that campaign.

But this excellent nobleman[x] (of whom enough cannot be

[x] See Kippis's high praise of him in *Biogr. Brit.* II. 85.

said), was snatched away by a fever at Whitehall, 30th July, 1680, to the universal regret of England, and the general grief of great part of Europe, and his body was conveyed to the family vault in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

He married, 17th November, 1659, N.S. the Lady Amelia Nassau, eldest daughter of Louis, Lord of Beverweart, La Leeke, Odyke, and Auverquerque, Governor of Sluys, natural son of Maurice, Prince of Orange, by Madame de Beverweart, Countess of Mecklin, and had issue by her, who was naturalized by act of parliament, 13th September, 1660, and buried in Christ Church, 25th January,[y] 1684, six sons, and as many daughters; who all died young or unmarried, except two sons, and three daughters; viz.

First, James, Duke of Ormond.

Second, Charles, Earl of Arran.

Third, Lady Elizabeth, married in July 1673, to William-Richard-George, the ninth Earl of Derby, died 28th June, 1717, and was buried 12th July, in Westminster Abbey.

Fourth, Lady Emilia, born 29th May, 1660, and died 30th March, 1760, unmarried.[z]

Fifth, Lady Henrietta, married in 1696, to Henry D'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham, her first cousin, and died 11th October, 1724.

JAMES, *the* SECOND DUKE OF ORMOND, was born 29th April, 1665, in the castle of Dublin, when his father was deputy to his grandfather; was educated in Christ Church, Oxford, till his father's decease, when he was complimented with the degree of Master of Arts, after which (by his grandfather's order), he returned to Ireland,[a] and went a volunteer in April 1684, to the siege of Luxembourg, then invested by the French, whence he returned to London in July, and was made Colonel of a regiment of horse in Ireland. In May 1685, he was appointed a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and serving in the army, was sent down into the West against the Duke of Monmouth, and had a share in the victory over that unfortunate nobleman, 6th July, at Sedgemore, near Bridgewater. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 25th July, 1688, in the room of his grandfather, and installed 23d August, at his house in St. James's-square.

To his power he opposed the despotic measures of King James's Court; and 17th November, 1688, joined with several Lords and Bishops, in a petition to the King, to prevent, by calling a free

y Ulster's Office. z Lodge. a Ibid.

parliament, the miseries his person and kingdoms were exposed to; but meeting with a sharp answer, his Grace left the Court, along with Prince George of Denmark; and declaring for the laws and liberties of his country, was one of the first of the English nobility that went over to the Prince of Orange; for which King James seized his estate in Ireland, to the value of 25,000l. a year, and 20th April, 1692, excepted him out of his general pardon; his parliament at Dublin having attainted him, 7th May, 1689.

On King William's advancement to the throne, his Grace, 14th February, 1688 (the day after the King and Queen were proclaimed), was made a Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and Colonel of the second troop of guards; installed a Knight of the Garter, 5th April, 1689, and 11th, constituted HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, for their Majesties coronation.

In 1690, he attended his Majesty into Ireland; was at the Battle of the Boyne, and two days after detached with his uncle, Henry, Lord Auverquerque, and nine troops of horse, to secure and take possession of the city of Dublin; and the King afterwards advancing towards Kilkenny, his Grace was dispatched from Castledermot, to secure that city and the adjacent country from plunder; when his Majesty came there, 19th July, he splendidly entertained him in his castle, attended him into England and Holland, and 29th July, 1693, was at the battle of Landen, wherein he charged the enemy at the head of one of Lumley's squadrons, received several wounds, and having his horse shot under him, was rescued by a gentleman of the French guards from the hands of a villain about to stab him; being thus taken prisoner, he was carried to Namure, where he signalized his charity, by distributing a great part of his revenues to his fellow prisoners, by the hands of Count Guiscard, the governor;[b] but was after exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, made prisoner by Brigadier Churchill, and when at liberty, attended his post in the army, where the grandeur of his table and retinue were an honour to the English nation, as his valour had been an example to the nobility.[c]

By Queen Anne he was appointed, 20th April, 1702, COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the land forces, sent against France and Spain*, when he destroyed the French fleet, sunk the Spanish galleons in the harbour of Vigo, and took the fort of Redondella, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

[b] Lodge. [c] Ibid.

June 24th, 1702, he was made L. L. of the county of Somerset; and 4th February following, her Majesty declared him *L. L. of Ireland*, where he was received with every demonstration of joy; and during his stay, till the year 1706, in this high post, governed with more affection from the people, and kept his Court in greater splendor, than ever was known in this kingdom.

In 1707, he was appointed Colonel of the third troop of horse guards; 19th October, 1710, again declared L. L. of Ireland; and 1st January, 1711, made Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, and declared *Captain General*, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the land forces in Great Britain*, or which were or should be employed abroad, in conjunction with the troops of the allies; which post (his commission being signed 26th February),[d] he held till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

June 26th that year, he was made Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle; and on the Queen's death, was one of the Privy-council who signed the proclamation, declaring King George I. to be the only lawful and rightful King of Great Britain; on whose arrival, he was graciously received by his Majesty; appointed, 9th October, 1714, of his Privy-council in Ireland; and L. L. of the county of Somerset; from which he was removed a few days after, as he had been 18th September before from being Captain-General of the army, the Lord Viscount Townshend then acquainting him, that his Majesty had no longer occasion for his service in that quality, but would be glad to see him at Court.

The parliament meeting 17th March, 1714, his Grace was *impeached*, 21st June, 1715, by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, of *high treason*, and the House of Commons voted that he should be impeached accordingly; whereupon being advised to avoid the impending storm of a parliamentary prosecution, although it is presumed by many, had he waited to stand his trial, that his innocent and good intentions in all his actions, would have cleared him from the imputed guilt;[e] he retired, 8th August, into France, and was 20th of that month *attainted, his estate forfeited, and honours extinguished*; and the parliament of this kingdom, 26th June, 1716, passed an act, for extinguishing the regalities and liberties of the county palatine of Tipperary; for vesting his estate

[d] Lodge.

[e] See his conduct in the campaign of 1712 vindicated, in a pamphlet published in 1715.

in the Crown; and for giving a reward of 10,000l for his apprehension, should he attempt to land in Ireland.

But the same English parliament passed an act, 24th June, 1721, *to enable his brother, the Earl of Arran, to purchase his estate*, which he accordingly did.[f]

This great, but unfortunate nobleman, married to his first wife, 15th July, 1682, Anne, eldest daughter of Laurence, Earl of Rochester, who dying, 25th January, 1684,[g] of a miscarriage in Dublin, aged seventeen years and three days, was buried in the family vault in Christ Church; he married, secondly, 3d August, 1685, Mary,[h] eldest surviving daughter of Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, and by her, who died 19th November, 1733, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, he had one son,

Thomas, born 26th September, 1686, who died 27th February, 1689, and was there buried.

And five daughters; whereof the Ladies Mary, Emilia, and Henrietta, died in their infancy.

Lady Elizabeth died unmarried, 20th April, 1750, and was buried with her father.

And Lady Mary was married, 21st October, 1710, to John Lord Ashburnham, and dying 2d January, 1712, æt. 23, without surviving issue, was buried at Ashburnham.

f "When Stanhope moved for his impeachment (says Coxe), Hutcheson, member for Hastings, made a long speech in his behalf, and urged many palliating circumstances; and Sir Joseph Jekyll, whose principles and conduct had always proved him a sincere friend to the Protestant succession, spoke warmly on the same side. The debate continued above nine hours, and Ormond had so many friends, that his impeachment was carried only by a majority of forty-seven. The proceedings against Ormond would not, in all probability, have been conducted with much asperity, had he preserved the moderation, which, under his circumstances, would have been becoming; but, on the contrary, whilst his conduct was under inquiry, before the secret committee, he lived in an unsuitable style of magnificence, affected to court popularity, and saw with complacency, his name made the signal of tumult and disloyal exclamation! Even after his impeachment, Devonshire had arranged for him a private interview with the King; but far from availing himself of this kindness, and contrary to the promise extorted from him by his Tory friends, he withdrew from the kingdom, and precluded the possibility of a return to his native country, by instantly entering into the service of the Pretender. Having once embraced that desperate measure, he was too honest and zealous to act like Bolingbroke, and obtain a pardon by sacrificing the interest of his new master; or by entering into a compromise with his prosecutors."

g Ulster's Office.

h See DRYDEN's beautiful Dedication of his FABLES to her.

His Grace resided chiefly at Avignon; had a pension from the Court of Spain of 2000 pistoles; and departing this life 16th November, 1745, N. S. his corpse was brought into England, and deposited 22d May, 1746, in the family vault, in King Hen. VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

CHARLES, *Earl of Arran*, and LORD BUTLER OF WESTON, *in England*, the *younger* son of Thomas, Earl of Ossory, was born 4th September, 1671, and by King William made a Lord of his Bedchamber; Colonel of a regiment of horse; and, by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 15th January, 1693, and patent, 8th March following, created *Baron of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh*, and *Earl of Arran*; and also a *Baron of England*, by the title of LORD BUTLER OF WESTON. *The preamble:* Nos regia mente recolentes eximia merita et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Caroli Butler, filii secundo geniti egregii viri Thomæ nuper Comitis de Ossory, necnon fidelitatem erga nos illustrem, ac res per illum contra inimicos nostros fortissime gestas, in magnam rerum nostrarum emolumentum, quæ omnia simul cum partûs ejus nobilitate et hæreditario ejus erga coronam nostram Angliæ studio, nobis amplissime innotuerint. Hinc est quod nos præfatum Carolum Butler pro talibus meritis perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

His Lordship, 14th January, 1702, was made a Brigadier-General of her Majesty's armies, and 22d April, 1708, a Lieutenant-General. By patent, 6th June, 1712, he was constituted Master of the Ordnance, in the room of Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby deceased, but this he resigned on the Queen's demise. In July 1713, he was made Governor of Dover Castle, and Deputy Warden of the Cinque Ports, which he also resigned at the same time. On 10th September, 1715, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and 28th February following, Lord High Steward of the city and liberties of Westminster.

He married Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter of Thomas, Lord Crew, of Stene, but by her, who became coheir to her uncle, Nathaniel, Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham (who died without issue 18th September, 1721), and died 21st May, 1756, his Lordship had no issue, and deceasing 17th December, 1758, æt. 88, *the titles became extinct.*

But the estates devolved, pursuant to the settlement made by his Lordship, first, on his sister, Lady Emilia Butler, and on her death to

JOHN Butler, of *Kilcash*, Esq. who dying 24th June, 1766, without issue,

WALTER Butler, *only son of* JOHN, *second son of* WALTER, *of Garryricken, eldest son of* RICHARD, *of Kilcash, the youngest son of Thomas, Lord Thurles, son of* WALTER, *the eleventh Earl of Ormond, succeeded.*

He married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Nicholas Morris, of the Court, in county of Dublin, Esq. (son of Sir John, and great uncle to the late Sir Redmond Morris, Barts.), and by her, who died January 1794, had three daughters,

First, Frances, the elder, married to —— Cavanagh, of Borris, in county of Carlow, Esq. and died January 1802. Second, Susan, to —— Cavanagh, Esq. of the same family. Third, Lady Eleanor, who resided many years in Llangollen Vale, married, August 11th, 1808, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Viscount Lismore.

And an only son,

JOHN Butler, who, on his attainder being reversed, became EARL OF ORMOND (of which he would have been the *sixteenth Earl*, but for the attainder). He was elected to parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and married, 26th February, 1769, to Lady Anne Wandesford, only daughter and heir of John, Earl of Wandesford (who deceasing in 1784, his titles became extinct, but) whose estates devolved on Mr. Butler (in right of Lady Anne), who, on the death of his father, succeeded also to the estates of the Earl of Arran, and then represented the several families of Ormond, Kilcash, and Garryricken.

By Lady Anne his Lordship had issue,

First, Walter, present Earl.

Second, John Wandesford, born 1772, died 1796.

Third, James Wandesford, born 1773, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny; married, October 12th, 1807, Grace Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, of Lissan.

Fourth, Lady Elizabeth, born 1777, married —— Cavanagh, Esq.

Fifth, Charles, born 1781, Lieut.-Colonel of the 14th light dragoons, in July 1810; and M.P. for Kilkenny.

Sixth Lady Eleanor, born 1788.

His Lordship dying in January 1796, was succeeded by his *eldest* son,

WALTER, *present* and *seventeenth Earl of Ormond*, and FIRST LORD BUTLER OF LLANTHONY.

His Lordship was born in 1770; and was created a *British*

Peer, by the title of LORD BUTLER, *of Llanthony*, January 13th, 1801.

His Lordship married, March 17th, 1805, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Job Hart Pryce Clarke, Esq. by Anne, sole sister and heir of Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Sutton-Hall, in Derbyshire.

His Lordship is a Knight of St. Patrick.

Titles. Walter Butler, Lord Butler of Llanthony; also Earl of Ormond and Ossory; Viscount Thurles; and Baron of Arklow, in Ireland.

Creations. Baron Butler of Llanthony, January 13th, 1801; an Irish Earl, September 1st, 1315.

Arms. Or, a chief indented Azure.

Crest. On a ducal coronet, Or, a double plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence on a wreath a falcon rising, all Argent.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a falcon with wings expanded Argent, beaked and membered Or; on the left a male griffin beaked, membered, radiant, and gorged, with a collar and chain Or.

Motto. DEPRESSUS EXTOLLOR.

Chief Seat. Sutton-Hall, Derbyshire.

PROBY, LORD CARYSFORT.

The family of Proby came originally from Wales, and were there named Ap-Probyn, but they have flourished for many ages in the county of Huntingdon.

Randolph Proby, of the city of Chester, settled at *Brampton*, co. Hunt. at the latter end of the fifteenth century; and by his wife, the daughter of —— Bernard, had two sons,

First, Ralph Proby, of *Brampton*, Esq. who was living about the year 1580, and died in 1605, without issue.

Second, Sir Peter Proby, Knt. who succeeded his brother at *Brampton*, and at *Elton*, in the same county; he served the high office of Lord Mayor of the city of London in 1622; in 1618 he was styled of *Rans*, in the county of Bucks, and died in 1624, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of John Thoroughgood, of Chivers, in Essex, Esq. and relict of Edward Henson, of London, Gent. five sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, Sir Heneage.

Second, Edmund Proby, D. D. a considerable benefactor to Jesus-College, Cambridge.

Third, Charles, who married the daughter of —— Torriano, of London, Esq. and had a son, William, who succeeded afterwards at Elton; and was ancestor of the present Peer.

Fourth, Henry, of the Middle-Temple, Esq. who, by his wife, Ellen, daughter of William Benham, of London, merchant, had two sons, and three daughters; viz. Edward; Henry; Anne; Elizabeth; and Ellen.

Fifth, Emanuel, who married Mary, daughter of John

Bland, of London, merchant, and had Peter, George, and Susanna.

The daughter, Walsingham, became the wife of William Downhall, Esq.

Sir HENEAGE, the *eldest* son of Sir Peter, born in 1600, was of *Elton*, and of *Rans*, in Huntingdon; he was Sheriff of the county of Bucks, and in many parliaments represented the borough of Agmondesham in that county. In 1661, he married Ellen, daughter of Edward Allen, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and died 10th February, 1667; leaving issue by her, who died 12th June, 1678, aged seventy-two, two daughters, Elizabeth and Helen; and three sons; viz.

First, Sir Thomas.

Second, John, who succeeded his brother.

Third, Heneage, who died 7th May, 1669, aged twenty-seven.

Sir THOMAS, the *eldest* son, was created a *Baronet*, 7th March, 1662, and died in 1689, being about forty-five years of age. In 1660, he represented the borough of Agmondesham, in Bucks, and in 1661, served in parliament for the county of Huntingdon; he married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, of Connington, in the county of Huntingdon, Bart. by whom he had issue one son,

THOMAS, who died on his travels, unmarried;

And three daughters; viz. Alice (born in 1673, who became the wife of Thomas Wentworth, of Harrowden, in the county of Northampton, father of Thomas, the last Earl of Malton, and Marquis of Rockingham); Frances and Elizabeth died unmarried.

The said Sir Thomas dying without surviving male issue, was succeeded in the estate of *Elton* by

JOHN, the *second* son of Sir Heneage, who represented the county of Huntingdon in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and died in the year 1710; he married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Cust, Bart. and had an only daughter, Frances, who died unmarried in 1711.

Hence we return to CHARLES, *third* son of Sir *Peter* Proby, Knt. who married a daughter of —— Torriano, of London, Esq. descended from an ancient family of that name in Italy; and by her had two sons.

First, William.

Second, Charles Proby, D. D. Rector of Tewing, in Hertfordshire, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, Esq. and had several children; o. whom, Susanna, Ethelreda, and Jane, survived their infancy.

WILLIAM, the *eldest* son, sometime Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, succeeded his cousin, John, at Elton, 1710; he married a daughter of Robert Cornwall, of Berington, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and by her had issue,

Editha, who married Sir John Osborne, of Newtown, in the county of Tipperary, Bart.

And two sons; viz.

First, CHARLES, who died unmarried. And,

JOHN Proby, Esq. who succeeded his father; he represented the county of Huntingdon in October, 1722, as he after did the borough of Stamford in parliament in 1734 and 1741, and died in 1760, at Ipswich, in Suffolk, leaving issue by his wife, Jane Leveson, daughter of John, the first Lord Gower (she died 10th June, 1726), one daughter, Caroline, who died unmarried, and five sons; viz.

First, John, *created Lord Carysfort, of Ireland.*

Second, William, who died at sea, unmarried.

Third, Thomas, Major of Lord Howe's regiment, who was killed at the attack of the lines of Ticonderago, in North America, unmarried.

Fourth, Charles, a Captain in the royal navy, afterwards a Commissioner of the navy at Chatham, who married Sarah, daughter of —— Pownall, Esq. and had issue, First, the Rev. Charles Proby, Rector of Stanwick, co. Northamp. married his cousin, Catharine Proby; and, Second, Baptist-Leveson; and also daughters.

Fifth, Baptist, Rector of *Doddington*, in the Isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh, in the county of Northampton, and Dean of Lichfield, died January 16th, 1807; he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Russell, and had several children; of whom, the Rev. Baptist-John married a sister of the late Sir Nigel Gresby, Bart.; Charles is Vicar of Tachbrooke, and Rector of Waddesdon, Bucks; Joshua-John Brownlow, died at Bengal March 4th, 1810, in the civil service of the East India Company; Mary, married Francis, now Lord Seaforth; Catharine, married her cousin, the Rev. Charles Proby; Caroline, married Edward Grove, Esq. of Shenstone Park, co. Staff.; Susan, since deceased; and Anne.

JOHN, the *eldest* son, *first Lord Carysfort*, was born 25th

November, 1720, O. S. He was elected to parliament for the borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, in 1746, and afterwards served for the county of Huntingdon; he was appointed a Lord of the Privy-council in Ireland, by his late Majesty, and a Lord of the Admiralty in Great Britain. In 1761, he was created a Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath; and was, in 1763, re-appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He was raised to the Irish Peerage by the title of *Baron Carysfort,*[a] *of Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow,* pursuant to privy seal, at St. James's, 9th December, 1751,[b] and by patent at Dublin, 23d January, 1752,[c] by which title he sat in parliament, 7th October, 1755.[d]

27th August, 1750, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joshua, the second Viscount Allen, and coheiress to her brother, John, the third Viscount; his Lordship deceased at Lisle, in Flanders, 18th October, 1772,[e] and was buried at Elton, leaving issue by her, who died in March, 1783, John-Joshua, who succeeded to the honour; and Elizabeth, born 14th November, 1752, married Thomas James Storer, Esq. who died November 10th, 1792; and died his widow, March 19th, 1808.

JOHN-JOSHUA, the *second Irish Peer, first Earl,* and FIRST LORD CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS, *co. Hunt.* was born 12th August, 1751; took his seat in the House of Peers 12th October, 1773;[f] and having the honour to be appointed a Knight Companion of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, was installed with the other Knights, in St. Patrick's cathedral, 17th March, 1783.

On August 18th, 1789, his Lordship was advanced to an Earldom, by the title of *Earl of Carysfort;* and on January 13th, 1801, was created a British Peer, by the title of LORD CARYSFORT, OF NORMAN-CROSS, *co. Huntingdon.*

March 19th, 1774, he married the daughter of Sir William Osborne, Bart.[g] and by her had issue three sons, and two daughters; viz.

[a] In his Lordship's patent of creation, he is called John Proby, *junior.*

[b] Rot. anno 25 Geo. II. 3. p. D. R. 49. [c] Idem. R. 18.

[d] Lords Journals, IV. 18. [e] Ulster's Office.

[f] Lords Journals, IV. 684.

[g] Sir Richard Osborne, of Ballyntaylor, in the county of Waterford, was created a Baronet, 15th October, 1629, having been appointed by King James I. 4th October, 1616, with Henry Osborne, Gent. Clerk of the King's Courts, and Prothonotary within the city and county of Limerick, and in Tipperary, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Clerk of the Assizes in the said counties, which they

First, William-Allen, Lord Proby, a Captain in the navy, died at Surinam, August 6th, 1804.

surrendered to King Charles I. 26th January, 1629. He died in 1667, leaving three daughters; the elder married to Beverley Usher, Esq. the second to —— Pomeroy, Esq. and the third, to Richard Odell, Esq. Sir Richard had also three sons; viz. Sir Richard, his heir; Nicholas, whose son, Thomas, succeeded to the title; and Roger, who acquired a considerable estate, and died childless in 1679. Sir Richard, the second Baronet, died in 1685, or beginning of 1686, leaving Sir John; and Richard, who became non compos mentis. Sir John, the third Baronet, in 1669, married Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury, in Kent, Esq. by Anne, fourth daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk (whose third daughter, Margaret, married Roger Boyle, the first Earl of Orrery). Sir John dying without issue, 4th April, 1713, was succeeded by Sir Thomas Osborne, of Thekincorr, or Tuckincorr, in the county of Waterford, son and heir to Nicholas, second son of the first-mentioned Sir Richard; which Sir Thomas, the fourth Baronet, married twice; the name of his first wife we have not recovered; but he married, secondly, in 1704, Anne, youngest daughter of Beverley Usher, Esq. before-mentioned. She remarried, in August, 1717, with Francis Skiddy, of Dublin, Gent. Sir Thomas died 10th October, 1713, having issue by his first wife an only son, Nicholas, who, in 1684, married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons, of Birr, Bart. and dying before his father, left issue four sons, and four daughters; viz. Sir Nicholas, successor to his grandfather; Thomas, who died unmarried; John, who succeeded to the honour; Laurence; Frances; Arabella, married to Robert Marshall, Esq. appointed, 24th April, 1754, second Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Mary, married, 22d December, 1716, to William Moore, Deputy Muster-Master-General, and by him, who died 18th March, 1735, had Osborne-John, baptized 12th November, 1718, Beresford, and other children; and Catharine, who died unmarried. Sir Nicholas, the fifth Baronet, married, first, Mary, daughter of Doctor Thomas, Lord Bishop of Limerick, with whom he had 2000l. portion, and died 13th January, 1718, having issue by her (who remarried with Major Ramsay, and had a daughter, Mary, married to William Rochford, Esq. younger brother to Robert, late Earl of Belvidere; and her Ladyship died at Clontarff, 9th February, 1762); two daughters; viz. Anne, aged nine years at the death of her father, married to Henry Vereker, of Roxborough, in county of Limerick, Esq. and Dorothy, aged eight years at the death of her father, married 3d April, 1738, to William Taylor, Esq. Collector of Limerick, and styled of Moyallow, who died 15th May, 1746. John, second son of Nicholas, became, on his brother's demise, the sixth Baronet; he was bred to the profession of the law, was member of parliament for the county of Waterford, resided at Newtown, in the county of Tipperary, and died 11th April, 1743. He married Editha, daughter of William Proby, Esq. father of John, the first Lord Carysfort, and by her, who died 19th January, 1745, had issue six sons, and four daughters; viz. Sir William, his heir; Nicholas; Thomas; Charles, in the army, who died in 1782; Arthur; John, in the army; Editha (who married, first, Robert Wallis, Esq. a Lieutenant of horse; and, secondly, 1st August, 1767, Henry L'Estrange, of the King's County, Esq. who left her a widow); Frances; Arabella, married to Stearne Tighe, Esq. and Emma,

Second, John, Lord Proby, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Captain in the first regiment of foot-guards; late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon.

Third, Granville Leveson, a Post-Captain in the navy, 1807.

Fourth, Emma-Elizabeth, died May 24th, 1791; and Gertrude.

His Lordship married, secondly, April 12th, 1787, Elizabeth Grenville, sister to George, Marquis of Buckingham; and by her has had issue,

George, died April 19th, 1791.

Charlotte, born February 10th, 1788.

Frances, born 1789.

Elizabeth, born April 19th, 1792.

His Lordship was appointed Privy Councillor, and Joint-Guardian of the Rolls in Ireland, 1789.

His Lordship was sent Ambassador to Berlin, May 24th, 1800; and Ambassador to Petersburgh, in 1801.[h]

Titles. John-Joshua Proby, Lord Baron Carysfort, of Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow; and Earl of Carysfort; Baron Carysfort, of Norman-Cross, in the county of Huntingdon.

Creations. Created 23d January, 1752, 25 George II. an Irish Baron; Earl, August 18th, 1789; and a British Peer, January 13th, 1801.

Arms. Ermine, on a fess, Gules, a lion passant, Or.

Crest. An ostrich's head, erased at the neck, Argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, holding in its bill a key, Or.

Supporters. The dexter, an ostrich, Argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, holding in its bill a key, Or, as the crest. The sinister a talbot, Vert, armed and laugued, Gules.

Motto. MANUS HÆC INIMICA TYRANNIS.

Seats. Elton-Hall, in the county of Huntingdon; and Stillorgan, four miles from Dublin.

to Doctor Henry Coghlan, grandson of Doctor Henry Maule, Bishop of Meath. Sir William Osborne, the seventh Baronet, was elected to parliament for the borough of Carysfort, 20th March, 1749; he married Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Christmas, Esq. of Whitfield, county of Waterford, and deceased in November, 1783, having had issue seven sons, and three daughters; of whom, two sons, and one daughter survived; viz. Sir Thomas, the eighth Baronet; John-Proby; and Lady Carysfort. (Lodge, edit. 1754, II. 65. n. Collins, III. 134. Roll's and Ulster's Offices, and Collections.)

[h] His Lordship is author of a volume of DRAMATIC POEMS, published in 1810; highly commended by the *British Critic* of the same year.

ARDEN, LORD ALVANLEY.

"THE elder branch of the ARDERNES", (says *Lysons*, in his *Cheshire)*, "whose chief seat was at Aldford, where they had a castle, became extinct in the principal line, by the death of Walkeline Arderne, in or about the reign of Richard II. The present JOHN ARDEN, Esq. for so the family have of late years spelt the name, is descended from Sir JOHN ARDERNE, a younger brother of Walkeline beforementioned, whose posterity settled in the parish of *Stockport*, in the fifteenth century; and he is also the representative of the Barons of Montalt, and of the ancient family of the Dones, of Utkington and Flaxyards. A younger branch of the Ardernes settled at Alderley, about the beginning of Edward the Third's reign, and ended after a few descents in a female heir, who married into the Weever family, whose heiress married the ancestor of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. The Ardernes of Leicestershire, were descended from a younger son of Ralph Arderne, of Harden, in the fifteenth century."[a]

JOHANNES DE ARDERNE, Lord of Watheford, 12 Henry III. was father of

WALKELINE de Arderne, Chief Justice of Chester, Lord of Aldford, Alderley, and Wever, jure uxoris, who married the heiress of Oreby,[b] and had issue,

Sir PETER de Arderne, Knt. who, by Margaret his wife, had

Sir JOHN de Arderne, Lord of Aldford, from 3 to 33 Edward I. who, by Margaret, was father of

A younger son, Peter, of Audley,[c] who died 1346, and

[a] Lysons's Britannia, II. 362. [b] Ibid. 480.

[c] He had two daughters; Christiana, married to John Fitton, S. P. of Bullin; and Margaret, to Richard Weever, of Weever.

Sir JOHN Arderne, Knt. son and heir, 8 Edward III. who, by Elen, daughter of William de Wasteneys,[d] had three[e] sons,

First, WALKELINE de Arderne.

Second, Sir John, *of whom presently.*

Third, Sir Thomas de Arderne, of Aldford, 35 Edward III. whose great grand-daughter and heiress married Thomas Stanley, second son to Stanley, of Lathom.

Sir JOHN de Arderne, *second son,* was father of

HENRY de Arderne, Esq. who, by Elen, daughter and coheir of John Whetenhall, of Whetenhall,[f] was father of

Sir RALPH Arderne, of *Harden,* who died 1420,[g] and, by the daughter of Stanley, of Hooton, had a younger son, Thomas, from whom came the *Ardernes of Leicestershire:* also,

JOHN Arderne, of Harden, son and heir, who, by the daughter of ——— Heaton, of co. Lanc. had two daughters, and one son; viz.

Mary, wife of Dukenfield, of Dukenfield.

Jane, wife of Thurstan de Holland, of Denton, co. Lanc. and

RALPH Arderne, of Harden, son and heir, who died January 14th, 31 Henry VIII. having married Matilda, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of Henbury, by whom he had a son and daughter,

Elizabeth, the wife of Randolph Minshull: and

JOHN Ardern, of Harden, who died 5th Edward VI. having married Anne, daughter of Robert Hyde, of Norbury, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

Elen, wife of Thomas Shrigley, of Borstal.

Jane, wife of William Dukenfield, of Dukenfield.

John, *of whom presently.*

Francis; a second John; and Robert.

JOHN Arderne, of Harden, Esq. son and heir, married Frances, daughter of John Leigh, of Boothes,[h] by whom he had five younger children; viz. Ralph, Richard, Agnes, Jane, and Ursula; and

JOHN Arderne, of Harden, Esq. son and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Holland, of Denton, by whom he had issue,

First, Henry Arderne, son and heir.

[d] Lysons's Britannia, II. 803.

[e] Maud, daughter of Sir John de Arderne, married John de Warwick. *Ibid.* 722.

[f] Lysons, ut supr. 368. [g] Ibid. 469. [h] Ibid. 696.

Second, Francis.[i]

Ralph Arderne, Esq. (a descendant, probably son, of one of these), married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of John Done, Esq. of Utkington, who died about 1629.

Sir John Arderne, Knt. their son and heir, was great[k] grandfather of the late Lord Alvanley.

In the parish church of *Stockport*, in the county of Chester, is the following epitaph:

At the foot of this pillar lye the remains of John Ardern,[l] *of Harden, Esq. who died at London, May the 27th, A. D.* 1703, *Anno Ætatis* 40.

He left issue behind him two daughters; Margaret and Catherine, by Anne, second daughter of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Bart. who, in just esteem of her husband's virtues, erected this monument to his memory, and to admonish thee, Reader, that he was worthy thy imitation; for as he was singularly happy in all the virtues of a private condition, so the great concern he shewed in procuring the authority of the legislature, to enable him to do honourable right to his family, though to the diminution of his own revenue, shows his goodness was not confined to himself: and his known ability might have rendered him a public blessing, had not the circumstances of the times he lived in, hindered him from entering upon public action.

Reader, farewell! imitate his virtues if thou canst, or honour, at least, the memory of him who possessed them.[m]

John Ardern, of Arden, in Cheshire, Esq. had issue by the heiress of *Pepper*, of Yorkshire,

First, John Arden, now of *Stockport*,[n] Esq. and of Yorkshire.

[i] Harl. MSS. 1435, fol. 11.

[k] James Arderne, Esq. is said to have built a brick house in the Forest of Delamere, of which he was Chief Constable, about the middle of the 17th century. *Ibid.* 799.

[l] For an account of Dr. James Ardern, Dean of Chester, probably his uncle, see Wood's Ath. II. 192, and Lysons, 574.

[m] From Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. I. p. 64.

[n] Where he resides occasionally in an ancient house, which has been long in the family. *Lysons*, 783.

In the old hall of *Harden*, which is now only occupied as a farm-house, are several portraits, most of which had belonged to the Crewes, and were brought from Utkinton Hall: among the most remarkable is that of Mrs. Jane Lane, who

Second, RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN, FIRST LORD ALVANLEY, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1766; and of A M. 1706, of which he became Fellow; and afterwards studying the law, was called to the Bar; attained a silk gown; and in 1782, was appointed SOLICITOR GENERAL; and in 1784, ATTORNEY GENERAL. He was also Chief Justice of Chester. He also received the honour of Knighthood.

In 1788, he succeeded Lord Kenyon in the high office of MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

In December 1782, he was elected M. P. for Newton, in the

assisted the escape of King Charles II. represented as concealing the Crown under her cloak; and a half-length of Judge Clinch, in his robes. Harden is in the township of Bredbury, in the parish of Stockport; and is supposed to have been brought to the Ardens by marriage with the heiress of Bredbury in early times. *Ibid.*

The Torporley and Utkinton estates came by marriage with the coheir of the Dones. "Sir John Done, who was knighted by King James, at his house at Utkinton, in 1617, on occasion of the King's hunting in the Forest of Delamere, of which he was hereditary Bow-bearer, died in 1629: his only son, John Done, Esq. dying either before, or soon after him, without issue, the estates were divided among the three surviving sisters; Jane, who died unmarried; Mary, wife of John Crewe, Esq.; and Eleanor, wife of Ralph Arderne, Esq. Upon a partition, the manor and advowson of *Torporley*, and the manor of Utkinton, were allotted to Jane, the eldest sister, who, by a deed of February 12th, 1662, settled those estates to the use of herself for life, with remainder to her sister, Mary, for life, with divers remainders over; upon the determination of which, the premises so settled, were to be divided into six parts; two sixths were limited to Sir John Arderne (then son, and heir apparent to his sister Eleanor), and his heirs; and the other four sixths to Henry, Ralph, James, and Philip, younger brother of the said Sir John, to each of them and his heirs, one sixth. These estates became afterwards the subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery; and so continued till the year 1725, when a partition was decreed between the children of Eleanor, the youngest sister of Mrs. Jane Done (who married Ralph Arderne, Esq.), in the following proportions: two sixths of the manors, with Utkinton-Hall, which had then lately been the seat of Sir John Crewe, were allotted to Sir John Arderne, Knight, great grandfather of John Arden, Esq. the present proprietor; one sixth to Henry Arderne, the ancestor of Mrs. Clegg, in whom it is now vested; one sixth to *Ralph* Arderne, whose eldest daughter brought it in marriage to Jonathan Hulley; another sixth part was allotted to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, as devisees of *Dean* Arderne, who died in 1691, having bequeathed the chief part of his estates to that body; the remaining sixth part was allotted to *Philip* Arderne, and having been devised by him to the Dukenfield family, was purchased in 1773, of Sir Nathaniel Dukenfield, Bart. by Philip Egerton, Esq. of Oulton, father of John Egerton, Esq. the present proprietor." *Lysons, ut supr.* 789, 790.

Isle of Wight; and in 1784, for Aldborough, in Yorkshire. In 1790, he was elected for Hastings, for which he vacated his seat in April 1794, and was immediately elected for Bath; to which he was re-elected in 1796, and which he continued to represent till his accession to a Peerage.

In May 1801, he succeeded Lord Eldon, as LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS; and on that occasion was elevated to the *Peerage*, by the title of LORD ALVANLEY, *of Alvanley*,[o] *in Cheshire* by patent, dated May 22d, 1801.

His Lordship died March 19th, 1804, having married Miss Bootle, eldest daughter of the late Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. of Lathom Hall, in Lancashire, by whom he had issue,

First, William, present Peer.

Second, Richard Arden.

Third, Francis. Fourth, Catharine.

His Lordship's remains were interred on the 26th, in the Rolls chapel, Chancery Lane. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Strachey, D. D. and the body was deposited in a vault on the right side of the communion table. The coffin-plate was thus inscribed:

RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN,
LORD ALVANLEY,
Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,
One of his Majesty's Right Honourable Privy Council.
Died March 19th, 1804, *aged* 59.[p]

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, *present and* SECOND LORD ALVANLEY, who obtained an Ensigncy before his father's death in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and afterwards a Lieutenancy, which he exchanged in summer 1810, for a Company in the 50th regiment of foot.

[o] "The manor of *Alvanley*, in the parish of Frodsham, was held under the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, at an early period, by Richard de Pierpoint and Robert de Alvanley, who sold it to Sir Philip de Orreby, father of Philip, whose daughter and heir, Agnes, brought this manor, and other possessions, in the reign of Henry III. to Walkeline de Arderne, ancestor of John Arden, Esq. the present proprietor. A farm-house, called *Alvanley-Hall*, occupies the site of an ancient mansion, belonging to the Arden family, called by Webb, in 1622, "a very fine house, belonging to Henry Arderne, Esq." *Lysons, ut supr.* 660.

[p] See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXIV. p. 383, 384.

Title. William Arden, Baron of Alvanley, in Cheshire.

Creation. Baron of Alvanley, by patent, May 22d, 1801.

Arms. Gules, three cross crosslets fitchy, Argent, a chief, Or, a crescent for difference.

Crest. A plume of feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet.

Supporters. Two talbots, collared.

Motto. PATIENCIA VINCES.

Seat.

ABERCROMBY, BARONESS ABERCROMBY.

THE surname of ABERCROMBY, like others of great antiquity, is local, taken from the lands of *Abercromby*, in the county of Fife, which was the ancient possession of this family.

The Abercrombies of that Ilk, were very considerable gentlemen.

THOMAS ABERCROMBY, of that Ilk, in the reign of King James II. was one of the Lords of Session, or what at that time was a committee of parliament, who were from one session to another appointed for the administration of justice, *anno* 1457. He left a son,

THOMAS, his successor in the barony of Abercromby,

And a daughter, Margaret, who was married to Maule, of Panmure.

And from this THOMAS the line of the family continued till the reign of King CHARLES I. *anno* 1649, that

THOMAS Abercromby sold the *Barony of Abercromby* to Sir James Sandilands, of St. Monance, who was created *Lord Abercromby* in the year 1647.

The most ancient cadet of this family of Abercromby of that Ilk, was Abercromby, of *Birkenbog*, in the shire of Banff, whose predecessor was

HUMPHREDUS *de Abercromby*, a son of the house of Abercromby, who obtained a charter and grant from King Robert the Bruce, of the lands of Harthill and Ardun, *pro homagio et servitio suo*, as the charter bears; which is still extant in the custody of Sir James Abercromby, of Birkenbog, Baronet. It is without date, but appears to have been about 1315, the seventh year of the King's reign, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn,

when that immortal monarch began to reward the loyalty and valour of such of his subjects as had served him hitherto with merit and fidelity.

This Humphrey Abercromby, of *Harthill*, was succeeded by

ALEXANDER de Abercromby, who acquired from *Patricias Hay, dimidiam partem terr de Ardhuienyh*, to be held of him and his heirs *in feudo et hæreditate*. To the deed the grantor's seal is appended, and the witnesses are *Domino Willielmo Episcopo aberdonensi, Domino David Fleming, milite, Johanne de Periston.* The charter is granted in the reign of King David II. To this Alexander succeeded another

ALEXANDER *de Abercromby*, designed of *Pitmithen;* and to him succeeded his son and heir,

ALEXANDER Abercromby, of Pitmithen, as is vouched by a precept out of the chancery, by King James III. for investing the said Alexander in the lands of Harthill, Pitmithen, Pitmachy, Halton, and Ardoun, *in comitatu de Garioch.* The instrument of sasine is dated the 4th of August, 1484, the 25th year of the King's reign. Then succeeded

JAMES Abercromby, of Leg and Birkenbog, who is also designed of Pitmithen. He was married to Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Findlater and Deskford, and was slain with King James IV. at the battle of Flodden. He was succeeded by

GEORGE Abercromby, of Pitmithen, his son, who, by Christian his wife, a daughter of —— Barclay, of the Barclays, of Gartlay, had

JAMES, his son and heir, who succeeded him, and married Marjory Hay, a daughter to William, Earl of Errol.

ALEXANDER Abercromby succeeded to James, and married Margaret, daughter of Leslie, of Pitcaple, who was again succeeded by

ALEXANDER, his son, who married Margaret Leslie, daughter of William Leslie, of Balquhain by whom he had

JAMES Abercromby of Birkenbog, and

ALEXANDER, who was Laird of Fitternier, father of

ALEXANDER Abercromby, of Fitternier, who, by Jean his wife, daughter of John Seaton, of Newark, had

FRANCIS Abercromby, of Fitternier, who was by King James VII. created *Lord Glassford* for life, in regard that his children by his wife, *Anne, Baroness of Semple,* were to succeed to the

honours of *Lord Semple;* of which marriage is descended the present Hugh, Lord Semple.

The Lord Glassford had a younger brother, Patrick Abercromby, M.D. who wrote the Lives of the Scots warriors, in two volumes, with great exactness and ingenuity.

The above JAMES Abercromby, of *Birkenbog*, was succeeded by

ALEXANDER Abercromby, of Birkenbog, who was Falconer to Charles I. He married Elizabeth Beaton, daughter to Beaton of Balfour, by whom he had

First, Sir ALEXANDER Abercromby, Baronet.

Second, John Abercromby, of Glasshaugh.

Third, Walter Abercromby, of Braconhilly.

Sir Alexander married, first, Jean Urquhart, of the family of Urquhart of Cromarty; and after her, Jean Sutherland, of the family of Kilminity; and, lastly, Elizabeth Baird, daughter to Sir James Baird of Auchmeddan, chief of that name; by which last Lady he had

First, Sir JAMES Abercromby, of Birkenbog. And,

Second, ALEXANDER Abercromby, of *Tillibody*, who succeeded to his cousin, GEORGE Abercromby, of *Keith* (who was an ancient cadet of the family of Birkenbog), in the lands of Tillibody.[a]

GEORGE Abercromby, of *Tillibody*, Esq. married Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, Esq. and had issue,

First, Sir Ralph.

Second, Barnet Abercromby.

Third, Sir Robert, K. B. a General in the army, and Colonel of the 75th regiment of foot.

Fourth, Alexander, died in 1795.

Sir RALPH was born about 1738; and on May 23d, 1756, obtained a Cornetcy in the second regiment of dragoon guards; and rose, April 24th, 1762, to the rank of Captain in the third regiment of dragoons. Ascending through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed, November 3d, 1781, to the Colonelcy of the 103d foot. September 28th, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. November 5th, 1796, he obtained the command of the seventh regiment of dragoons.

Having been nearly forty years in the army, having served

[a] Nisbet's Heraldry, pp. 122, 123.

with honour in two wars, and being esteemed one of the ablest, coolest, and most intrepid officers in the whole British forces, he was employed on the Continent under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the commencement of the present war. In the action on the heights of Cateau, he commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the Guards from Deventer to Ochensaal, in the retreat of the British out of Holland, in the Winter of 1794-5.

In August 1795, he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Commander in Chief of the British forces in the West Indies. March 24th, 1796, Grenada was suddenly attacked, and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained possession of the settlements of Demerara and Issequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by some difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent Commander was signally displayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the British conquests. Trinidad, in February 1797, shared the same fate.

He returned the same year to Europe; and in reward for such important services, was invested with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scotch Greys, intrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus, and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

He held for a time the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command he laboured to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression, with a care, worthy alike of the great general, and the enlightened and beneficent statesman.

From that station he was called to the chief command of the forces in Scotland. His conduct in this distinguished appointment gave universal satisfaction.

When the great enterprize against Holland was resolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercromby was called upon again to command under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season; delays, though inconvenient, yet unavoidable; the disorderly movements of the Russians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch, disappointed our hopes of that expedition. But, by the Dutch, the French, the British, it was confessed, that even victory, the most decisive, could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this illustrious officer. His country applauded the choice, when he was sent with

an army to disposses the French of Egypt, 1801. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the West Indies, particularly fitted him for this new command. He accomplished some of the first duties of a general, in carrying his army in health, in spirits, and with the requisite intelligence and supplies, to the destined scene of action. The landing, the first dispositions, the attacks, and the courage opposed to attack, the spirit with which his army appears to have been, by confidence in their leader, inspired; the extraordinary superiority which the British infantry under his command evinced, to that which was thought the bravest and best disciplined infantry in the world, demonstrate that all the best qualities of one of the bravest commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercromby united—that they were all summoned forth into activity in the glorious achievements amid which he fell. His private character was modest, disinterested, upright, unstained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His remains were conveyed on board Admiral Lord Keith's flag-ship to Malta, attended by Col. Sir John Dyer, to be there interred in the commandery of the Grand Master, with the highest military honours.[b]

The following just tribute to his memory is extracted from the London Gazette, from Lieutenant-General Hutchinson (now Lord Hutchinson), *dated Head-Quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria*, April, 3d, 1801:

"We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him, more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the

[b] Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXI. pp. 480, 481.

the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."[c]

[c] *Epitaph humbly proposed for General Sir Ralph Abercromby, in St. Paul's. By Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.*

> "*So may some gentle muse,*
> *With lucky words favour my destined urn!*
> *And, as he passes, turn*
> *And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud!*"
>
> *Lycidas.*

"Epaminondas, Wolfe, time's roll shall tell,
In weeping victory's fond embraces fell;
Egypt has seen a third as greatly die,
Whose loss from victory drew as deep a sigh.
Brave Abercromby stamped his British name,
Where Alexander trac'd the path to fame.
On the last pyramid late time shall find
His glorious name with gallant Nelson's joined.
While Keith his corse, with each sad sailor's praise,
To Malta's vaults of chivalry conveys;
While Addington's * fine feelings dress his bier,
On which brave Moira * drops a soldier's tear;
Britain decrees her chief this sacred stone,
Which makes her thanks, though not his glory, known.
Her thanks, not grief; for widow, child, or friend,
Who mourns so grand, so classic, proud an end?
Here, ye young warriors, every vacant day,
In holy pilgrimage your visits pay
Here, sailors, soldiers, wish for such a doom;
While Valour worships at a hero's tomb!
Touch the live stone; the electric light'ning feel;
On patriot marble whet your patriot steel.
Bid fondest mothers, wives, and children pray,
They may survive, to boast so great a day!
May see their sole delight, with scarce a sigh,
The envied death of Abercrombie die!
Let his immortal tomb thus speak to all:
"Weep not, should those, you love most dearly fall;
And wish to die yourselves, at your lov'd country's call."

Gent. Mag. November 1801.

"With pleasure (says a correspondent of Mr. Urban), I have read the letter of the ingenious patriot Sir Herbert Croft, together with his Epitaph on the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, which is worthy the appropriated first page

* Lord Moira (Rawdon), and Mr. Addington, introduced his praises into their speeches in parliament.

Sir Ralph Abercromby married Mary-Anne, daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton, in the county of Perth, Esq.

Her Ladyship, as a reward for her husband's gallant conduct, was created BARONESS ABERCROMBY OF ABOUKIR, and *of Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan*, by patent, dated May 28th, 1801, with remainder to her issue male by her late husband; by whom she has issue,

First, George, married, January 1799, Montague, third daughter of Viscount Melville, and has George, born May 1801.

Second, John, a Major-general in the army, and Colonel of the 53d regiment of foot.

Third, James, M P for Midhurst, married, June 14th, 1802, Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh and Twemlow, in Cheshire, Esq. and has a son, born April 1803.

Fourth, Alexander, Major of the 81st foot.

Fifth, Anne.

Sixth, Mary. And,

Seventh, Catharine.

Titles. Mary Anne Abercromby, Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir, and Tullibody.

Creation. Baroness by patent, May 28th, 1801.

Arms. Argent, a chief Gules: being the arms of Menzies.

Supporters. On either side a greyhound parted per fesse, Argent and Or, collared and lined Gules, charged on the breast with a thistle proper.

Chief Seat. Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan.

of your Monthly Repository. Nevertheless, were it possible to contain still greater merit, I hope never to see it, "used," nor any other, even if the collected efforts of every classic genius could be united in the formation. I have long indulged a hope of seeing announced, that on the mural monument, under the invincible standard, will be transcribed the sympathising narrative from the dispatches of Sir John Hely Hutchinson, now Baron Alexandria.

"Not the resplendent and refulgent coincidence of united talents, can form any thing more truly sublime, energetic, descriptive, or congenial to an Englishman, than the aforesaid account, written at the time, and on the spot, whilst all the affections and feelings were warm with the event. Not the Greek epigram of Byzantine Antiphilus, to the memory of Agricola, nor the most tender lamentations of Tacitus on the same great man, are more truly pathetic than those words of the surviving Commander of Egypt. Should any other epitaph be adopted, it will fail, like unto a masterly copy of an incomparable original."

Gent. Mag. December 1801, p. 1070.

FITZHERBERT, LORD ST. HELENS.

THE two families of FITZHERBERT *of Norbury*, and FITZHERBERT *of Somersall-Herbert and Tissington*, in Derbyshire, can be traced in that county as early as the origin of surnames. They are said to have been of the same stock as the ancient baronial house of Fitzherbert, of whom HERBERT Fitzherbert was Lord Chamberlain to King Stephen, and was lord of the Forest of Dene, in Gloucestershire. On this subject a memorable dispute occurred between Brooke the Herald, and Camden, in consequence of an assertion of the latter in his *Britannia*.

"Herbert (says Camden) married the sister of William, Earl of Hereford, and in her right was Lord of Dene, from whom descended the noble family of Herbert;[a] hence also, if we shall credit the heralds and escutcheons of arms, Anthony Fitzherbert, that great lawyer, and Lord Chief Justice of England, took his original. But I think he rather descended from the worshipful family of Fitzherberts, in Derbyshire."

To this Brooke answered, "Whoever shall derive the said Anthony, or any of that family of Fitzherberts, from any other original than that of Herbert, who married the sister of William, Earl of Hereford, have and shall err from the truth."

I am clear that Camden was nearer the truth than Brooke. That the Lord Chamberlain, and the Fitzherberts of Derbyshire, might be descended from a common ancestor, is probable from the similarity of names (and perhaps from that only); but dates will not allow the latter to have been *descended* from the former.[b]

[a] But see on this subject, Vol. III. art. *Pembroke*.

[b] See a discussion of this subject by the present Editor, in *Gent. Mag. Vol. LXVII. p.* 645.

But what is more, even the two Derbyshire families, of Norbury and Somersal-Herbert (of which that of Tissington is a younger branch), cannot be traced to a common origin. Their fountain-head is lost in the abyss of time. Their very arms, which are of venerable antiquity, inasmuch as their usage of them can be exhibited from the time of Henry II. are totally dissimilar: but this is by no means conclusive against a common progenitor; because those of Norbury took theirs[c] in allusion to the coat of their feudal chief, Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and might perhaps on that account desert the common family coat. The ancestors of the present Peer have borne the same arms as Stephen Fitzherbert, the Lord Chamberlain.[d]

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,[e] *of Somersal-Herbert, co. Derby*, had issue,

WILLIAM Fitzherbert, of Somersal, who was father of

THOMAS Fitzherbert, of Somersal, living 56 Henry III. who had issue,

NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT, of the same, 27 Edward I. who, by Maud his wife, had

JOHN Fitzherbert, of the same, 32 Edward III. who had issue by Eleanora his wife,

WALTER Fitzherbert, 7 Henry IV. who was father of

JOHN Fitzherbert, of Somersal, temp. Henry V. who[f] had three sons; viz.

First, JOHN Fitzherbert, of *Somersal*, 38 Henry VI. who, by Joan his wife, had a daughter, Joan, who died a nun, and JOHN Fitzherbert, of Somersal, 3 Richard III. who, by Margaret, daughter of John Kinarsley, of Loxley, co. Staff, had, First, Robert. Second, John, a priest. ROBERT, eldest son, was of Somersal, 13 Henry VII. and by Isabel, daughter of Chambers of Staffordshire, had issue, First, Nicholas. Second, Walter. Third,

[c] Vairè, sur tout, a bend. The coat of Ferrers, was vairè, Or and Gules.

[d] For an account of this Baron, and his family, see Dugd. Bar. I. 624.

[e] The family of *Norbury* are descended from *William* Fitzherbert, who had a grant of the manor of *Norbury* from the Prior of Tutbury, in 1125, 25 or 2 Henry II. His son, John, was father of John, whose son, William, gave Norbury to his son, Henry, in 1267. From him descended Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, the famous Judge, who died 1538, and was buried in Norbury church. See their pedigree in *Topographer*, II. 225.

[f] The pedigree I have followed in Harl. MSS. 5809, states his wife to have been daughter of Robert *Fraunceis*, cousin and heir of Thomas Clanville; but this is probably a confusion with the wives of his two younger sons, who married the coheirs of *Fraunceis*.

Hugh. Fourth, John. Fifth, Robert. Sixth, Joan, wife of Edward Columbell, of Nettleworth. NICHOLAS, son and heir, 27 Henry VIII had by a daughter of John Peverton, of Cheshire, First, John. Second, Nicholas, who married Margery, daughter of Careswell. Third, Robert, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Smith, of Coventry. Fourth, Another Robert. Fifth, Thomas. JOHN Fitzherbert, of *Somersal*, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of John Ferne, and had (besides a younger son, Edward), ROBERT Fitzherbert, of Somersal, son and heir, who by the daughter of Gilliot, was father of FRANCIS Fitzherbert, of Somersal, who by Anne, daughter of William Browne, of Marson, co. Derb had two daughters.[g]

Second, Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Upton, *of whom presently*.

Third, William Fitzherbert, who married Margery, daughter of Robert Frauncis, of Foremark, co. Derby, by Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Clinton, Knt. by Joan (widow of John Staunton), daughter and coheir of Ralph Meignell, of Langley-Meignell, co. Derb.

By this Margery, William Fitzherbert had issue, First, NICHOLAS Fitzherbert, who died 3 Henry VIII. leaving three daughters, Cicely, married to Robert Richardson; Anne, married to Thomas Banister; and Dorothy, married, first, to Everard; and afterwards to Clarke.[h] Second, William Fitzherbert, died S.P. Third, Thomas Fitzherbert, of Melborne, father of William and Robert.

NICHOLAS Fitzherbert, of *Upton*, already mentioned, *second* son of John of Somersal, obtained Upton and Burton-Overy, co. Leic. with *Tissington*, co. *Derb* by marriage with Cicely, another daughter of Robert Frauncis, of Forewark, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Clinton, by Joan, daughter and coheir of Ralph Meignell; of which Joan, Lady Clinton, the will may be found at length in *Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. p.* 709.[i] By Cicely Frauncis, Nicholas Fitzherbert had issue,

[g] This branch still resides, or lately resided at *Somersal*. Pilkington, in his *Derbyshire* (1789), II. 254, mentions "the house of Richard Fitzherbert, Esq. in this parish, which is said to have been built with materials collected from the ruins of an ancient mansion belonging to the Montgomery family, at Cubley."

[h] Burton's Leic. 66.

[i] It appears that Robert Frauncis had also a son, from whom descended the subsequent male heirs of that family, which ended in a female, married to the ancestor of Sir Francis Burdet, Bart. now of Formark. John Staunton, the former husband of Joan, Lady Clinton, left by her a daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Ralph Shirley, ancestor to Earl Ferrers.

NICHOLAS Fitzherbert, of *Upton*, co. Leic. his son and heir, who married Grace, daughter of —— Eyre, of Holme, co. Derb. by whom he had a son, and four daughters; viz.

Elizabeth, wife of —— Beresford, of Newton-Grange. Dorothy, wife of William Cooke, of Trusley, co. Derb. Grace, wife of Robert Whithall, of Sharpcliff. Anne, wife of John Beresford, of Bradley-Ash. And,

GEORGE Fitzherbert, only son, living 6 Henry VIII. who by Anne, daughter of Humphrey Beresford of Slaton, had two sons;

First, HUMPHRY Fitzherbert, who married Joan, daughter of Henry Collaghe (brother to Sir Thomas), but died S. P.

Second, ROBERT Fitzherbert, living 1582, who married, *first*, a daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcot, co. Salop, by whom he had two daughters, and a son; viz.

Maud, wife of John Beresford; Jane, wife of John Porte, of co. Staff. And,

Francis, eldest son, *of whom presently*.

He married, *secondly*, Jane, daughter of Thomas Basset, of Hintes, co. Staff. by whom he had,

Second, John Fitzherbert, æt. 32, 1589.

Third, Ralph; and Dorothy, wife of John Hill, of Littlepipe.

FRANCIS Fitzherbert, son and heir, 1589, had two wives. *First*, Jane, daughter of Hugh Armstrong, of Wissal, in the county of Notts.

He married, *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bullock; and by her had issue

Sir JOHN Fitzherbert, of *Tissington*, co. Derb.[k] knighted at Welbeck, co. Notts. August 10th, 1624, who died August 2d,

A sister of Joan, Lady Clinton, married Reginald Dethick, whose daughter and heir by her, married Ralph Basset, of Blore, co. Staff. whose son by her, Ralph Basset, of Blore, was father of William Basset, of Blore, who by the coheir of Byron, was great grandfather, of William Basset, of Blore, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, the Judge, and left a son, William, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

Ralph Meignell was great great grandson of Sir Hugh Meignell, Knt. who died 7 Edward III. having married Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Byron, a ward, by Ida, daughter of Robert, Lord Fitzwalter. Sir Hugh Meignell was grandson of Hugh Meignell, 32 Henry III. by Philippa, sister and heir of William Le Savage.

[k] Harl. MSS. 5809, fol. 58, 59.

1642, æt. 43. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Anthony Fitzherbert, Esq. of Norbury, co. Derby (descended from Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the Judge, of which family some account has already been given at the commencement of this article.) She died February 17th, 1630. By her he had issue three daughters, and three sons; viz.

Elizabeth and Martha died young; and another Elizabeth, who died unmarried at Ludlam, co. Norfolk, æt. 18, and was buried there.

The sons were, first, William, of whom presently.

Second, Francis, living 1662, and 1666, but died young.

Third, Anthony, *ancestor to the present Peer.*

William Fitzherbert, of *Tissington*, Esq. son and heir, was born in 1624, being æt. 38, in 1662. He died June 24th, 1696, æt. 72, having been twice married. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Breton, of Elmesthorpe, co. Leic. relict of John Porte, of London, merchant; she died October 13th, 1684. By her he left no surviving issue.

His *first* wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, and Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland; and by her, who died April 8th, 1676, he had issue four sons; viz.

William, Francis, John, and Cromwell; who all died young.

Also nine daughters; viz.

First, Mary, daughter and coheir, aged seven years, 1662, married John Porte, of Ilam, co. Derby, Esq. and died May 23d, 1675.

Second, Jane, æt. 4, in 1662, died unmarried March 2d, 1681.

Third, Anne, aged four months in 1662, married John Fitzherbert, of *Somersal Herbert*, Esq.

Fourth, Elizabeth. Fifth, Elizabeth. Sixth, Martha; all died young.

Seventh, Martha died unmarried 1699.

Eighth and Ninth, Frances and Martha died unmarried.

Anthony Fitzherbert, *third* son of Sir John Fitzherbert, by Elizabeth Fitzherbert already mentioned, was living in 1662, and left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wicholes, of Boycote, co. Salop, two sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, William, *of whom presently.*

Second, John died in the East Indies, S. P.

Third, Mary married John Buxton, of Beassington, co. Derby, Esq.

Fourth, Elizabeth died unmarried, and was buried at Hampstead, co. Middlesex, where is her tomb.

WILLIAM Fitzherbert, of *Tissington*, Esq. the *eldest* son, succeeded his uncle, William, in that estate, 1696. He was a Barrister of some eminence; and Recorder of Derby, where he chiefly resided. By his professional industry, and good management, he retrieved the family estate, which had been materially injured during the civil wars; in which his two immediate predecessors had been actually engaged in support of the Royal cause. He died in 1739, æt. 68, and was buried at Tissington; having married Rachel, daughter, and at length heir, of Thomas Bagshaw, of Bakewell and Ridge, co. Derb. who died in 1762, and was buried at Tissington. By her he had issue,

First, William, *of whom presently*.

Second, John, Rector of Doveridge, co. Derb. married, and was living S. P. in 1782.

Third, James, living unmarried 1782.

Fourth, Thomas. Fifth, Anthony. Sixth, Francis; all died young.

Martha, eldest daughter, married Hugh Bonfoy, Esq. and was living his widow in 1782. Catharine was wife of Richard Bateman, of Derby, Esq. and died in 1776. Mary died young.

WILLIAM Fitzherbert, of *Tissington*, Esq. *eldest* son, was member in three successive parliaments for the borough of Derby. In that capacity he distinguished himself by his zealous promotion of all measures tending to advance the internal prosperity of the community. And amongst other services, it deserves to be particularly recorded, that he was the chief, if not the sole framer of those various legislative provisions, which by effecting the present beneficial improvements in the police, the parochial managements, and the paving, lighting, cleansing, and laying open the streets of the metropolis, have so materially contributed to its embellishment, and to the health, safety, and comfort of its inhabitants. He was also at the head of the Board of Commissioners appointed to carry these laws into execution, a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, and a leading member of many other useful institutions. But much as his time was occupied by these employments, he was nevertheless exemplarily assiduous in the discharge of his social duties, and in rendering the most extensive and essential offices of kindness to individuals; and especially to his family and children: so that it

may be truly affirmed, that the whole tenor of his life was a constant series of public and private acts of beneficence.

He died January 2d,[l] 1772, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Littleton Pointz Meynill, of Bradley, co. Derb. Esq. by his wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Alleyne, of the Island of Barbadoes, Esq. and by her, who died February 28th, 1753, had issue,

First, William Fitzherbert, born June 3d, 1747, died March 1748, and was buried at Tissington.

Second, Sir William.

Third, John, born July 8th, 1749, was a Writer in the service of the East India Company, and died at Bengal, 1776.

Fourth, Thomas, born August 5th, 1750, a Lieutenant in the 21st regiment of foot, died unmarried, and was buried at Tissington, 1767.

Fifth, Alleyne, *now Lord St. Helens.*

Judith, eldest daughter, born January 23d, 1745, died February 23d, 1757, and was buried at Tissington.

Selina, second daughter, born October 31st, 1751, married Henry Gally Knight, of Langold, co. Notts. Esq. and had an only son, Henry Gally, born December 1786.

Sir William Fitzherbert, of *Tissington, eldest* son, was born May 27th, 1748, was one of the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to his present Majesty; and was created a *Baronet,* January 22d, 1784. He was a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge; and obtained the degree of A. M. by mandamus, in 1767. He was, during seven years, a practising Barrister; but passed the latter part of his life at his seat in Derbyshire, and took a very active and useful share in the public business of that county as one of its Magistrates, and as Recorder of the borough of Derby. He was author of two[m] small tracts; one entitled *Maxims;* and the other, *A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws;* both of which are elegantly written, and display much useful and practical knowledge and observation, together with the highest benevolence and zeal for the public good. He died July 30th, 1791, aged forty-three, having married at St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, October 14th, 1777, Sarah, only daughter of William Perrin, of the Island of Jamaica, Esq. Which Lady died in London, 1795,

[l] He was a great friend of Dr. Johnson. *See Boswell's Life* of that great man. II. 141, 4*to edit.*

[m] A third pamphlet is ascribed to him, *On the Knights made in* 1778.

and was buried at Tissington, near her husband. By her he had issue,

First, Sir ANTHONY PERRIN Fitzherbert, *second Baronet*, born in St. George, Bloomsbury, July 21st, 1779; a young man of a most amiable disposition, and great promise, who was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Fellow Commoner, under the private tuition of the Rev. Mr. Outram, in October 1797; but, to the inexpressible concern of his friends and family, he died at Bristol of a rapid consumption, April 2d, 1798, being then in his nineteenth year.

Second, George, born November 25th, 1780, died an infant.

Third, Sir Henry, present Baronet.

Fourth, Charles, a twin with Henry, died soon after.

Fifth, Charlotte, born June 20th, 1782, died same year, and buried at Cheam, co. Surrey.

Sir HENRY, *third Baronet*, was born, August 4th, 1783, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, and there baptized. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of A.M. 1784. He married, December 27th, 1785, Agnes, daughter of the late Rev. William Beresford, Rector of Sunning, Berks.

ALLEYNE Fitzherbert, LORD ST. HELENS, uncle of Sir Henry, born in 1753, had his school education at Derby and at Eton; and in July 1770, was admitted a Pensioner of St. John's; where his private tutor was the late Rev. William Arnald, whose uncommon talents and acquirements must, no doubt, be still remembered by many individuals of that society. He became B.A. in 1774; when he obtained the first of the two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of the University, for the encouragement of classical learning. In 1775, being then making the tour of France and Italy, he was presented to one of the University Travelling Scholarships; and he took his degree of M.A. by proxy, in 1777.

He was employed, at an early age, in the diplomatical profession; having been appointed, in March 1777, to the post of his Majesty's Minister at Brussels.

He resided at that Court till Aug. 1782; when he was sent to Paris with the commission of sole PLENIPOTENTIARY for negociating a peace with the Crowns of France and Spain, and the States General of the United Provinces: which arduous and important work he had the happiness to accomplish, by the conclusion of the several preliminary treaties with those Powers, which were

signed at Versailles in January 1783. He had also a leading share in negociating the peace with America, which was concluded at Paris at the same period. And though these treaties were censured at the time by a vote of one branch of the Legislature, the test of experience evinced the political wisdom, as well as the solidity of the principles on which they were framed. Since they produced a ten years' peace, during which the British Empire enjoyed the highest state of prosperity to which it had ever attained. And it may be truly affirmed, that the war which afterwards broke out, arose not from any seeds of discord which had been left uneradicated by the peace of 1783, but solely from the fatal effects of the French Revolution: an event which has been so justly and emphatically described by Mr. Burke, as "mocking all calculations framed by wisdom, and founded on experience."

In Aug. 1783, he was appointed ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to Catharine II. Empress of Russia; whom he accompanied in 1787, on her memorable tour to the Crimea. At the close of the same year, he returned to England; was created a Privy Counsellor; and appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the Spring of 1789, he resigned that employment, and was sent as his Majesty's ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to the Hague. And in May 1791, he repaired to Madrid, invested with the rank of AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY, and with the necessary powers for accommodating the differences which had arisen at that period between Great Britain and Spain, respecting the right of British subjects to trade at Nootka Sound, and to carry on the Southern Whale Fishery. These differences were amicably adjusted by the convention of the Escurial (signed in October 1790), which was highly approved by the King, and both Houses of Parliament. And his Majesty was pleased, as a reward for his Ambassador's services in negociating it, to create him an *Irish* Peer, with the title of *Baron St. Helens.*

In 1793, he concluded a treaty of alliance between his Majesty and the Crown of Spain. But the climate of that country disagreeing with his health, he quitted it in the beginning of 1794, and was appointed Ambassador at the Hague; where he remained till the ensuing winter, when the legitimate government of the Dutch Republic was overthrown by the invasion of the French.

His latest foreign mission was to St. Petersburgh; whither he was sent as Ambassador in May 1801, to congratulate the Emperor Alexander on his accession to the throne of Russia; and to propose terms for accommodating the differences which had arisen

between Great Britain and the three Baltic Powers, towards the close of the reign of the Emperor Paul, and had occasioned the attack against Copenhagen, and other mutual hostilities. This negociation he happily brought to a conclusion, within the short period of a fortnight after his arrival in Russia, by the signature of the Convention of St. Petersburgh, of the 17th June, 1801. The benefits of which accommodation are described in a recent work (Harris's Preface to his Translation of Gentz's State of Europe), in the following terms: "This Convention is one of the most important treaties in the annals of history; since it has not only put an end to the dangers which threatened the safety of England, and the tranquillity of Europe, at the present moment; but has in all human probability prevented the recurrence of those dangers, by means of its wise and salutary provisions, which are equally just in themselves, and satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it. It seems to have left no dubious point of maritime law, which might serve as a pretext for any future quarrel with Great Britain, or as a handle for any future intrigues of France. The Powers of the North stand pledged to support the system which they were lately bound to oppose; and the equitable concessions which we have consented to make, have added double force to the rights on which we were bound to insist."

Addresses to his Majesty, approving of this Convention, were voted by both Houses of Parliament: and immediately after its signature, Lord St. Helens was promoted to a *Peerage of the United Kingdom*, by the title of BARON ST. HELENS, *of the Isle of Wight*.

In September 1801, he attended the coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow; where (in October), he signed a treaty with the Danish Plenipotentiary, in virtue of which, that Crown became an acceding party to the Convention of St. Petersburgh. He also concluded, in March 1802, a similar treaty with the Plenipotentiary of the Crown of Sweden; and, having thus accomplished all the objects of his mission to Russia, he returned to England in the autumn of the same year.

He has since had the honour of being appointed one of the Lords of the King's Bed chamber; an office which he was led to accept, by his sentiments of personal attachment and duty to that truly virtuous and excellent Sovereign, to whom he has been indebted for so many gracious and unsolicited marks of favour. But from the impaired state of his health, and other considerations, he is now unfeignedly desirous of being permitted to retire

from all further business, and to pass the remainder of his life amidst the comforts of repose and leisure, and of the society of his friends and family. To this reward he conceives himself to be fairly entitled, by the anxious labours of nearly thirty years; and amongst its chief enjoyments will be the conscious recollection, that, in the discharge of all the more important commissions here enumerated, as well as of many others of lesser moment, it was no less constantly his good fortune, than it was uniformly the earnest and primary wish of his heart, to be materially instrumental in restoring or confirming the blessings of peace."[n]

[n] The private memoir, from whence the biographical notices in the latter part of this article are drawn, is closed with the following just and interesting remarks: "It has been well observed by an ancient writer, that 'history is philosophy teaching by example;' a definition which may justly belong even to so confined a species of historical writing as the account of a private family, if it describes not merely the genealogy, but the virtuous lives or actions of the individuals whom it records: since it thus tends to impart to their posterity, both the knowledge of what is praise-worthy, and the desire of practising it. All the nearest relations of the present family of Fitzherbert were men of business. Those among them who were heirs to easy fortunes, having been endowed with hearts and understandings, which led them to contemn a life of idleness, and to adopt such useful and honourable pursuits, as might enable them to confer benefits upon others, and to deserve well of their country; they had a relish for learning and the arts; and they were lovers of peaceful employments and of peace itself, in preference to warfare and the occupations belonging to it. Above all, loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to monarchy, distinguished them from a remote period; and at the same time they were careful to temper it by a sincere regard for the British constitution, and for those principles of genuine and well-regulated Liberty, which form its chief characteristic and excellence."

As Lord St. Helens is descended in the *female line* from the celebrated judge, Sir ANTHONY Fitzherbert of *Norbury*, already mentioned, it may not be improper to say something more of that learned man here.

Sir Anthony was third son of Ralph Fitzherbert of Norbury, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Marshall, of Upton and Sedishall, co. Leic. He was educated at Oxford and afterwards studying the law, attained the rank of Serjeant, November 18th, 1510; and in 1522, was knighted, and made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; in which, carrying himself with great prudence, justice, and knowledge, he became at length the oracle of the law; and was admired by all for his profundity in it. He was author of various works, not only on law, but on husbandry; some of which are now exceedingly rare (see *Censura Literaria*; and *British Bibliographer*.) His great work, *De Natura Brevium*, is highly praised for its utility by Blackstone; who calls it, "A Digest of that most ancient and highly venerable Collection of Forms, the register of such writs as are suable out of the King's Courts: in which every man who is injured, will be sure to find a method of relief exactly adapted to his own case, described within the compass of a few lines, and yet without the omission of any material circumstance." He died May 27th, 1558, and was buried in Norbury

Titles. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens of the Isle of Wight; and also Lord St. Helens of Ireland.

Creations. Baron St. Helens of the Isle of Wight, July 31st, 1801; also Baron St. Helens of Ireland 1791.

Arms. Gules three lions rampant, Or.

Crest. On a wreath a cubit arm in armour, erect, the hand appearing clenched within the gauntlet, all proper.

Supporters. On each side an unicorn reguardant, Ermine, armed, maned, and ducally gorged, with chain reflexed over the back, Or.

Motto. INTAMINATIS HONORIBUS.

Seat.

church. *See Wood's Ath.* I. 50, and *Biogr. Dict.* VI. 171. He married Matilda, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Cotton, of Hamstall-Redware, co. Staff. by whom he had four sons, and three daughters. Two grandsons, Thomas and Nicholas, were learned Ecclesiastics of the Catholic persuasion; and died, one in 1640, æt. 88; the other in 1612, both at Rome. Anthony Fitzherbert, father of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Fitzherbert, of *Tissington*, appears to have been son of John, second son of the Judge. (See *Topographer*, II. 227.) Of the three daughters of the Judge, Elizabeth was wife of William Basset, of Blore; Catherine was wife of Sacheverell; and Dorothy was wife, first, of Ralph Longford; and, secondly, of Sir John Porte, of Etwall, Knt. Norbury and Somerton still belong to the Fitzherberts. (See *Pennant's Journey to London*, p. 48.)

ELPHINSTON, LORD KEITH.

THIS ancient noble family originally took the surname of ELPHINSTON, from their own lands of that name in Edinburghshire; the first of whom I have found was JOHN DE ELPHINSTON, who is witness in that grant which Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester made to the monks of Dryburgh, *de uno Tofto Terræ in Glaswoode circa Annum* 1252.[a]

Another ALEXANDER Elphinston de Elphinston, in the time of King David II. had the lands of Kinchinbar, in Baronia de Stenhouse, in Vicecomit. de Stirling,[b] from Godofredus de Ross, *Dominus ejusdem in feudo & hæreditate.* He was succeeded by

ALEXANDER Elphinston Dominus ejusdem, his son, who in the 33d of King David II. exchanged the foresaid lands with Alexander, son of Sir Adam More, Knt. for the lands of Arthbeg, in Stirlingshire, since called Elphinston.

Sir WILLIAM Elphinston, his son, was slain fighting gallantly against the English at the battle of Piperdain, anno 1436, to whose valour chiefly our historians ascribe the victory; leaving only a daughter, Agnes, his sole heir, married to Gilbert, son of Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk,[c] who thereby came to the possession of the lands of Elphinston, in Lothian.

The rest of the estate of the family in Stirlingshire, by a solemn arbitration, in the year 1471, came to HENRY Elphinstoun, brother to the aforesaid Alexander, which he then called Elphinston.

Sir ALEXANDER Elphinstoun of that Ilk, son and heir of Sir

[a] Original gift to the abbey of Dryburgh.
[b] Charta in Rotulis Regis David.
[c] Mr. Thomas Crawfurd's Notes on Buchanan.

John Elphinstoun, Knt. was by the bounty and favour of King James IV. created *Lord Elphinstoun*, by whose special countenance he obtained in marriage Elisabeth Barlow, an English Lady, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Margaret. He was slain at the battle of Flowdon, with the said King his master, 9th September, 1513, leaving issue,

Alexander, who succeeded him in the honour; Isobel, married to David Lindsay, of Dunrod; secondly, to Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, in Vic. de Lanerk;[d] Eupham, to John Bruce, of Cultmalindie;[e] Elizabeth, to Sir David Somervel, of Plain.

Which ALEXANDER, *second Lord Elphinston*, married Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Erskine, by whom he had issue,

First, Robert, the next Lord.

Second, John, Parson of Innernochty.

Third, James Elphinstoun, of Innerdovat.[f]

Fourth, Sir Michael Elphinstoun, Master of the Household to King James VI.

Fifth, William, who was the author of that branch of the Elphinstouns of Calderhall, in Stirlingshire; also several daughters.

Isobel, married to James Hamilton, of Haggs, and had issue.

Marjory, to Sir Robert Drummond, of Carnock, and had issue.

Margaret, to Alexander Livingston, of Dunipace.

This Lord was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th of September, 1547,[g] and was succeeded in his estate and honour by

ROBERT, his son and heir, *third Lord Elphinston*, who married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Innerpeffery, by whom he had

First, Alexander, his successor.

Second, George,[h] Rector of the Scots College at Rome.

Third, Sir James Elphinstoun, *first Lord Balmerino;* likewise several daughters.

First, Agnes, married to Walter, Lord Deskford.

Second, Jean, to Walter Barclay, of Towie, in Vic. de Aberdeen.

Third, Elizabeth,[i] to Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, and had issue.

Fourth, Margaret, to John Cunningham,[k] of Drumwhasle, in Vic. de Stirling, and had issue.

[d] Charta ad Annum 1527. [e] Gen. of Elphinstoun.
[f] Charta penes Gavinum Hamilton de Inneidovat.
[g] Gen. of Elphinstoun. [h] Ibidem. [i] Ibidem.
[k] Ibidem.

He departed this life, anno 1602, and was succeeded by

ALEXANDER, his son, *fourth Lord Elphinston*, who was one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King James VI. by whom he was preferred to be Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, anno 1599, which office he resigned to the Earl of Dunbar in 1601. By Jean his wife, daughter of William, Lord Livingstoun, he had

First, Alexander, his successor in the honour.

Second, James Elphinston, of Barns, *ancestor to the present Lord Elphinston*.

Third, John Elphinston, of Wortle, in Aberdeenshire.

Fourth, Michael Elphinston, of Quarrel, in Vic. de Stirling; also five daughters.

Anne, married to John, Earl of Sutherland, and had issue.

Jean, to Arthur, Lord Forbes, and had issue.

Elizabeth, to Sir John Bruce, of Airth, and had issue.

Christian, to Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty.

Helen, to Sir William Cockburn, of Langtoun, and had issue. And again to Mr. Henry Rollo, of Woodside, grandfather and grandmother to Sir Henry Rollo, of Woodside, Knt.

Which ALEXANDER, *fifth Lord Elphinston*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummond, sister to James, first Earl of Perth, by whom he had one daughter, Lilias; and departing this life anno 1649, the title of Lord descended to

ALEXANDER Elphinstoun, of Barns, his nephew, *sixth Lord Elphinston*, who, that the honour might be properly supported, married Lilias, daughter and heir of Alexander, Lord Elphinstoun, his uncle: he dying anno 1654, left issue, first, Alexander. Second, John; and a daughter, Anne, married to Walter, Lord Torphichen.

Which ALEXANDER, *seventh Lord Elphinston*, married Anne, daughter of Dr. Alexander Burnet, then Archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews, but he dying without issue, anno 1669, his estate and title came to

JOHN, his brother, *eighth Lord Elphinston*, who married Isabel, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had

First, Charles, ninth Peer.

Second, John, who died in the blossom of his promising youth, unmarried.

Third, Captain William Elphinstoun.

Elisabeth, eldest daughter, married to John Campbell, of Mammore, son of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, and had issue.

Margaret, to George, Count Lesly of Balquhain, and had issue,

Mary.

CHARLES, *ninth Lord Elphinstone*, served as a Captain in the army, from the year 1706, in Flanders, to the peace of Utrecht, and afterwards till 1720.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Primrose, of Carrington, Bart. sister of James, first Viscount Primrose; by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

First, John, who married Margery Fleming, daughter of Sir Gilbert Fleming, of Farm, Bart. and died without issue.

Second, James, who died unmarried.

Third, Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone.

Fourth, Archibald, who died in the expedition against Carthagena, 1741.

First, Grizel, married to Captain Woodroof Gascoigne, and had issue.

Second, Primrose Elphinstone, married to Alexander, Earl of Home, by whom she had issue a son and a daughter.

He died anno 1757, and was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES, *tenth Lord Elphinstone*. He married Lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving daughter and heiress of John, Earl of Wigton, by Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William, ninth Earl Marishal; by whom he had issue four sons, and four daughters.

First, John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone.

Second, Charles, a youth of great hopes, who unfortunately lost his life on borrd the Prince George, of ninety guns, Admiral Broderick, Commander, which was burnt at sea in April 1758, in her voyage from England to Gibraltar.

Third, William Fullarton, a Director of the East India Company, has a son a Captain in the 15th dragoons.

Fourth, Keith, *now Lord Keith, of whom presently*.

First, Mary.

Second, Gunnora, married, May 7th, 1777, William Adam, Esq. M. P. Barrister at Law, &c.

Third, Primrose.

Fourth, Clementina, married James, late Lord Perth.

His Lordship died 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, *eleventh Lord Elphinstone*, who married Anne, daughter of James, third Lord Ruthven, and had issue,

First, John, twelfth Lord Elphinstone.

Second, Charles, who took the name of *Fleming*, a Captain in the royal navy, and M. P. for Stirling.

And several daughters; of whom, the youngest married, September 3d, 1803, John Erskine, of Cardross, Esq.

His Lordship died August 19th, 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, *thirteenth* Lord Elphinstone, who is a Major-General in the army, and Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot. His Lordship married in July 1806, Lady Carmichael, of Stirling, daughter of C. Eliot, Esq.

KEITH, now LORD KEITH, fourth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was born in the year 1747. "Of the early part of his professional career we are constrained to be silent, as no particulars have come to our knowledge sufficiently authentic to be relied on. His promotion as Post Captain bears date May 11th, 1775; and the following year, we believe, he was appointed to the Pearl frigate, of 32 guns, in which vessel he served in America under the orders of Lord Howe; and afterwards in the Perseus frigate, under Admiral Arbuthnot, at the reduction of Charleston, on which occasion he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, and received the official praise of General Clinton, the Commander of the land-forces, for his gallantry and spirited exertions. On his return from America, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the Warwick, of 50 guns, in which vessel, being on a cruise in the Channel, he fell in with and captured, on the 5th of January, 1781, a Dutch man of war of equal force.

During the remainder of the war Captain Elphinstone continued in the Warwick, and was, for the most part, employed on the North America station; where, on the 11th of September, 1782, being on a cruise off the Delaware, in company with the Lion, of 64 guns, the Vestal frigate, and the Bonette sloop of war, after a chace of several hours, he came up with, and captured, a large French frigate, l'Aigle, of 40 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main-deck, and 600 men.

From the peace of 1783, Captain Elphinstone appears to have remained unemployed, till the commencement of hostilities with France, in the beginning of the year 1793, when he was appointed to command the Robust, of 74 guns, one of the squadron under Lord Hood, which sailed for the Mediterranean in the month of May. The first object of Lord Hood, on his arrival in the Mediterranean, was to obtain possession of Toulon; and the

necessary arrangements being made for that purpose, the troops were landed at Fort la Malgue, under the direction of Captain Elphinstone, who was appointed by the Admiral to act as Governor of the fort, and Commander of the troops. In this arduous and difficult post, Captain Elphinstone displayed not only the greatest personal intrepidity and exertion, but a consummate knowledge of military tactics. It becoming unavoidably necessary that Toulon should be evacuated, the care of embarking the artillery, stores, and troops, was committed to Captain Elphinstone, who, in the execution of this service, merited and received the most liberal encomiums of the Commander in Chief, as also the thanks of General Dundas, who, in his official dispatch, spoke of him in terms of the most flattering approbation; and on his return to England, he was honoured with the Order of the Bath.

On the 11th of April, 1794, our hero received his first promotion as a Flag-Officer, by being made REAR-ADMIRAL of the Blue; and on the 4th of July the same year, he was further advanced to be Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur, of 98 guns, one of the ships attached to the Channel fleet, which, on the glorious 1st of June, was commanded by Rear-Admiral Bowyer, but who, having unfortunately lost a leg on that memorable occasion, was obliged for a time to retire from the service. Our Admiral continued in the Channel fleet during the remainder of the year, in which nothing material took place; but early in 1795, hostilities having broke out between Great Britain and the Republic of Holland, he shifted his flag from the Barfleur to the Monarch, of 74 guns, and sailed from Spithead for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 2d of April, where he arrived early in the month of July, with the squadron under his command. Having been joined by the America and Stately, of 64 guns each, the Echo sloop, and some Indiamen with troops, he immediately sent proposals to the Governor of the Cape, to surrender that settlement to his Majesty's arms; which being refused, the necessary measures were taken to reduce the place by force.

In this attack the America had two men killed, and four wounded, and the Stately only one man wounded. On board the other vessels the enemy's shot did some damage, but none were killed or wounded. In the bay were five Dutch East Indiamen, which were taken possession of: three of them from Batavia, with valuable cargoes on board, and two from Amsterdam, which

had delivered their cargoes previous to the arrival of the British squadron.

The next day the enemy endeavoured to regain the important position they had lost; having drawn out their whole forces from the Cape Town, with eight field pieces, but were every where repulsed. Upon this occasion Captain Hardy, of the Echo, and Lieutenant Coffin, of the Rattlesnake, particularly distinguished themselves; "having (according to the General's report) crossed the water with the seamen and marines under their command, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity that would not have discredited veteran troops." It cannot be improper here to remark, nor is it foreign to our subject, that our seamen and marines have invariably acted in the same laudable manner, and deserve similar honourable commendations, whenever they have served on shore with the land-forces.

From this time nothing took place but some partial and unimportant operations, till the 4th of September, when the Admiral was joined in the bay by fourteen sail of Indiamen, having on board a large body of troops, under the command of Major-General Alured Clarke. Upon this accession of strength, the Admiral and General determined to make an immediate attack upon the Cape Town; accordingly, the troops, artillery, and stores, were landed with the greatest expedition from the Indiamen, which was completely effected by the 14th; and on the morning of that day the army began its march, each man carrying four days provisions, and the volunteer seamen from the Indiamen, dragging the cannon through a deep sand.

At Wyneber, a post at a small distance from the Cape Town, the Dutch had planted nine pieces of cannon, and collected their forces, as they had determined to make a firm stand; but they were so resolutely pushed by the British troops, as to be under the necessity of abandoning their position; and nearly at the same time they were alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blanket, with three ships, which the Admiral had detached into Table Bay, to cause a diversion on that side. Further resistance on the part of the Dutch being now fruitless, the Governor sent out, the same evening, an officer with a flag of truce to solicit a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, in order to settle the terms of capitulation: this was agreed to for twenty-four hours; and the articles of surrender, which were very favourable to the unfortunate colonists, and bespoke the highest probity, disinterestedness, and

humanity in the British Commanders, being settled, Cape Town and its dependencies were next morning put into the hands of the British troops.

Thus fell the Cape of Good Hope, one of the fairest possessions of the Dutch in the East, and at former periods one of the most flourishing colonies that the industry of man had ever planted at so great a distance from the mother country; but, at the time of its surrender, in a condition of decrepitude and weakness analogous to that into which the parent state in Europe had fallen. As a naval station, it proved highly useful during the continuance of the war, by affording a shelter to our ships, and a convenient place of refreshment for their crews; and by facilitating the expeditions which afterwards took place against some of the Dutch settlements in the Indian seas, as well as those to the Red Sea, connected with the French invasion of Egypt.

In his dispatches to the Secretary of State, General Clarke made the following honourable mention of our Admiral, which it would be improper in this place to omit: "The general character of Sir George Keith Elphinstone (says he), and his ardent desire to serve his country, are too well known to receive additional lustre from any thing I could say on that subject; but I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready and cordial co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours." A former dispatch from Major-General Craig, has the following passage: "My sense of the obligation I am under to Sir George Elphinstone, is such, as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it: his advice, his active assistance, and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude."

Whatever was the state of decay into which the colony of the Cape of Good Hope had fallen, as it was likely to prove a valuable addition to the strength of Britain in that quarter, and particularly as a point from whence the Dutch settlements in India could be attacked, with great probability of success, it was determined, on the part of the new Government of the Batavian Republic, to make a strenuous effort for its recovery. Accordingly a squadron of nine ships of war, and a store-ship, sailed from Holland in the spring of the year 1796, for the express purpose of retaking the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived off Saldanha Bay early in the month of August. Admiral Elphinstone having received intelli-

gence that a hostile fleet was off the coast, he put to sea in quest of them, and was so fortunate as to discover them at moorings in Saldanha Bay.

He immediately dispatched an officer to the Dutch Commander with a request that, to prevent the effusion of human blood, he would surrender the squadron under his command to the British fleet, intimating, that resistance to a force so superior must expose them to certain destruction. Admiral Lucas, the Dutch Admiral, perceiving that it was impossible to escape, and that opposition would be fruitless, surrendered the whole of his fleet on terms of capitulation on the 17th of August.

After the performance of these services, Admiral Elphinstone quitted the command at the Cape, and sailed for Europe in the month of October. He arrived at Crookhaven, in the Monarch, with the Daphne in company, on the 22d of December; and having learned that the French fleet was upon the coast, and had been dispersed by a gale of wind, made every preparation to put to sea in quest of them. His laudable exertions, however, proved unavailing; for before he could get to sea, the French ships had either fallen into the hands of our cruisers, or, favoured by the extreme stormy weather which at that time prevailed, had regained their own harbours.

On the 7th of March, 1797, his Majesty was pleased to confer on Admiral Elphinstone the dignity of a *Baron* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, by the title of *Lord Keith*, on account of his eminent services at the Cape of Good Hope; and in the month of May the same year, he was sent to Sheerness, on one of the most unpleasant occasions on which an Officer could be employed, to superintend the naval preparations against the mutineers, who at that time unhappily held the command of several of his Majesty's ships at the Nore, and had committed various acts of insubordination and outrage. This threatening storm being dispelled, Lord Keith for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel fleet, and had his flag flying on board the Queen Charlotte, a ship never to be forgotten in the annals of the British navy.

Towards the latter part of the year 1798, Lord Keith had his flag on board the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, one of the ships employed off Cadiz and in the Mediterranean, under the orders of the Earl of St. Vincent; and on the 14th of February, 1799, he was promoted from Vice Admiral of the Blue to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. On the 23d of June the same year, the Earl of St.

Vincent resigned to him the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and returned to England for the recovery of his health. The season for brilliant operations was in some degree over in that quarter, in consequence of the severe losses which the enemy had sustained, and were in no condition to repair; but much praise was due to Lord Keith for the excellent disposition of the force under his command, and the judgment with which he stationed his cruisers, so that few of the enemy's vessels ventured out of port without falling into the hands of some of our ships of war.

On the 17th of March, 1800, Lord Keith had the misfortune to lose his flag-ship, the Queen Charlotte, by fire, in Leghorn roads; by this melancholy accident upwards of 600 gallant men lost their lives, and one of the noblest ships in the British navy was destroyed. Lord Keith was on shore at Leghorn at the time the conflagration happened; and hoisted his flag on board the Audacious, and afterwards shifted it to the Minotaur. His Lordship then proceeded with part of his fleet off Genoa, which place contained a strong French garrison under General Massena, and was besieged by an Austrian army under General Melas. As there was little probability of being able to reduce the place by any other means than famine, it was an object of the greatest importance that all supplies by sea should be cut off; and this service was so effectually performed by the squadron under Lord Keith, that in the beginning of June the French General was obliged to capitulate, being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions.

On the 1st of January, 1801, a general promotion of Flag-officers took place in honour of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland; and on that occasion Lord Keith was advanced to be Admiral of the Blue.

His flag this year was on board the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, and he commanded the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt.

His conduct on this important station was fully equal to the high promise which his exploits on former occasions held forth to his country; and on the surrender of the French army in Egypt, Lord Keith was on December 15th, 1801, created a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the title of LORD KEITH, with remainder, on failure of issue male of his body, to his daughter.

He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and

was presented by the city of London with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.[r]

His Lordship had afterwards for some time the command of the fleet in the Downs, &c.

His Lordship married, first, April 9th, 1787, Jane, daughter and sole heiress of William Mercer, of Aldie, in the county of Perth, Esq. and by her (who died December 12th, 1789), had issue an only child, Margaret-Mercer, on whom the English barony is in remainder.

His Lordship married, secondly, January 10th, 1808, Hester, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Thrale, of Streatham, in Surrey, and Crowmarsh, in Oxfordshire, Esq. and member of parliament for Southwark, in 1768 and 1775, by whom he has issue.

His Lordship is Admiral of the White, Knight of the Bath; and of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; Secretary, Chamberlain, Keeper of the Signet, and Counsellor of State for Scotland; and for Cornwall to the Prince of Wales; and Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Clarence.

Title. George Keith Elphinstone, Lord Keith; also Lord Keith in Ireland.

Creations. The English honour dated December 15th, 1801; the Irish honour dated

Arms. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three boars heads erased, Gules.

Supporters. Two Savages proper with laurel garlands about their head and middle, holding in their hands darts, with their heads upwards.

Crest. A Lady, from the middle richly attired, holding a castle in her right hand; and in her left a branch of laurel.

Motto. CAUSE CAUSED IT.

Chief Seat.

[r] We cannot forbear remarking here, that the attention invariably shewn by the city of London, during the late war, to our brave naval officers, was equally honourable to the members of that patriotic and most respectable Coporation, and the heroes on whom its rewards and favours were bestowed.

HUTCHINSON, LORD HUTCHINSON.

JOHN HELY, of Gertrough, in Ireland, Esq. had issue by the daughter of —— Earbury,

JOHN Hely, who afterwards took the name of HUTCHINSON, an only son. He was called to the Bar in 1748; returned to the Irish parliament for Lanesborough in 1759, and for the city of Cork in 1761, which he continued to represent till his death. He was appointed Prime Serjeant at Law in 1762; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1764; and SECRETARY OF STATE for Ireland, and Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, or Privy Seal, in 1777. He was also a member of the Privy-council.

He married June 8th, 1751, Christian, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, Esq. of Murny, in Wicklow, and niece and heir of Richard HUTCHINSON, of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. This Lady was raised to the Irish Peerage, by the title of *Baroness Donoughmore, of Knocklofty* aforesaid, by Privy Seal at St. James's, dated September 23d, 1783, and by patent at Dublin, October 16th following, with remainder to the heirs male of her body. She died June 24th, 1788.

He died in 1795, leaving issue by her,

First, RICHARD, born January 29th, 1756, who succeeded his mother as *Baron Donoughmore*, in 1788, was created *Viscount Donoughmore* on November 7th, 1797, and *Earl of Donoughmore*, December 29th, 1800, with a special remainder to the heirs male of Christian, Baroness Donoughmore, by the Right Hon. John Heley Hutchinson. His Lordship is a Lieut.-General in the army, and Governor of Tipperary, and one of the Peers elected for life to represent the Irish Peerage in the British House of Lords.

Second, John, Lord Hutchinson, *of whom presently.*

Third, Francis, born October 26th, 1759, called to the Bar in 1782, elected M.P. for the University of Dublin 1796; married Miss Nixon.

Fourth, Abraham, born March 20th, 1766, late a Captain in the 74th regiment of foot.

Fifth, Christopher, born April 5th, 1767, elected M.P. for the city of Cork to the Imperial parliament 1807, married December 24th, 1792, Miss Bond, daughter of Sir James Bond, Bart. of Merion-square, Dublin; and by her, who died March 30th, 1796, had a daughter, born November 2d, 1793.

Sixth, Lorenzo, born October 6th, 1768, married Miss Blake.

Seventh, Christiana.

Eighth, Mary, married Thomas Smith, Esq.

Ninth, Prudence. Tenth, Margaretta.

Sir JOHN HELY Hutchinson, K.B. *(second son)* now LORD HUTCHINSON, was born May 15th, 1757; Major of the 77th regiment of foot, September 21st, 1781; Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment March 21st, 1783; Colonel in the army October 1st following; Major-General in the army August 5th, 1799; Lieutenant-General, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF *in Egypt,* in May 1801; nominated by warrant a Knight of the Bath, 28th of the same month. He was also M.P. for the county of Cork.

Mention has already been made of the battle of ABOUKIR, and of the death of the gallant leader of the British forces on that occasion, under the article of ABERCROMBY. The chief command then fell (as has been stated) to General Hutchinson. Under him the French were driven from Rosetta; from Rahmanich; and finally from Alexandria, which surrendered on September 2d, 1801. The operations against the enemy's works commenced on August 17th.

"I have the honour (says the General, in his dispatch to Lord Hobart) to inclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of eight thousand soldiers, and one thousand three hundred sailors. This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious: I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in

the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the general officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field."

For these services Sir John Hutchinson was raised to the British Peerage, by the title of LORD HUTCHINSON OF ALEXANDRIA, and *of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary,* by patent dated December 5th, 1801.

His Lordship was appointed Colonel of the 74th, or Highland regiment of foot, March 24th, 1802. He was installed a Knight of the Bath in King Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, May 19th, 1803; and appointed a Lieutenant-General in the army September 25th following.

Titles. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, Knight of the Bath, Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary.

Creation. By patent, December 5th, 1801.

Arms. Per pale Gules and Azure, a lion rampant within an orle of cross crosslets fitchy; a crescent for difference.

Crest. A wyvern, standing on a ducal coronet.

Supporters. Two wyverns, each charged on the breast with a crescent.

Motto. FORTITER GERIT CRUCEM.

Chief Seat.

MITFORD, LORD REDESDALE.

Sir John Mitford, of Mitford Castle, in the county of Northumberland, in the time of William the Conqueror, left a daughter and sole heir, Sibil, who married Richard Bertram, a great baron, who came in with the Conqueror.

Matthew Mitford, brother of Sir John, was father of Peter Mitford, father of Eustace, father of Hugh, father of Adam, father of Roger, father of Gilbert, father of Sir John, father of William, father of John, father of Thomas, father of

Bertram Mitford, of Mitford, in the county of Northumberland, Esq. who, by Margaret, daughter of —— Lisle, of Felton, co. Northumberland, had issue

Gawen Mitford, who by ——, sister of Sir Thomas Forster, of Etherston, co. Northumberland, Knt. had issue

Cuthbert Mitford, who by Anne, daughter of —— Wallis, of Akeld, co. Northumberland, was father of

Robert[a] Mitford, living 1615, who married Jane, daughter of John Mitford, of Seighill, co. Northumberland, and had issue

Cuthbert Mitford, who died in his father's lifetime, having by Mary, daughter and heir of Christopher Wharton, of Ufferton, co. Durham,

[a] In the Visitation of Northumberland by St. George, of 1615, this Robert is recorded to have been "born out of wedlock," and had assigned to him a *bordure gobonè* round his arms. The original of this Visitation Book was purloined from the Herald's College before the time of Dugdale, who presented a copy of it to the college. But the above was taken from a transcript in the Harl. MSS. 1448. f. 35. As no notice was taken of this fact in the subsequent Visitation made after the Restoration, it may be presumed it was then either unknown, or not considered authentic.

Robert Mitford, aged fifty-six, in 1664. He died in 1674, having married Philadelphia, daughter of Humphrey Wharton, of Gillingwood, co. York, by whom he had issue,

First, Humphrey Mitford, of Mitford, co. Northumberland, Esq. æt. 34, in 1666, who married Frances, daughter of Sir George Vane, of Long-Newton, co. Durham, Knt. and was ancestor to the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle.

Second, Cuthbert Mitford, died S. P.

Third, John Mitford, *of whom presently, as ancestor to Lord Redesdale.*

Fourth, Edward Mitford, M. D. ob. S. P.

Fifth, William Mitford, Rector of Elsden, married.

Sixth, Michael Mitford, ob. S. P.

Seventh, Barbara, wife of George Reeveley, of Newton Underwood, Esq.

Eighth, Mary, wife of George Tunstall, of Newcastle, M. D.

Ninth, Anne, wife of Patrick Crow, of Roseden, co. Northumberland.

Tenth, Eleanor. Eleventh, Mary.

John Mitford, third son, was of London, *Merchant.* He died 1720, and was buried at Bow, in Middlesex. His will is dated 4th August, 1726; and was proved February 9th following. He married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Henry Powell, of London, Merchant. She died 1739. Her will is dated July 12th, 1739, and was proved January 28th following. By her he had issue,

First, William, *of whom presently.*

Second, John, who died S. P. and was buried at Bow, in Middlesex.

Third, Samuel, who married and left issue.

Fourth, Charles, who died S. P.

Fifth, Philadelphia, who died April 24th, 1722, aged forty-nine, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ Church Hospital; having married Sir George Merttins, Knt. Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of London, who died November 3d, 1727, aged sixty-three, and was buried near his wife.

Sixth, Barbara Mitford.

William Mitford, *eldest* son of John, was of Newtown and Gilbury House, co. Hants. He died 1747, and was buried at Boldre, in that county. His will is dated 7th January, 1745, and was proved in Feb. 1747. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Edwards, of Wingfield, co. Berks, and of London, Merchant, buried at All-Hallows Church, Thames Street. She was sole sister

of her only brother, William Edwards, of Wingfield, Esq. who died S. P. in January 1737. By her he had issue,

First, ROBERT Mitford, who died S. P. and was buried, first, at All-Hallows the Great, in Thames Street, and afterwards at Wingfield. Administration was granted June 29th, 1737, to his father.

Second, WILLIAM Mitford, of Lovell's Hill, co. Berks, Esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery; also of Maules, co. Berks; living unmarried 1777.

Third, JOHN Mitford, of Newton House and Exbury, co. Hants, Barrister at Law, died in May 1761, and was buried at Boldre on the 23d of the same month. He married at St. George the Martyr, co. Middlesex, on September 13th, 1740, Philadelphia,[b] daughter of Willey Reveley, of Newby Wisk, co. York, Barrister at Law, by the daughter of Henry Neale, of London, Merchant. She was buried at Wingfield, co. Berks, January 9th, 1797. By her he had issue three daughters, and two sons; viz.

Mary, eldest daughter, baptized at St. Andrew, Holborn, March 2d, 1744–5; died unmarried at Bath, and was buried at Charlcombe, near that city, April 23d, 1800.

Frances, second daughter, baptized at St. Andrew, Holborn, May 4th, 1750, living unmarried 1802.

Philadelphia, third daughter, baptized at St. Andrew, Holborn, July 20th, 1751, living unmarried 1802.

WILLIAM Mitford, Esq. *eldest* son, of Exbury aforesaid, born

[b] Elizabeth, the other daughter of Willey Reveley, married Thomas Edwards Freeman, of Battesford, co. Gloucester, and of Harley Street, co. Middlesex, Esq. who died February 15th, 1808, and was buried at Battesford. He was son of Walter Edwards, of Ham, in Surrey, Esq. who died December 24th, 1758, and was buried at St. James's church, Bristol, by Mary his wife, who died July 12th, 1736, only daughter of Richard Freeman, of Battesford, in the county of Gloucester, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and sometime *Lord High Chancellor* of that kingdom, who died in Dublin, November 20th, 1710, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, Knt. who died April 6th, 1700.

Lord Chancellor Freeman married, *secondly*, Anna, daughter of Richard Marshall, Esq. She died January 11th, 1726, leaving issue by him a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried, October 10th, 1728, æt. 23, and a son. Richard Freeman, of Battesford, Esq. who died March 11th, 1741, S. P. æt. 39.

Thomas Edwards Freeman had issue, by Elizabeth Reveley, a son, Thomas Edwards Freeman, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving by Mary, daughter of John Curtis, of Butcombe, co. Som. Esq. who died 1782, an only child, Elizabeth, who died S. P. March 16th, 1808, the wife of Thomas Heathcote, Esq. son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

in St. Andrew, Holborn, February 10th, and baptized there March 7th, 1743–4, is one of the Verdurers of the New Forest; was many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Hants militia; and was sometime representative for Newport, in Cornwall; and in 1802, &c. for Beeralston, co. Devon. He is well known as a scholar and historian; more particularly for his *History of Greece*. He married at Great Farringdon, co. Berks, on May 18th, 1766, Frances, daughter of James Molloy, Esq. of Dublin, by Anne, daughter, of Henry Pye, Esq. of Farringdon, co. Berks, by Anne, sister of Allan, Earl Bathurst. By her, who died at Epsom, in Surrey, April 27th, 1776, and was buried at Wingfield aforesaid, on the 29th of the same month, he had issue, first, William Mitford, sometime Lieutenant of the royal fusileers, born May 26th, 1767, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster; buried at Clifton, co. Gloucester, December 29th, 1790, unmarried. Second, Henry Mitford, a Captain in the royal navy, born September 12th, 1769; married at Antigua, in 1796, Louisa, daughter of Anthony Wyke, Esq. Attorney-General of Montserrat: she died in May 1801, and was buried in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, June 1st following, leaving issue an only son, William Reveley Mitford, born in the parish of All Saints, Southampton, June 7th, 1800; who dying June 21st, 1801, at Fulham, co. Middlesex, was buried there the 25th of the same month; also two daughters; Frances, born at Antigua, August 8th, 1797; and Louisa, born at Antigua, December 21st, 1798. Their father was lost at sea on ————. Third, John Mitford, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, born May 25th, 1772. Fourth, Bertram Mitford, of the Inner Temple, born October 1st, 1774. Fifth, Charles Mitford, born in September 1775; died May 9th, 1776, and was buried at Paddington, co. Middlesex. Sixth, Frances, only daughter, born June 22d, 1768, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square; died August 1780, at Bristol, and was buried at Clifton, on the 20th of the same month.

Sir John Freeman Mitford, now Lord Redesdale (second son of John Mitford, and Philadelphia Reveley), was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, August 18th, 1748, O. S. was of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law; Solicitor General, 1793; Attorney General, 1799; successively M. P. for Beeralston, co. Devon; and East-Looe, co. Cornwall; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1801; Chancellor, and Keeper of the Great Seal, of Ireland, 1802; and advanced to the Peerage by the title of Baron Redesdale, *of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland*, by patent, dated February 15th, 1802.

His Lordship resigned his high office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1807; in which he was succeeded by Lord Manners.

By Royal Sign Manual, dated January 28th, 1809, he and his issue, when and as they shall respectively be in possession of the estates devised by Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. deceased, are enabled to take the surname of FREEMAN, and to bear the arms of that family quarterly with his and their paternal arms.

His Lordship married, June 6th, 1803, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Lady Frances Perceval, daughter of John, late Earl of Egmont, by Catherine Compton, his second wife; and by her has issue,

First, John Thomas Mitford, only son and heir apparent, born at Port Rush, in the county of Antrim, September 9th, 1805, and baptized there privately on the 15th of the same month; and in Ely Place, Dublin, on the 19th November following.

Second, Frances Elizabeth, born in Ely Place, Dublin, April 11th, 1804.

Third, Catherine, born in Harley Street, London, April 10th, 1807.

Title. John Freeman Mitford, Lord Redesdale, of Redesdale, in Northumberland.

Creation. By patent, February 15th, 1802.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a fess between three moles, Sable, *Mitford.* Second and third Azure, three fusils in fess, Or, and for distinction, a canton ermine, *Freeman.*

Crests. Mitford. A dexter and sinister hand couped proper, supporting a sword in pale, Argent, pomel and hilt Or, transfixing a boar's head, erased, Sable.

Freeman. On a wreath a demi-wolf Argent, supporting between the paws a fusil, Or, and for distinction, gorged with a collar, dancettè Gules.

Supporters. On either side, an eagle rising, Sable, beaks and legs, Or; about the neck a wreath of shamrock proper; and charged on the breast with a fusil, Or.

Motto. ÆQUABILITER ET DILIGENTER.

Seat.

LAW, LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

EDMUND LAW, *Bishop of Carlisle*, who died August 14th, 1787, at his seat at Rose Castle, in Cumberland, in his eighty-fifth year, was the father of the present Peer.

This venerable prelate was born in the parish of *Cartmel*, in Lancashire, in 1720. His father was a clergyman, descended from a family[a] which had been situated at Askham, in Westmoreland.

He received his education at the schools of Cartmel and Kendal; from the latter of which he went to St. John's College, Cambridge.

In 1723, he took his degree of B. A. and in 1727, M. A. and was elected Fellow of Christ College. In 1737, he was presented by the University to the rectory of Greystoke, in Cumberland; where, in 1739, he went to reside, and in 1743, was appointed Archdeacon of Carlisle.

In 1749, he took his degree of D. D. and in 1754, was elected *Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, and served the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1760, he was elected Principal Librarian; and in 1764, Professor of Casuistical Divinity. In 1763, he was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and a prebend in the church of Lichfield, by his friend and former pupil, Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

In 1764, a Prebend of Lincoln, and in 1767, the twelfth stall of the church of Durham, were conferred upon him by the interest of the late Duke of Newcastle.

[a] Law, the Projector (for a full account of whose family, see *Nichols's Leicestershire*) bore the same arms.

In February 1769, he was promoted to the SEE OF CARLISLE, by the unsolicited recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, who had a short time before been elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

He was first known to the public by *a translation of Archbishop King's "Essay upon the Origin of Evil, with Notes,"* into which were introduced most of the important topics of natural religion. This work appeared in 1729. In 1734, he published, *"An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immensity, and Eternity;"* and in 1745, *Considerations on the Theory of Religion;* to which were subjoined, *"Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ; a Discourse on the Nature and End of Death under the Christian Covenant; and an Appendix, concerning the use of the word* SOUL, or SPIRIT, in *Holy Scripture, and the state of the* DEAD *there described."* Besides these his larger works, he published *a tract upon the nature and end of catechising;* several pieces in the controversy *concerning an intermediate state;* and in 1774, a pamphlet, intituled, *Considerations on the Propriety of requiring a Subscription to Articles of Faith.*

During the early part of his residence in the University, he enjoyed the friendship of the late eminent Dr. Jortin; and for many years carried on a correspondence with Dr. Hartley, upon the subject of that author's celebrated work. He preserved a long intimacy with the learned Archdeacon of Cleveland, whose death happened at nearly the same age, and same time. With these excellent persons he was united, as well in an anxious and diligent search after moral and evangelical truth, as in a cordial love of civil and religious liberty.[b]

[b] 'Our old correspondent Eugenio' (says the Gent. Mag.) 'has furnished us with the following character of this good Prelate, from the MSS. of the late Rev. John Jones. "Dr. Law, a gentleman of excellent parts, extensive learning, great integrity, and of a most sweet, benevolent, and Christian disposition; very modest, free, and open in conversation, devoid of ceremony; an honour to his country, and to the University wherein he presides. His character is universally known, and approved by all wise and good men. I shall here minute down only a few particulars, the rest may be added afterwards. I heard him with great pleasure perform his exercise for his Doctor's degree, at the public schools in Cambridge, January 1748-9. Dr. Parne, the Moderator pro tempore, was his opponent, who (I believe) was foiled. The Moderator soon after grew mad, and died. One great Doctor (head of a great college) refused to sign his testimonial; saying, 'he did not like either his person or his doctrine.' Yet afterwards was reconciled, when Law became head of St. Peter's College, and made him frequent visits, &c. Dr. Garnet (brother to the Bishop of Fernes), dining, as I also did,

His Lordship married Miss Christian, daughter of John Christian, of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland, Esq. and had issue,

First, Bridget, who died an infant.

Second, Edmund, who died young.

Third, John, the late Lord Bishop of Elphin, a man of eminent talents, who was supposed to have assisted his friend, Dr. Paley, in the composition of his *Moral and Political Philosophy*. He died at his house on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, March 19th, 1810; leaving no issue by his wife, Anne, widow of —— Tomlinson, Esq. of Carlisle.

Fourth, Mary, married to the Rev. James-Stephen Lushington, late Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, deceased, by whom she

with the former of these two, told him he was going to pay a visit that afternoon to Dr. Law. 'You do very well (said the entertainer), I respect him, although I cannot approve of his opinions in some things, and opposed his degree.' Dr. G. said, 'Whatever his opinions be, this is very certain, and allowed by all, that he is a sweet-tempered man, an excellent scholar, and a true Christian.' The other assented. I waited on Law that evening, and told him what had passed. 'Yes (said he), we begin now, though contrary to my expectation, and without my seeking, to be pretty thick; and I thank God, who reconciles me to my adversaries.' A certain great author, who did not at all know him, nor his character, said (very uncharitably), that he must be a *wicked* man for proposing such an opinion. His wife, an excellent woman; a *Christian* in disposition, as well as name. They have sustained great afflictions with great resignation. Many children, and great charge. Their income not even yet answerable. On Sundays, in the afternoon, he instructed the young men of his college, designed for orders, in the original language, sense, and design of the New Testament, and of the Old, in the Hebrew, &c. and has nothing more at heart than teaching the Christian religion in its native purity and simplicity, of which he was a complete master. Archbishop Potter, he told me, disliked his doctrine about inspiration; and reproved him. Warburton told him, he disparaged the church by which he got his bread. Archbishop Herring, on hearing of his Thesis at Cambridge, said to him, 'I neither justify nor condemn you. If your doctrine be right, I am no loser; if wrong, I am but as I was: I am in the hands of a just and merciful God, to whom I wholly commit myself. I believe his Gospels, and am persuaded you do so as much as I, though we may have different sentiments about some particulars. We shall both of us, I hope, meet in Heaven.' When, in going his rounds to the heads of houses, presently after his keeping this act, he came to Dr. Castle (the worthy Master of Corpus Christi College), he said to him, in his blunt and honest manner, 'I know that this is reckoned a Socinian tenet; but I believe you deserve the degree, and will readily sign your testimonial.' In his return from London and Cambridge, after this bout, he kindly called upon me at Alconbury, related to me many particulars, staid a night, and would put me to no expense." J. J.

had sons, and a daughter, married to the Rev. Thomas Edwards, LL.D. of Cambridge.

Fifth, Ewan, married Henrietta, eldest daughter of Dr. William Markham, late Archbishop of York; has issue four sons, and four daughters.

Sixth, Edward, the *present Peer*.

Seventh, Elizabeth; and, Eighth, Christian, both died unmarried.

Ninth, Joanna, widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.

Tenth, Joseph; and, Eleventh, Edmund, both died unmarried.

Twelfth, Thomas, married to Anne, daughter of —— Curtis, Esq. of Carolina; has issue one daughter.

Thirteenth, George-Henry, D. D. Prebendary of Carlisle; married Miss Adeane, daughter of the late General Adeane; has issue three sons and five daughters.

Edward Law (sixth child, but third son), now Lord Ellenborough, was born about 1749, and after receiving his education at the Charterhouse, and at his father's college of Peterhouse, Cambridge, studied the law with great industry; attained in due time considerable practice; was appointed a King's Counsel; and in 1801, on the change of administration, when Mr. Addington was elevated to be Premier, was raised to the high office of Attorney General; and in the following year, on the death of Lord Kenyon, was nominated Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and created a *Peer*, by the title of Lord Ellenborough, *of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland*, by patent, dated April 10th, 1802.

His Lordship married, in October 1802, Miss Towry, daughter of George Philip Towry, Esq. (formerly a Captain in the navy), and by her has issue,

First, Edward Law, now at Oxford.
Second, Charles Ewan.
Third, Mary.
Fourth, John.
Fifth, Elizabeth.
Sixth, Anne.

Title. Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Creation. By patent April 10th, 1802.

Arms. Ermine, a bend engrailed Gules, charged with three mullets Argent, between two cocks, of the second.

Crest. A cock, Gules.

Supporters. Two eagles, each charged on the breast with a mitre.

Motto. COMPOSITUM JUS FASQUE ANIMI.

Chief Seat. His Lordship resides at Waldershare, near Dover, in Kent, which he rents of the Earl of Guilford.

HILL, BARONESS SANDYS.

THIS is a different family, in the male line, from the family of SANDS *of the Vine, in Hampshire,* who were elevated to the Peerage by King Henry VIII.

The pedigree of this family, as recorded in the Heralds Visitations of Lancaster, Cambridge, and Bucks, made in the years 1567, 1619, and 1634, begins with

ROBERT SANDES, *of St. Bees,*[a] *in Cumberland,*[b] who had two sons,

First, John, of Furness Fells, in Lancashire, *of whom presently.*

Second, Thomas, father of ROGER, whose son, WILLIAM, had Robert and WILLIAM, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Orford, by whom he had a son, ROBERT, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Skelton; and four daughters, Jennet, Elizabeth, Mabell, and Joan.

JOHN Sandes, *of Furness Fells,* above mentioned, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawson, of Yorkshire, by whom he had a daughter,

Margaret, married to Sir Richard Bray, Knt. by whom she was mother to Sir Reginald Bray, K. G.

And a son, WILLIAM Sandes, of Cumberland, who married

[a] Vide Strype's Hist. of Reformation, chap. 35, p. 362, printed 1709.

[b] In 1377, 1 Richard II. Richard del Sandes was returned M. P. for Cumberland. *Prynne's Brief Register,* 323, 324.

In 14 Richard II. Thomas del Sandes was returned M. P. for the same. *Ibid.* 410, 411.

In 18 Richard II. he was again returned for the same. *Ibid.* 429.

Margaret, daughter and heir of John Gerrard, of Turvey, in the county of Bedford, and had six sons, of whom

George (according to the said Visitations) resided in London, and had to wife Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, of London, by whom he had a numerous issue.

This George Sandes (who in the early editions of this work is erroneously called William) writes himself of *Estwaite Furnese*, in the county of Lancaster, in his last will and testament, which bears date April 23d, 1548, 2 Edward VI. and by the preamble, he appears to be a Protestant: his words are, 'Considering the uncertainty of my life, I commit my soul into the custody and hand of our Saviour Jesus Christ, trusting surely, that through the sprinkling of his blood, I shall be partaker of the inheritage prepared for the faithful.'

The rest of his will shews him to be a person of sound reasoning and judgment; and he made an equal disposition of his estate among his children, of whom, as therein appears, was

George Sandes, who died in his lifetime, and left a son, Roger Sandes, to whom he bequeathed half of Watside-park, &c. which George was slain at Musselborough-field, on September 10th, 1547, in battle against the Scots.

To his son, Christopher, he left his estate at Garthwaite, in Lancashire, with other lands, after the death of his mother. He died without issue male, leaving only two daughters.

To William, his son, jointly with his brother Christopher, he bequeaths his lease of Hawkshead-church, and three bloom smiddyes, with all the ore which he had in Mithland and Low-Furnese, paying to Miles and Anthony, his sons, and their brothers, a hundred pounds. This William died without issue.

He further wills to his said sons, Miles and Anthony, equally and jointly, all his rights in Louson-park, Parkamore, and the one half of Watside-park; also divers other lands and leases to William and Christopher before mentioned; and legacies to his daughter, Anne; and to his grand-daughters, Agnes, Margagaret, and Elizabeth, daughters of George Sandes. Then follows:

'I will also, that my son, *Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham*, shall have of my goods, &c. 20l. desiring him heartily, upon my blessing, to see this my last will and testament fulfilled, and good rule and loving order to be had among his mother's brethren, and sisters, and children of my said son George. Moreover, it is my will and mind, that in case any of my sons, or others, be

not contented, lovingly and jointly, to fulfil this my last will, that then they, which offend and break this my said will and testament, shall forfeit all such possessions, &c. bequeathed to them; and the same to be at the sight of John Preston, Esq. and other supervisors of this my said last will and testament."

He constitutes his sons, William, Christopher, Miles, and Anthony, his executors; and John Preston, Esq. his son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham; William Dixon, Miles Dixon, Thomas Benson, Richard Mackereith, William Sawrey, Miles Sawrey, and Richard Sandes, of Lancaster, supervisors; appointing, that if his estate be not sufficient to discharge the legacies, that they should then be lessened, at the discretion of Mr. Preston, and Edwin Sandes, his son, vicar of Haversham.

From Anthony Sandes, the *third* son, descended Miles Sandys, of Garthwaite-hall, in the parish of Hawkshead, in Lancashire.

Of Edwin, the *fourth* son, I *am principally to treat.*

Miles Sandys, the *fifth* son, being bred to the law, was one of the Society of the Middle Temple, Clerk of the Crown, and Master of the King's Bench office. He left by Hester his wife, daughter of William Clifton, of Brimpton, in com. Somers. four sons.[c] First, Sir EDWIN Sandys, of *Latimers, in Buckinghamshire,* who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir, of *William, Lord Sands, of the Vine, in com. Hants.* by [d]Catharine his wife, daughter of Edmund, Lord Chandos, and had issue by her Colonel HENRY Sandys, who was killed in the service of Charles I. 1644, and had[e] by Jane, daughter of Sir William Sandys, of *Missenden,* in Gloucestershire, Knt. four sons; First, William. Second, Henry. Third, Miles. And, Fourth, Edwin; also six daughters; Hester, married to Humphry Noy, of Carnington, in Cornwall, Esq. son to William Noy, Attorney-general to Charles I. Alathea, to Francis Gofton, Esq. Mary, to Dr. Henry Savage, Principal of Baliol-college, Oxon; Jane, to John Harris, of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, Esq. Margaret, to Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, in com. Southampton, Bart. and Margery, to Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallow-Pit, in com. Devon. Bart. WILLIAM, *eldest* son (on the death of his uncle, William, Lord Sands, only son of William, Lord Sands, by Catharine, daughter of Ed-

[c] Visit. de com. Buck. præd.

[d] Celebrated for her beauty by George Gascoyn, the Poet. See *Percy's Ballads.*

[e] Ex Stemmate.

mund, Lord Chandos, who died without issue on November 12th, 1629[f]), inherited the title of LORD SANDS OF THE VINE, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, beforementioned, and had summons to parliament accordingly. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William, Earl of Salisbury, and dying without issue in 1668, was succeeded in the honour by HENRY, Lord Sandys, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, as did also his brothers, the title lies dormant.

The second son of Miles Sandys, beforementioned, was [g]Sir William Sandys, of Flatbury, in Worcestershire,[h] and of *Missenden*, in Gloucestershire, from whom the family at Missenden, and Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, descend. Sir George, the third son, died without issue; but from Henry, the fourth son, who was of Harwood, in com. Bucks, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, in com. Bedf. Knt. a progeny is yet remaining.

I now return to EDWIN Sandys, *Archbishop of York* (the *fourth* son of George), of whom, and his descendants, I am principally to treat. As he was distinguished for his great learning and eminent abilities, and one of the first reformers of our religion from Popery, divers authors have given some account of him, without a due consideration or examination of facts, particularly as to the place of his birth: it is said by some to be at London; by others, at Conisby, in Yorkshire; but [i]by the famous Mr. Dodsworth, the antiquary, it is positively asserted to be at Hawkshead, within the liberty of Furnese, in Lancashire; who alledges, that in token thereof, he built a free school there, and endowed it with 30l. per annum, for a master and usher, out of lands in Hawkshead, and several tenements in Yorkshire. It is governed by trustees, according to statutes given them by the said Archbishop; and over the door of the school is placed a fine stone, on which is engraved his arms, and the following inscription:

> Memoriæ reverendissimi doctoris divinitatis Edwini Sandys, eboraci olim archiepiscopi, Scholæ hujus fundatoris, Daniel Rawlinson, civis Londini, Graisdale com. Lancastriæ oriundus, posuit anno Domini 1675.

[f] MS. I. 8. fol. 22, in Offic. Armor.

[g] Visit. of Gloucestersh. 1683, not. K. 5, fol. 212, 213, in Offic. Arm.

[h] See an account and character of him in *Nash's Worcestershire*.

[i] Ex Collect. Rad. Thoresby de Leeds, F.R.S. in MS. Scriptores Ebor.

He was one of the first who conformed to the Protestant religion, and for the constant profession of that faith, chose a voluntary exile in Germany, during all the reign of Queen Mary. His troubles and imprisonment are reported at large by Mr. Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, out of which I shall recite some particulars, which shew him to be a person of courage, honour, and integrity. He was educated in St. John's college in Cambridge, and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity in that university,[k] before the month of September, 1552, when he had a grant of a prebend within the church of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Bellas.

In 1549, 3 Edward VI. he[l] was Master of Catherine-hall, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and so truly zealous for the reformation, that fearing[m] an alteration in religion, he shewed himself of the party of the Lady Jane. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford,[n] gives this account of him: "Having, by Northumberland's command, in the pulpit, impugned Queen Mary's cause, and defended that of the Lady Jane, he behaved himself with such wisdom and moderation, although upon the short warning of some few hours, that he abundantly satisfied the Duke, and yet did not so deeply incur the displeasure of the adverse party, but that his friends prevailed with the Queen for his pardon; so that after a year's imprisonment he was set at liberty, and presently fled over into Germany. After the death of Queen Mary, returning from voluntary exile, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, from which See he was translated to London, and thence again to the Archbishoprick of York. A man, for his learning, virtue, wisdom, and extract, very famous; but more especially happy in his issue, whereof many were admirable for their endowments, both internal and external, and of whom we have, in our age, seen three honoured with knighthood."

July 25th, being St. James's day, 1553, he[o] was brought prisoner from Cambridge, and committed to the Tower, with the Duke of Northumberland, and others of quality. Queen Mary, before King Edward's laws were repealed, and particularly that act for the communion service,[p] procured Dr. John Young, Master of Pembroke-hall (who had made himself famous for contesting with Martin Bucer, in Edward VI's time), to be chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and the noted Ste-

[k] Strype's Memorials, Eccl. & Civil. Vol. II. p. 531.
[l] Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglicanæ, p. 395.
[m] Strype's Memorials, Vol. III. p. 11.
[n] Annals of England, p. 272.
[o] Strype's Memorials, Vol. III. p. 15.
[p] Ibid. p. 52.

phen Gardiner, the restored Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of the university, having wrote to the society of Catharine-hall, recommending Mr. Cosin to be chosen their Master, in the room of Dr. Sandys, because he was married, they, for their own safety, thought it convenient to comply.

The same author observes,[q] that after about a year's imprisonment he was discharged, and observing the fury coming on all that were resolved to stick to the true religion, and would not comply with the newly restored papal superstitions, he made his escape out of England, and took up his residence at Strasburgh, where the Gospel was professed, and where he openly declared himself a Protestant. He had for his companions, John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, Edmund Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Canterbury, successively, with others of the clergy; and these learned Knights, Sir John Cheeke, Sir Richard Morrison, Sir Anthony Cooke, Sir Peter Carew, Sir Thomas Wroth, and many more, mentioned by Bayle. But I shall now recite some particulars of his troubles.

[r]The Duke of Northumberland, after he came to Cambridge with his army, sent for Dr. Sandys, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Parker, Dr. Bill, and Mr. Leaver, to sup with him; and among other speeches, said, 'Masters, pray for us, that we speed well,' &c. and required Dr. Sandys to preach on the morrow. The warning was short for such an auditory, yet he did not refuse, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his bible in his hand, and earnestly prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to treat of. The bible fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found a text for that time, the most convenient he could have chosen. *Responderuntque Josuæ atque dixerunt, omnia, quæ præcepisti nobis, faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mosi, ita obedimus et tibi, tantum sit Dominus Deus tuus tecum, sicut fuit cum Mose, qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei, moriatur, tu tantum comfortare, et viriliter age.* This text most fitly served for the purpose; and as God gave the text, so (saith my author) gave he such order and utterance, as drew many tears from the audience.

In the time of his sermon, one of the guard lifted unto him, in the pulpit, a mass book, and a grail, taken the night before by

[q] Strype's Memorials, Vol. III. p. 146, 147.
[r] Fox's Book of Martyrs, Vol. III. p. 787.

Sir George Haward, with certain of the guard, out of Mr. Hurleston's house, where Lady M ry heard mass, and had not been long gone. The Duke, with the rest of the nobility, required Dr. Sandys to put his sermon in writing, and appointed Mr. Leaver to go to London, and get it printed. Dr. Sandys required one day and a half for writing it, and at the day appointed, Mr. Leaver came ready booted to receive it of him. As he was delivering of it, Mr. Adams, one of the beadles, came weeping, and prayed him to shift for himself, the Duke being retired, and Queen Mary proclaimed. Dr. Sandys shewed no concern at what was said, but delivered the sermon written. The Duke of Northumberland that night sent for Dr. Sandys, to proclaim Queen Mary in the market-place at Cambridge, and told him she was a merciful woman, and that he had sent to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. The Doctor replied, 'My life is not dear unto me, neither have I said or done any thing that urgeth my conscience; for what I have spoke of the state, I have instructions warranted by the subscriptions of sixteen counsellors; neither yet have I spoke further than the word of God and the laws of the realm do warrant me; come of me what God will; but be assured you shall never escape death, for if she should save you, those that now rule will kill you.'

That night the guard apprehended the Duke, and certain grooms of the stable were as busy with Dr. Sandys; but Sir John Gates, laying in his house, sharply rebuked them, and drove them away. The next day he advised the Doctor to walk in the fields; and in the mean time, the University, contrary to all order, had met together in consultation, and ordered Dr. Mouse, and Dr. Hatcher, to repair to Dr. Sandys's apartments, and fetch away the statute book of the University, the keys, and such other things as were in his keeping, which they did. Dr. Mouse had been an earnest Protestant the day before, but was now turned Papist; and though Dr. Sandys had done much for him, he was now his great enemy. The bell ringing for their meeting, Dr. Sandys returned out of the fields, and sending for the beadles, required them to wait on him to the schools, according to their duty. No sooner was the Doctor (the beadles going before him) come into the regent house, and had taken his chair, but Dr. Mouse, with a rabble of unlearned Papists, went into a by-school, and conspired to pull him out of his chair.

Dr. Sandys began his oration,—expostulating with the University, charging them with great ingratitude; declaring he had

said nothing in his sermon but what he was ready to justify; and their case was the same with his, they having not only concealed, but consented to that which he had spoken. And as he was remembering them how beneficial he had been to their University, and their unthankfulness to him, Dr. Mouse came in again with his conspirators, about twenty in number. One laid hand on the chair, to pull it from him; another told him that was not his place; and another called him traitor: but being of great courage, and perceiving they used violence, he drew a dagger, and had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill, and Dr. Blith, had not fallen upon him, and prayed him for God's sake to hold his hands, and patiently bear that great offered wrong. By their persuasions he was contented, and the tumult ceasing, he ended his oration; and having monies of the University, he there delivered the utmost farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings, and keys, and surrendered his office, 'praying God to give the University a better officer, and to give them more thankful hearts,' and so repaired to his own college.

The day after there came to him Mr. Jerningham, and Mr. Thomas Mildmay; Jerningham told him it was the Queen's pleasure that two of the guards should attend on him, and that he must be carried prisoner to the Tower of London, with the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Mildmay said, he marvelled, that a learned man would speak so unadvisedly against so good a Princess, and wilfully run into such danger. Dr. Sandys replied, 'I shall not be ashamed of bonds, but if I could do as Mr. Mildmay can, I need not to fear bonds: for you came down against Queen Mary, and armed in the field, and now return for Queen Mary; before a traitor, and now a great friend. I cannot, with one mouth, blow hot and cold after this sort.'

On this, his stable was robbed of four excellent geldings, and an inventory taken of all his goods by Mr. Moor, beadle of the University. He was set on a lame horse, that halted to the ground, which a friend of his perceiving, prayed that he might lend him a nag, to which the yeoman of the guard consented. At the end of the town some Papists resorted thither to jeer him; and some of his friends, who mourned for him, to take their leave of him.

He was guarded, with the Duke, and others to London, and coming in at Bishopsgate, one, like a milk-wife, hurled a stone at him, which hit him on the breast, so as like to have made him fall from his horse; to whom he mildly said, 'Woman, God forgive it thee.' As he came through Towerhill-street, another

woman, standing in her door, cried, 'Fie on thee, thou knave, thou knave, thou traitor, thou heretic!' whereat he smiling, she said, Look, the desperate heretic laughs at this jeer. On which a woman on the other side of the street, answered, Fie on thee, neighbour, thou art not worthy to be called woman, railing upon this gentleman, whom thou knowest not, neither yet the cause why he is thus treated. Then she said, Good gentleman, God be thy comfort, and give thee strength to stand in God's cause, even to the end. Thus he passed into the Tower, the first prisoner, on St. James's day. The yeomen of the guard took from him his borrowed nag, and what else soever he had. His man, Quinting Swainton, brought after him a Bible, and some shirts, and such like things; the Bible was sent in to him, but the shirts, &c. the yeomen of the guard kept.

After he had been in the Tower three weeks, in a bad prison, he was put into Nun's-bower, a better prison, and with him Mr. John Bradford. On October 1st, 1553, the day of Queen Mary's coronation, their prison door was set open (ever shut before) and Mr. Mitchel, his old acquaintance, who had been a prisoner in the same place, came in to him, and said, 'There is such a stir in the Tower, that neither gates, or prisoners, are looked to this day. Take my cloak, my hat, and my rapier; you may go out of the gates, without being questioned: save yourself, and let me do as I may.' A rare friendship: but he replied, 'I know no just cause why I should be in prison, and thus to do, were to make myself guilty; I will expect God's will; yet must I think myself most bounden to you.' On which Mr. Mitchel, finding him resolute, departed.

Whilst Dr. Sandys, and Mr. Bradford, were in close prison twenty-nine weeks, Mr. John Bowler, a very perverse Papist, was their keeper; yet, by often conference with him, at length began to dislike Popery, and to favour the Gospel; so that on a Sunday, when they had mass in the chapel, he brought the service-book, a manchette, and a glass of wine; and Dr. Sandys ministered the communion, according to the reformed religion, to Bradford, and to Bowler.

When Wyat was in arms against Queen Mary, Dr. Cranmer, Dr. Ridley, and Mr. Bradford, were cast into one prison; and Dr. Sandys, with others, were sent to the Marshalsea: and Wyat coming into Southwark with his army, he sent two gentlemen into the Marshalsea to Dr. Sandys, to let him know he should be glad of his company and advice, and that the gates should be set

open to all the prisoners; but the Doctor desired him to tell Wyat, 'If this rising be of God, it will take place; if not, it will fall: for his part, he was committed by order, and would be discharged by the like order, or would never depart.'

Thomas Way, the keeper of the Marshalsea, appointed unto every preacher a man to lead him in the street for the air, but he himself walked with Dr. Sandys; and discoursing very familiarly with him, the people took notice of him, and prayed to God to comfort him, and strengthen him in the truth; on which the Keeper said to the Doctor, 'I perceive the vain people would set you forward to the fire; you are as vain as they; if you, being a young man, will stand in your own conceits, and prefer your own knowledge before the judgment of so many worthy prelates, ancient, learned, and grave men, as be in this realm; if you so do, you shall find me as strait a keeper, as one that utterly disliketh your religion.' Dr. Sandys replied, 'I know my years young, and my learning small; it is enough to know Christ crucified; and he hath learned nothing, that seeth not the great blasphemy that is in Popery. I will yield unto God, and not unto man. I have read in the scriptures of many godly and courteous keepers; God may make you one; if not, I trust he will give me strength and patience to bear your hard dealing with me.' On which the Keeper said, 'Do ye then mind to stand to your religion? 'Yea (said the Doctor) by God's grace.' 'Truly (saith the keeper) I love ye the better; I did but tempt you. What favours I can shew you, ye shall be sure of, and I shall think myself happy if I may die at the stake with you.' And he ever after shewed Dr. Sandys all friendship. He laid him in the best chamber in the house, and would not suffer the Marshal's men to lay fetters on him, as others had. He sundry times suffered him to walk alone in the fields; and permitted his wife, Mr. Sandys's daughter of Essex, a gentlewoman beautiful both in body and mind, to resort to him; they had the communion there three or four times, and a great resort of communicants, who offered Dr. Sandys money, but he would receive none. He was then in the prime of life, and admired for his learning, eloquence, sobriety, and other virtuous morals. His exhortations to the people were delivered with that energy, as drew tears from many, and made them abhor the mass.

After he had been nine weeks prisoner in the Marshalsea, he was set at liberty, by the mediation of Sir Thomas Holcroft, the Knight Marshal. Sir Thomas sued earnestly to Dr. Gardiner,

Bishop of Winchester, for his deliverance, but could not prevail, except Dr. Sandys would be one of their sect; and then, he said, he should want nothing. He wrung at last out of the Bishop, that if the Queen could like of his deliverance, he would not be against it; which was Sir Thomas's last request. Thereupon he made interest with two ladies of the privy chamber to move the Queen to it, who was contented, if the Bishop of Winchester approved of it. Sir Thomas watched his going to speak with the Queen, and followed him with a warrant for setting him at liberty; and prayed the two ladies to put the Queen in mind of Dr. Sandys. On which she said, 'Winchester, what think you of Dr. Sandys? is he not sufficiently punished? And Gardiner, remembering his promise, said he was not against it, if her Majesty liked to discharge him. Saith the Queen, 'Then truly we would he were set at liberty.' On which Sir Thomas Holcroft immediately offered the Queen the warrant, who signed the same, and caused Winchester to subscribe his name thereto. The warrant was given to the Knight Marshal again; but as the Bishop went out from the Queen, he called to Holcroft, commanding him not to set Dr. Sandys at liberty, till he had taken sureties of two gentlemen, bound in a bond of 500l. each, that he should not depart the realm without licence.

Holcroft also made it his business to find sureties for him; and having discoursed with two gentlemen of the North, friends and cousins of Dr. Sandys, they agreed to be bound in body, goods, and lands, for him. He then sent for the Doctor to his apartments at Westminster, requiring the keeper to accompany him. He came accordingly, and found Sir Thomas Holcroft in his garden alone, who immediately imparted to him his long suit, with the proceeding, and of what effect it had; much rejoicing he was so fortunate to procure him his liberty; and that nothing remained for him to do, but to enter into bonds, with his two sureties, not to depart the realm. The Doctor answered, 'I give God thanks, who hath moved your heart to mind me so well, and I think myself most bound to you; I hope God will requite you, and I never shall be found unthankful; but as you have dealt friendly with me, I will also deal plainly with you. I came a freeman into prison, I will not go forth a bondman. As I cannot benefit my friends, I will not hurt them; for if am set at liberty, I shall not stay six days in this realm, if I may get out. If therefore I may not get forth free, send me to the Marshalsea again, and there you shall be sure of me.'

Holcroft was much displeased with his answer, and told him a change would shortly come; the state was but a cloud, and would soon shake away; that his cousin, Sir Edward Bray, and his wife, would gladly receive him into his house, where he never need come at church; and that Lady Bray hated Popery, adding, that he would not so deal with him, to lose all his labour. But no persuasions could prevail with him to enter into bonds; which Holcroft perceiving, generously said, 'Seeing you cannot be altered, I will change my purpose, and yield unto you. Come of it what will, I will set you at liberty; and seeing you mind to go over sea, get you gone quickly as you can. One thing I require of you, that while you are there, you write nothing to come hither, for you may undo me.' He friendly kissed Dr. Sandys, bid him farewell, let me answer Winchester as I may; and commanded the keeper to take no fees of him.

Returning with the keeper to the Marshalsea, he staid there that night, and the next day gave a dinner to all the prisoners, taking his farewell of them with many tears, particularly of Mr. Saunders, who, at his own request, was permitted by the keeper to be his bed-fellow. Their parting was very sorrowful, with many tears, the one falling on the other's neck; and so he departed, clearly delivered, without examination or bond. From thence he went to the King's-bench, and there talked with Mr. Bradford, and Robert Farrer, Bishop of St. David's, then prisoners. He comforted them, and they praised God for his happy deliverance. He went by Winchester's house and there took boat, and came to William Banks, his friend, in London, with whom he remained one night, and the next night shifted to another friend's house; and there he learned that search was made for him.

Dr. Watson, and Mr. Christopherson, coming to the Bishop of Winchester's, Chancellor of England, told him, he had set at liberty the greatest heretic in England, and one who, of all others, had most corrupted the University of Cambridge. Whereupon the Bishop sent for all the constables of London, commanding them to watch for Dr. Sandys, then in the city; and whoever of them should bring him to him, should have five pounds for his labour. The Doctor, on knowledge of this, for greater safety, conveyed himself by night to Mr. Bertie's house, a stranger, who had been a little time in the Marshalsea prison with him, and was a good Protestant, and dwelt in Mark-lane. There he was six days, and one or two of his friends repaired to him. He after-

wards went to Mr. Hurleston, a skinner, dwelling in Cornhill; where he caused his man Quinting, to provide two geldings for him, in order to ride into Essex, to Mr. Sandys, his father-in-law, where his wife was.

At his going to bed in Hurleston's house, he observed a pair of hose too long for him, made whilst he was in the Tower, by one Benjamin, a Protestant, dwelling in Birching-lane. He was not permitted to speak to him, or take any measure of him, but only look on his legs, whereby they were not made fit for him: these hose he prayed the mistress of the house to send to some taylor to cut them two inches shorter. She sent them by her boy to the next taylor, who chanced to go to Benjamin that made them, and was then a constable, and acquainted with the Lord Chancellor's orders. The boy required him to cut the hose; on which he said, 'I am not thy master's taylor.' Whereupon the boy replied, 'My master's taylor dwelling far off, I came to you, as our next neighbour; for it is far night, and he wants them early in the morning.' Benjamin knew his own work, and said, 'These are not thy master's hose, but Dr. Sandys's, which I made for him in the Tower.' 'Saith he, Go to thy mistress, pray her to sit up till twelve of the clock, and then I will bring the hose, and speak with the Doctor to his good.'

At midnight, the mistress of the house, and Benjamin the taylor, went into Dr. Sandys's chamber, but prayed him not to be afraid of their coming. He answered, 'Nothing can be amiss; what God will, that shall be done.' On which Benjamin told him, 'he made his hose, and by what chance they came into his hands; God used the means, that he might admonish him of his peril, and advise him how to escape it.' He then acquainted him, that all the constables of London, whereof he was one, had orders to watch for him; and some were so greedily set, that they prayed, if he took him, to let them have his carriage to the Bishop of Winchester, and he should have the five pounds. He further told him, that it was known his man had provided two geldings, and his intentions to ride out at Aldgate in the morning, where he would surely be taken. 'Follow my advice (said he) and, by God's grace, you shall escape their hands. Let your man walk all the day in the street where your horses stand, booted and ready to ride; the good man's servant of the house shall take the horses, and carry them to Bethnal-green, and his master shall be booted, and follow after, as if he would ride. I will be here with you to-morrow, about eight of the clock. It is both term and

parliament-time; and when the streets are full, we will go forth, look wildly, and if we meet your brother in the streets, know him not.'

Accordingly Dr. Sandys, cloathed like a gentleman, in all respects, looking as one who had been long kept in prison, was conducted by Benjamin through Birching-lane, and from one lane to another, till he came to Moor-gate, and from thence to Bethnal-green. He there found the horses were ready, and Mr. Hurlestone ready to ride with him as his man. The Doctor pulled on his boots, and taking his leave of Benjamin, would have given him great part of that little he had, but he refused it. However, Dr. Sandys on his return to England, remembered him thankfully. He rode the same night to his father-in-law's, Mr. Sandys, where his wife was; but he had not been two hours there, before Mr. Sandys was acquainted that two of the guards would that night apprehend his son-in-law. Thereupon he was immediately guided to an honest farmer near the sea, and took up his abode with him two days and two nights in a chamber, without stirring out of it; after which he was shifted to one James Mower, a ship-master, who dwelt on Milton shore, and was to sail with the first fair wind to Flanders. Whilst he staid in expectation of a fair wind, Mower brought to him forty or fifty mariners, to whom he gave an exhortation, which they liked so well, that they promised to die for it, ere he should be apprehended.

On May 6th, being Sunday, the wind served, and at the shore Dr. Sandys met Mr. Isaac, of Kent, with his eldest son, who from the good opinion he had of the Doctor, sent his son with him; and Dr. Cox also embarked in the same ship, Cockerill commander. They were within sight, when two of the guard came thither to apprehend Dr. Sandys; but they happily arrived at Antwerp, and were immediately invited to dinner by the famous Mr. Locke. Before they had dined, George Gilpin, secretary of the English house, and kinsman to Dr. Sandys, came and whispered in his ear, 'That King Philip had ordered search to be made for him, and to apprehend him.' Hereupon they rose from dinner in a very great shower, and went out of the gate toward the land of Cleve: they had the good luck to light on a waggon, and hasting away, came safe to Ausburgh, in Cleveland, where Dr. Sandys staid fourteen days, and then set out for Strasburgh; where, after he had lived one year, his wife came to him. During his abode in that city, he fell sick of a flux, which kept on him

nine months, so that his recovery was very doubtful. He had a child, which died there of the plague; and his wife, after some time, fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms.

After this, two of his friends left him, Edmund Grindal (afterwards made Archbishop of Canterbury by Queen Elizabeth) who went into the country to learn the Dutch tongue, and Sampson, who went to attain the Hebrew language. Dr. Sandys continued still at Strasburgh, supported by Mr. Isaac, who passionately esteemed him, and was ever more ready to give, than he to take. The Doctor had of him above 100 marks, which he paid again; and by his other gifts and friendship to him, shewed himself a grateful man. His wife (as was said before) being dead, he went to Zurike, and for the space of five weeks was in Peter Martyr's house. As they sat one day at dinner, the news of Queen Mary's death was brought, and Dr. Sandys was sent for by his friends at Strasburgh. Mr Martyr and Mr. Jarratt were very joyful, but Dr. Sandys was very grave; 'it smote into his heart (as Fox writes) that he should be called to misery;' but it is more rational to believe, that he was thoughtful of the almighty power of God, in so wonderfully delivering him, and bringing about the means of returning to his native country. Bullinger, and other ministers, entreated him, before he took his leave, to return to Strasburgh, where he preached. He and Dr. Grindal came to London the same day Queen Elizabeth was crowned.

Soon after, he was one[s] appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and her council, to manage a conference before the Lords and Commons at Westminster, against the Popish Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, &c. on these three propositions:[t] 'First, It is against the word of God, and the custom of the ancient church, to use a tongue unknown to the people, in common prayer, and administration of the sacraments.

'Secondly, Every church hath authority to appoint, take away, and change ceremonies, and ecclesiastical rights, so the same be to edification.

'Thirdly, It cannot be proved by the word of God, that there is in the masse offered up a sacrifice propitiatory for the quick and the dead.'

On the conference it was agreed to put all questions and answers in writing; but the Popish Bishops (Winchester and Lin-

[s] Hollingshed's Chronicle, p. 1182, 1183. [t] Ibid.

coln) departing (as Hollinshed recites) from all order, and manifestly varying from their own, were committed to the Tower; and the conference came to no effect.

Camden, in his History of Queen Elizabeth, has[u] observed, that on the deprivation of the Popish Bishops, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, the most learned, that could be found among the Protestant divines, were recommended to the vacant Sees, and that Richard Pate, Bishop of Worcester, having left the kingdom of his own accord, Archbishop Parker, consecrated Edwin Sandys, a fluent and eloquent preacher, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

His congé d'elire bears date November 12th, 1559,[x] and he was elected the 25th of the same month. On the 17th of December, 1559, 2 Eliz. the Queen signified to Matthew [Parker] Archbishop of Canterbury,[y] that having granted her congé d'elire to the dean and chapter of Worcester, they had elected Edwin Sandys, D. D. to the said See; she therefore commands him to consecrate him, which he did accordingly on the 21st of the same month, in the Archbishop's chapel at Lambeth. And by another commission,[z] she commands the escheators of the counties of Worcester and Salop, and marches of the said counties; Sir William Hewytt, Lord Mayor of London, and her escheator there; as also her escheator of the county of Middlesex, to restore the temporalities of the said See to Edwin Sandys, D. D. elected Bishop of that See, by the deprivation of Richard Pate, the late Bishop.

On June 2d, 1570, he[a] was elected to the SEE OF LONDON; and the Queen, on July 1st, 1570, strictly commands Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, to confirm him; and likewise [b]her escheators in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Sussex, Worcester, Huntingdon; and Sir Alexander Avenon, her escheator in the city of London, and Mayor thereof, to restore the temporalities in the said counties to Edwin Sandes, elect-bishop.

The same year, he[c] was in the commission to inquire, by a jury, into all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, murders, felonies, burglaries, manslaughter, riots, escapes, contempts, unlawful assemblies, and oppressions; but more especially into

[u] Hist. of Engl. Vol. II. p. 376, 377.
[x] Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Ang. p. 299.
[y] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XV. p. 550. [z] Ibid. p. 553.
[a] Le Neve, p. 180. [b] Rymer, Vol. XV. p. 683, 684.
[c] Ibid. p. 724, 725.

all conspiracies, confederacies, meetings, &c. contrary to an act of parliament, passed in the first year of the Queen's reign, intituled, "An Act for the uniformity of common prayer and service in the church, and administration of the sacrament;" and to hear and determine the same, according to the laws of the land.

The Queen, on February 14th, 1576, commissions[d] Edwin, Bishop of London, Robert, Bishop of Winchester, and other Bishops, to confirm Edmund, Archbishop of York, in the Archbishopric of Canterbury, to which he had been elected by the Dean and Chapter of the said See.

On January 19th, 1577, the Queen[e] granted her congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of York to elect an Archbishop to the said See, vacant by the translation of Edmund Grindall to Canterbury; who[f] thereupon, January 25th, elected Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, to that See: and the Queen, March 8th, 1577, [g]commissioned Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Bishops, to confirm Edwin, Archbishop of York. Also, on March 16th following,[h] the Queen commanded her escheators in the counties of York, Lincoln, Surrey, Middlesex, Northumberland, Gloucester, and marches of Wales, Nottingham, and the Mayor of the town of Nottingham, her escheator in the said town; her escheators in Westmoreland, Cumberland; her Chancellor in the county palatine of Lancaster, to command the escheator in that county; the Mayor of the city of York; the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, her escheators there; to restore the temporalities of the See of York to Edwin Sandes, elect-archbishop.

On May 14th, 1578, 20 Eliz. he was in commission,[i] with Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, President in the North, Richard, Bishop of Durham, and others, to visit the church of Durham, which had undergone great damages, by the insolency, neglect, and injuries done by the Dean, Canons, and other officers of the said church; and they were impowered to inquire into the management of the revenues thereunto belonging, &c.

This good prelate continued *Archbishop of York*, about twelve years, and, as Bishop Godwin relates,[k] departed this life August 8th, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. But Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has

[d] Rymer, p. 752. 767. [e] Ibid. p. 768.
[f] Le Neve, p. 311. [g] Rymer, Vol. XV. p. 768.
[h] Ibid. p. 771. [i] Ibid. p. 785.
[k] Catal. of the Bishops of Engl. p. 492.

left an account of the funerals of those persons of quality that he buried; wherein he recites,[l] that Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, late Bishop of London, and before Bishop of Worcester, died at Southwell, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, July 10th, 1588, and was buried there the 15th of August following, with great solemnity.

The *Antiquities of Worcester*, printed in 1717, page 107, recite, that though Godwin, and others, assert he was buried at Southwell they are mistaken; whereas he lies buried at Hawkeshed, in Lancashire, among his ancestors; and has, in honour of him, in the North isle, appropriated to his family, an inscription to his memory, the same as was at Southwell. But this is an error, for he was indisputably buried in the collegiate church of Southwell;[m] where is a curious monument, on the North side of the choir, with his effigies lying at length, with a book in his hand, and his children kneeling on one side; and round the verge is this inscription:

Edwinus Sandes, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, postquam
Wigorniensem Episcopatum annos X, totidemque,
tribus demptis, Londinensem gessisset; Eboracensis
sui Archi-Episcopatus annos XII. vitæ autem
LXIX, obijt Julij X. An. Dom. 1588.

At the head of the monument is this epitaph:

Cujus hic reconditum Cadaver jacet, genere
non humilis, vixit dignitate, locoque magnus;
exemplo major; duplici functus Episcopatu,
Archiepiscopali tandem amplitudine etiam illustris:
honores hosce mercatus, grandipretio, meritis
Virtutibusque. Homo Hominum a malitia &
vindicta innocentissimus: magnanimus, apertus,
& tantum nescius adulari; summe liberalis, atque
misericors, Hospitalissimus, Optimus, Facilis, & in
sola Vitia superbus: scilicet, haud minora, quam
locutus est, vixit & fuit. In evangelij prædicandi
laboribus ad extremum usque halitum mirabiliter
assiduus; A Sermonibus ejus nunquam non melior
discederes, Facundus volebat esse & videbatur.

[l] Funerals, MS. not. A. 3. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, arm.
[m] Dugdale's Hist. of the Church of Southwell, p. 50.

Ignavos, sedulitatis suæ conscius, oderat. Bonas
Literas auxit pro facultatibus; Ecclesiæ
patrimonium, veluti rem Deo consecratam,
intactum defendit. Gratiâ, qua floruit apud
Illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham, effecit,
ne hanc, in qua jacet, ecclesiam tu jacentum cerneres,
Venerande Præsul, utriusque memorandum fortunæ
exemplar, qui tanta cum gesseris multo his
majora, animo ad omnia semper impavido perpessus
es: Carceres, exilia, amplissimarum facultatum
amissiones, quodque omnium difficillime, innocens
præferre animos consuevit, immanes contumelias.
Et hac re una votis tuis minor, quod Christo
testimonium, etiam sanguine, non præbueris;
Attamen qui in prosperis tantos fluctus, & post
agonum tot adversa, tandem quietis sempiternæ
portum, fessus mundi, Deique sitiens, reperisti.
Æternum lætare: vice Sanguinis sunt sudores tui:
Abi lector, nec ista scias, tantum ut sciveris,
sed ut imiteris.

At his feet under his arms:

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Which inscription is recited in Sir William Dugdale's History of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, p. 50; and there never was any monument for Archbishop Sandys, at Hawkeshead, in Furness, in the county of Lancaster.

He made his last will and testament a year before his death, when he was in sound health and perfect memory, as he expresses himself. And the preamble being so very remarkable, and shewing his rare virtues and wisdom, I shall, for the satisfaction of the curious, insert it, as truly worthy of being known.[n]

" IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN.

" I Edwin Sandes, minister of God's holy word and sacraments, Archbishop of York, although most unworthy; often minding the frailty and uncertainty of man's life in general, and

[n] Ex Registr. vocat. Drury, Quire 30, not. 75, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

withal, feeling mine own manifold infirmities in particular, both by my years, and for my sins; and also remembering, that when the Lord God shall say, *Redde rationem villicationis tuæ*, I, amongst others, shall appear before the tribunal seat of Christ, to receive in this body according to that I have done, be it good or evil. I reckon that in myself a Christian duty, with Ezechias, *Disponere meu.* And considering, that as I brought nothing into this world (for naked I came out of my mother's womb) so can I carry nothing thereout, but naked I must return again, even earth to earth, and carcase to worms, the way of all flesh. While the Lord God hath lent me the leisure, being presently in sound health of body, and of perfect memory, I humbly thank him for both; even thus I discharge myself of those talents which the Lord hath committed unto my charge, and make my last will and testament in such sort as followeth: First, and above all, my soul and spirit I commend, with David and Stephen, into the merciful hands of my gracious God, and loving father; assuredly believing, by faith, and certainly trusting, by hope, that he, in the fulness of his good time, best known unto him, and least unto me, will receive the same unto himself; not in respect of any my deserts, for my righteousness is but a very dunghill, and defiled cloth, but of his own free mercies, and for the alone merits of his only Son, mine only Saviour, Jesus Christ; who being without any sin, was made a curse and sacrifice for all my sins, that I might be made the righteousness of God in him; who, in his own body, bare all my transgressions upon the tree, that by smart of his stripes, and blood of his wounds, I might be healed; who hath cancelled upon the cross the whole hand-writing that was against me, that I might not only be entertained as a servant, or reconciled as a friend, but adopted as a son, and accepted as an heir, with God the Father; and an heir together with Jesus Christ, who is also made unto me wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. And as in this faith, and full assurance of my perfect redemption, by the death and only deserts of Jesus Christ, the true lamb of God, and very lion of the tribe of Juda, I have and do live; so in the same firm and stedfast faith and hope I end my sinful life, and gladly yield up, with all immortal and mortal bodies. Secondly, Although this body of mine is but a clod of clay, a prison of my soul, my will is, that it shall be buried, neither in superstitious nor superfluous manner; yet for that it hath been, and, as I trust, not only a vessel of the Gospel, but likewise a temple of the Holy Ghost, I require, that the same be

so decently and conveniently brought to ground, as appertaineth to a Christian, a servant of Almighty God, and a man of my calling; putting no doubt, but that I shall see my Redeemer with mine own eyes, and be covered with mine own skin, and that the Lord Jesus shall make this my vile body like unto his glorious body, whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself, *Reposita est hæc mihi spes in sinu meo.* Thirdly, Because I have lived an old man in the ministry of Christ, a faithful disposer of the mysteries of God, and, to my power, an earnest labourer in the vineyard of the Lord, I testify before God and his angels, and men of this world, I rest resolute, and yield up my spirit in that doctrine, which I have privately studied, and publicly preached, and which is this day maintained in the church of England; both taking the same to be the whole council of God, the word and bread of eternal life, the fountain of living water, the power of God unto salvation, to all them that do believe; and he seeking the Lord besides, to turn us unto him, that we might be turned, lest, if we repent not, the candlestick be moved out of his place, and the Gospel to a nation that shall bring forth the fruits thereof: and further protest, in an upright conscience of mine own, and in the knowledge of his Majesty, before whom I stand, that in the preaching of the truth of Christ, I have not laboured to please man, but studied to serve my Master, who sent me; not to flatter either prince or people; but by the law, to tell all sorts of their sin; by the Spirit, to rebuke the world of sin; of righteousness, and of judgment, by the Gospel, to testify of that faith which is in Jesus Christ, and in him crucified. Fourthly, Concerning rites and ceremonies, by political constitutions authorised amongst us: as I am and have been persuaded, that such as are set down by public authority in this church of England, are no way either ungodly or unlawful, but may with good conscience, for order and obedience sake, be used of a good Christian; for the private baptism to be ministered by women, I take neither to be prescribed or permitted; so have I ever been, and presently am persuaded, that some of them be not so expedient for the church now; but in the church reformed, and in all this time of the Gospel, wherein the seed of the Scripture hath so long been sown, they may better be disused by little and little, then more and more urged. Howbeit, I do easily acknowledge our ecclesiastical policy, in some points, may be bettered, so I do utterly mislike, even in my conscience, all such rude and indigested platforms, as have been more lately and boldly, than either learnedly

or wisely, preferred; tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction, of the church of England. The particulars of both sorts, reserved to the discretion of the godly; which of the latter I only say thus, That the state of a small private church, and the form of a large Christian kingdom, neither would long like, nor can at all brook, one and the same ecclesiastical governments. Thus much I thought good to testify concerning these ecclesiastical matters, to clear me from all suspicion of double and indirect dealings, in the house of God; wherein, as touching mine office, I have not halted, but walked sincerely, according to that skill and ability which I received at God's merciful hands. Lord, as a great sinner, by reason of my frail flesh, and manifold infirmities, I fly unto thee for mercy. Lord, forgive me my sins, for I acknowledge my sins. Lord, perform thy promise, and do away all my iniquities; hasten the coming of thy Christ, and deliver me from the body of sin. *Veni cito, Domine Jesu,* cloath me with immortality, and give me that promised crown of glory. So be it.

And as concerning those worldly things, which God of his bountiful goodness hath given for our use; thus as a steward of the same, for the discharge of my duty in that behalf, I dispose of them.

First, therefore, I will, ordain, and appoint, that my funerals, and debts whatsoever, be paid and discharged by mine executrix, hereafter to be named, out of my whole goods.

After which he recites, that by indentures, bearing date the 4th of June, in 18 Eliz. between him the said Edwin on the one part, and Miles Sandes, of Latimers, his brother, Francis Wilford, Edward Fenner, and Roger Brigges, Esqrs. on the other part; they the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, did severally covenant and grant to him, his executors and assigns, that such person or persons as he should nominate and appoint, should and might hold, &c. and take the issues, profits, &c. of one messuage and a lodge, and land and pasture, called Cursewold-park, alias Crudeswood-park, within the county of Kent; which the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, had of the grant of Henry Leonard, Esq. &c. as by the same indenture more at large appeareth; he now, by his last will and testament, appoints and assigns the said issues, &c. to his wellbeloved wife, Cicely Sandes.

He further declares, that if it should please God that Elizabeth Norton, daughter of John Norton, late of Rippon, in the

county of York, Esq. deceased, and George Sandes, his youngest son, shall hereafter fortune to marry together, that then Thomas Spencer, and Thomas Porter, their heirs and assigns, shall assure and convey all such messuages, lands, &c. as John Samond, Gent. and Anne his wife, did heretofore convey to them, and their heirs, unto the aforesaid George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, and the heirs of their two bodies, lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue, the remainder to the said Elizabeth Norton, and her heirs. And if the said George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, do marry together, he then wills that the said Elizabeth Norton be discharged of her wardship, and value of her marriage, which belongeth unto him, and of all charges and expenses he has disbursed about the same, &c.

He further wills, that his wife, Cicely Sandes, shall have the custody and bringing up of his children, Thomas Sandes, Henry Sandes, and George Sandes, so long as she continues a widow; and all that time to have in her hands, as well the annuity granted out of the manor of OMBERSLEY, to the said Thomas, Henry, and George, as all other portions, patents, leases, &c. till they come to their full age; but if his said wife, Cicely Sandes, should marry before his children come to full age, that the several annuities, &c. be committed to his sons, Samuel Sandes, and Edwin Sandes, on sufficient bonds entered into by them, to see the same, and every part thereof, truly employed to the uses of his said sons, Thomas, Henry, and George.

And whereas, according to his ability, he had sufficiently preferred and advanced all his children; viz. both his daughters, Margaret Awcher, and Anne Barne, by marriage, to his great charges; as also all his sons; viz. Samuel, Edwin, Miles, Thomas, Henry, and George, by leases, patents, annuities, and otherwise; whereby they ought not, by reason of the custom of the province of York, to claim their filial portions of his goods and chattels; he declares, that his said sons and daughters should hold themselves contented, and not make any claim of his executrix, &c. And albeit that he had so provided for his children, according to his ability, as aforesaid; yet, for a further declaration of his fatherly good-will towards them, and that they may continue in their hearts and minds a thankful memory of the same, he bequeaths to his eldest son, Samuel Sandes, one bason and ewer of silver, double gilt, one salt, double gilt, and one dozen of silver spoons, with feather-beds, &c. therein mentioned, three geldings, &c. also his black armour of proof, made for his

own body, with five other armours, at the discretion of his executrix. He bequeaths to his second son, Edwin Sandes, one bason and ewer, parcel-gilt, one silver salt, double gilt, one dozen of spoons, and one nest of small bowls, double gilt, with a cover; also feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his third son, Miles Sandes, a big square salt, double gilt, a dozen of silver spoons, and a standing cup of silver, double gilt, feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his fourth son, Thomas Sandes, one silver bowl, double gilt, with a cover, marked with the letter M; feather beds, &c. one gelding, and one armour.

To his fifth son, Henry Sandes, besides his own plate, given him when he was christened, one small round salt of silver, double gilt, with a cover, one gelding, one nag, and one armour, &c. and 30l. current money. To George Sandes, his youngest son, besides the plate given him at his christening, one nest of silver pinked bowls, double gilt, with a cover, a small square salt, double gilt, a gelding, a nag, one armour, &c.

To his eldest daughter, Margaret Awcher, one great salt of silver, with a cover, and furniture, &c. To his daughter, Anne Barne, one great salt of silver, double gilt, with a cover, a dozen of silver spoons, and one ambling nag, fit for her own saddle; all at the appointment of his executrix.

He bequeaths to his brother, Christopher Sandes, 10l. and 30l. that he oweth him. To his brother, Anthony Sandes, 10l.; and to his daughter, Cicely, 10l. To his servant and kinsman, David Sandes, 20l. and one good gelding, at the assignment of his executrix. To every one of his household servants, at his decease, half a year's wages, and meat and drink for two months after. He moreover wills, that Dr. Toby Matthews, Dean of Durham, and his son, Edwin Sandes, should dispose of all his books of learning, except those in English, which he leaves to his wife, Cicely, to dispose of among his children; reserving to the said Edwin, such as the said Dr. Matthews shall think fittest for his study.

The residue of his goods and chattels, not before bequeathed, his funeral debts, (and dilapidations, if any should happen to be), being first discharged, he gives to his loving and faithful wife, Cicely Sandes, in full satisfaction of that her third part of his goods, due by the custom of the province of York, and makes her sole executrix; requiring her, as she will answer in good con-

science before Almighty God, to see this his last will and testament truly performed.

He constitutes supervisors, his trusty and well-beloved friends, Sir Christopher Wrey, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England; Dr. Toby Matthews, Dean of Durham; his loving brother, Miles Sandes, Francis Palmes, and his son, Samuel Sandes, Esqrs. heartily praying them, for all the good-will they have borne him, to give their best advice and assistance to his said executrix; and bequeaths to each of them 10l. And if any doubt, question, or ambiguity, should happen to arise, of this his last will, he desires it may be decided by his supervisors, or three of them; whose declaration he wills, that as well his said wife and children, as all others having interest in his will, shall stand and abide, without any contradiction, on penalty of losing their several legacies, &c. He concludes:

'This is the last will and testament of me, Edwin Sandes, Archbishop of York, written this first of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred fourscore and seven, and in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, &c. Whereunto I have subscribed with mine own hand, my name, and set my seal, requiring the same inviolably to be observed of my wife and children, and of all others that have any interest therein, as they will answer me before God.'

The probate bears date May 22d, 1590, and administration granted to Cicely his lady, the executrix. She was his second wife, and sister to Sir Thomas Wilford; she died [o] February 5th, 1610, and was buried at Woodham Ferrers, in Essex, where a monument is erected to her memory.

Before a great Bible, printed by Richard Jugge, Queen's printer, 1574, in the Archbishop's own hand, are the names and birthdays of his children, which he had by his said wife Cicely; and were all living, October 1st, 1576, viz.

Samuel Sandes was born on December 28th, at three of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1560: his godfathers, Clement Throckmorton, Esq. John Pedder, Dean of Worcester; his godmother, Mrs. Anne Berrow.

Edwin Sandes was born on December 9th, at six of the clock

[o] History of Essex, Vol. I. p. 201.

in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1561: his godfathers, Thomas Russel, Knt. Thomas Blount, Esq. his godmother, Mrs. Margaret Sheldon, widow.

Miles Sandes was born on March 29th, at twelve of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1563: his godfathers, Miles Sandes, Esq. Thomas Fleet, Esq. his godmother, Mrs. Pedder.

William Sandes was born on September 13th, at four of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord, 1565: his godfathers, William Ligon, John Lyttleton, Esq. his godmother, Mrs. Joan Perry. [He died in his youth.]

Margaret Sandes was born on December 22d, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord God, 1566: her godfather, John Folliot, Esq. her godmothers, Lady Margaret Russell, Mrs. Anne Daston. [She was married to Anthony Aucher, of Hautes-Bourne, in Kent, Esq. and had issue Sir Anthony Aucher, and Edwin Aucher, who are both mentioned in the will of her mother, and a daughter, Mary, wife to Sir William Hammond,[p] of St. Alban's, in Nonington, Kent, Knt.]

Thomas Sandes was born on December 3d, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in 1568: his godfathers, Thomas Lucy, Knt. Walter Blount, Esq. his godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Packington.

Anne Sandes was born on June 21st, at eight of the clock in the morning, 1570. her godfather, John Packington, Esq. her godmothers, Mrs. Anne Washbourne, Mrs. Anne Colles. [She was married to Sir William Barne, of Woolwich, in Kent, and had issue, as appears by the will of her mother.]

Henry Sandes was born the last day of September, between eight and nine of the clock at night, in 1572: his godfathers, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, William, Lord Sandes; his godmother, Lady Margaret Talboies.

Ita est Edwinus London.

George Sandes[q] born the second day of March, at six of the clock in the morning, in 1577: his godfathers, George, Earl of

[p] From hence was descended James Hammond, the elegiac poet; and hence come the family of Hammond, still resident at St. Alban's Court.

[q] Born at the palace of Bishop-thorp, in Yorkshire, and died at Boxley, in Kent, and was interred in the chancel of that parish, March 7th, 1643. *Vide Gent. Mag.* 1782, 368, *more concerning him.* See also *Nash's Worcestershire.*

Cumberland, William, Lord Ewer; his godmother, Catharine, Countess of Huntingdon.

Before I treat of Sir Samuel Sandes, the eldest son, ancestor to the present Baroness Sandys, I shall give some account of the Archbishop's younger sons.

Sir Edwin, the *second* son, was sent to the University of Oxford, in September 1577, at the age of sixteen,[r] and was admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Christi College, January 23d, 1579, being then Bachelor of Arts. In 1581, he had conferred on him the Prebend of Wetwang, in the church of York; but after the death of his father, he left his fellowship, and travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and other parts for the space of three years; and at his return, grew famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. A little before the death of Queen Elizabeth, he resigned his prebend, and on King James's accession to the Crown, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him,[t] viz May 11th, 1603; after which he was employed by his Majesty in several affairs of great trust, and was very dexterous in the management, as Wood writes. He was a leading man in all parliamentary business, and esteemed an excellent patriot, faithful to King and country: but in that parliament, held in 1621, speaking in defence of the liberty of the subject, he, and the famous Selden,[u] were committed to the sheriff of London, June 16th, and not delivered till July 18th following; which was voted by the House of Commons, on November 8th ensuing, a great breach of their privileges. He was treasurer to the undertakers for the Western plantations, which he effectually advanced, and as my author[x] saith, 'was a person of great judgment, of a commanding pen, and a solid statesman.' He wrote, while he was at Paris, anno 1599, '*Europæ Speculum: or, A View of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World.*'[y] Wherein the Roman religion, and the policies of that church to support the same, are notably displayed, and confuted, &c. He left 1500l. to the University of Oxford for the endowment of a metaphysic lecture; and dying in October, 1629, was buried in the church of Northbourn, in Kent, where he had a seat,[z] and a fair estate;[a] he

[r] Wood's Athenæ Oxon, Vol. I. p. 462. [s] Ibid. p. 265.
[t] Philipot's Cat. of Knights.
[u] Camden's Annals in History of England, Vol. II. p. 667.
[x] Wood, p. 462. [y] See Censura Lit. IV. 259.
[z] In Northbourn church is an handsome monument to his memory.
[a] Visitation of Kent anno 1619, not. C. 16, p. 116, in Offic. Armor.

had issue, First, Henry, born 1605, married a daughter of Sir Wm. Hammond, of St. Albans, Ob. S.P. Second, Edwin, a noted Parliamentarian Colonel,[b] killed at Worcester, anno 1642, father of Sir RICHARD, killed by his own gun, 1663, as he was getting over a hedge; who married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Heyman, of Somerfield, Bart. and had issue Sir RICHARD Sandys, of Northbourn, who was created a *Baronet* by Charles II. on January 23d, 1684. He died 1726, leaving several daughters his coheirs.[c] RICHARD, younger son of Colonel Edwin Sandys, was ancestor of Admiral Charles Sandys, and of his elder brother, Edwin Humphry Sandys, Esq. late of Kingston, in Kent, and now of Doncaster, in Yorkshire.

Sir Miles Sandes, *third* son, was also a gentleman of polite parts and learning; possessed of a fair estate at *Wilberton*, in the Isle of Ely, and received first knighthood from King James, and afterwards the dignity of a *Baronet*, November 25th, 1612. He served in parliament[d] as one of the representatives for the University of Cambridge, in 12 Jac. I. and in 3 Car. I. was elected,[e] with Sir John Carleton, Bart. Knights for the county of Cambridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooke, of North-Cray, in com. Cantii. Gent. by whom he had issue seven sons (of whom, Miles, the eldest, was Knt. and Bart.) and a daughter; and died in the latter end of 1641. This branch of the family is also extinct.

William, the *fourth* son, [f] died in his youth.

Thomas, *fifth* son,[g] was of London, and had a numerous issue, but I do not find any remaining.

George, *youngest* son, resided at Carswell, in Oxfordshire, was a most ingenious gentleman, and is famous for his *travels*, and *poems*. See his character drawn by Lord Clarendon in his own Life

I now return to Sir SAMUEL Sandes, the eldest son of the Archbishop. He inherited from his father, the manor of *Ombersley*, in the county of Worcester, and other estates, and [h] was

[b] See Mercurius Rusticus.

[c] See an account of this branch in Hasted's Kent, IV. 146. See also a description of the ruins of the mansion at Northbourne, in the Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

[d] Willis's Notit. Parliament. Vol. I. p. 153. [e] Ibid. p. 146.

[f] Monument in Woodham Ferrers Church, Essex.

[g] Visit. of London, anno 1634. C. 24, fol. 214, in Offic. Arm.

[h] Fuller's Worthies in Worcestershire.

Sheriff of that county, in 16 Jac. I. and in the 12th and 18th Jac. I. was [i] elected one of the Knights for the county of Worcester. He married Mercey, only daughter of Martin Colpeper, Esq. and by her had four sons, and seven daughters.

First, Edwin, his eldest son.

Second, Martin, of Scrobie, in com. Notting. born in 1597.

Third, John, born in 1604, of Loveline, in the parish of Feckenham, in com. Wigorn; and from him the Sandyses of Hillmorton, in com. Warw. descended.

Fourth, William, born in 1607, who died without issue.

Of the daughters, Cecilia, the eldest, married John Brace, of Hill-court, in the parish of Dodderhill, in com. Wigorn. Esq. Margaret,[k] born in 1592, and wedded to Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley, twice Governor of Virginia; Anne, born in 1594, was the wife of Sir Francis Wenman, of Carswell, in Oxfordshire; Mary, born in 1595, married Richard Humfrys, of Rattenden, in the county of Essex; Mercey, born in 1598, wedded —— Eubank; Joyce, born in 1599, married to John Dineley, of Charlton, in the parish of Cropthorn, in com. Wigorn, Esq.; and Elizabeth, born in 1602, was the wife of Edward Pytts, of Kyar, in com. Wigorn, Esq. and after his death espoused George Walsh, second brother of Joseph Walsh, of Abberley, in the same county.

The said Sir Samuel Sandes died on August 18th, 1623, 21 Jac. I. as appears[l] by the inquisition taken after his death (then customary) at Worcester, September 2d, 22 Jac. I. when the jury found that he died possessed of the manor of Wickhamford, with the appurtenances; the manor of Ombersley, and rectory of the church, and three water-mills there, called Squintemill, Tyremill, and Pig-mill, and divers messuages, lands, &c. there, and in Worcestershire. Also, in the county of Essex, the manor of Edwards, with the appurtenances, and six messuages, and 260 acres of land in Woodham-Ferrers. In Yorkshire, of the prebend of Stelton, and five messuages in Hailgate, in Howden; with other lands, &c. Leaving Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. his son and heir, who died on September 6th, after the decease of the said Sir Samuel; and that Samuel, son and heir of Sir Edwin, was in ward to the King, and of the age of eight years, and two months, the said sixth of September.

Sir Samuel, and his lady, who died in 1629, are both bu-

[i] Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm.

[k] Monument in Boxley church.

[l] Cole's Escaet. lib. 1. p. 308, in Bibl. Harley.

ried at Wickhamford, and on the North side of the chancel, have a double monument of alabaster, supported by five pillars of touch-stone; where lieth the portraiture of an armed Knight, with his hands lifted up in a praying posture, and at his feet a griffin. By his side lies his Lady, her hands as joined in prayer; and at her feet, *on a wreath Argent and Azure, an harpy's head armed, mane and beard, Or.* Over these arms, on an escutcheon, Or, a fess dancette between three cross crosslets, fitchee, Gules, quartering party per fess, Gules and Azure, a tower or castle Argent.

On a tablet, near the monument, were the following inscriptions; viz.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Spe certa resurgendi per Christum, hic situs est
Samuel Sandys Eques Auratus, Celeberrimi illius
Edwini Archipræsulis Eboracencis Filius Natu
maximus: Cujus eximia in Deum pietas, aliæque
illustres animi dotes, perpetuam apud posteros
memoriam vindicant, In primis vero singularis ejus
Prudentia, Industria, Solertia in tractandis expediendisque Reipublicæ Negotijs; quanta fidei atque
integritatis laude versatus fuisset, Amplissimi
Ordinum in Parliamento conventus frequentes et
incorrupti Testes fuerunt, necnon in hac ipsa
provincia, in qua natus est, publicis Muneribus
præclare functus, nunc demum Anno suo
Climacterico (egregiis probisque viris fatali) Ætatis
63 Denatus est. Unica ei Conjux fuit, cujus Nomen
Misericordiam sonat, Martini Culpeperi
Armigeri Filiam, cum qua totos 36 Annos concorditer
vixerat, et ex qua undecim Liberos susceperat: quos
omnes (rarioris exempli beneficium divinum) superstites
moriens reliquerat. Hæc autem, ubi Viri Charissimi
corpus, una cum corpore Edwini filij primogeniti
Equitis Aurati, et optimæ spei Juvenis, qui 21 dies
a morte patris, mortalitatem quoque exuit suam,
honorifice composuit, tanti damni et doloris vix
Superstes, hoc Monumentum, cum virtutum ejus et
dignitatis testimonium, tum proprii Amoris et obsequij
pignus, mœstissime posuit: et porro Liberis imperavit,

ut suum quoque ipsius post fata juxta deponerent.
Sic ut infra Mortem inter miscerentur, vel Cineres eorum,
quorum nec vota nec affectus in Vita invicem divelli,
aut segregari unquam potuerunt — — — —

'Here, in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection, resteth the Body of Sir Samuel Sandys, Knt. eldest son to that famous Prelate, Edwin Archbishop of York; for Piety, and excellent Endowments of his Mind, deserving justly to be remembered by Posterity; especially for his singular Wisdom, Integrity, and Industry, in the Affairs of the Commonwealth, of whom the great and frequent Assemblies of Parliament were approving Witnesses. Being also to this County, that challengeth his birth, a principal Ornament. He changed this life for a better, in his Climacterical Year (a Year for the most Part fatal to excellent Men) having almost attained to 63. The Wife of his Youth, and his Age, was Mercey, descended of the ancient Family of the Culpepers, and the only Daughter of her Mother; a wise and prudent Woman, who, together with her Husband, was a great Advancer of her Family; with whom he lived 36 Years, in exemplary Concord; and had by her eleven Children, all of them (an extraordinary Blessing) at his Death surviving: But she having honourably interred her Husband, together with her eldest Son, Sir Edwin Sandys, a young Gentleman of great Virtues, who hardly 21 Days outlived his Father: a most sorrowful Widow, and Mother, erected this monument to their Memories, as a lasting Testimony of her Love and Affection; and hath commanded her Children, after her Death, to inter her by the Body of her dear Husband; that so her Ashes may be mingled with his, from whom, in her Life, her Desires and Affections were inseparable, which is since accordingly accomplished; for she having piously breathed out her Soul unto God, here resteth in Peace, and assured Expectation of the second Coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.'

Sir Edwin, his eldest son, as before-mentioned, was knighted in his father's lifetime. He [m] married, in 12 Jac. I. Penelope,[n] daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of the Isle of Anglesey, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters; viz.

Samuel, born in 1615. Richard, born in 1616, killed at

[m] Cole's Escaetr. præd.

[n] Sister to the wife of his uncle, Sir Edwin, of Northbourne, co. Kent.

Edgehill fight, October 23d, 1642. Edwin, born, in 1617. Martin, born in 1624, after his father's death.

Catharine, married to Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth, in Bedfordshire, Esq.

Mercy, and another, who died young.

His Lady died in 1680, and was buried near her husband: whose monument and inscription are before-mentioned.

Samuel, his eldest son, inherited his estate, and being young, it was very much increased by the care of his guardians, until he came to age; but upon breaking out of the civil war, in 1641, he left the parliament, and sided with the King, and had first the command of a troop of horse; with which he was in the engagement at Wickfield, near Worcester, and at Edgehill; and in the march to Brentford, under the command of the Earl of Bristol. He then raised a regiment of foot, and armed it at his own charge; and in the same year a regiment of horse, consisting of seven troops; and a good part of a regiment of dragoons. These, after some time, were scattered and broken for want of pay; but shortly after he recruited both his regiments of horse and foot, without the least charge to the King, and kept them in constant pay to the end of the war. He was, in 1642, made Governor of Evesham; in 1644, Lieutenant-governor of Worcester, under Prince Maurice, General of his Majesty's dominions of Wales, &c. He was engaged in most of the considerable designs, and undertakings, which were on foot during the war for the King's service; was frequently imprisoned, and under restraints, and his estate sequestrated, for which he was obliged to compound. He had six troops of horse, some months before the King's landing at his Restoration, ready to be drawn together. By these means, the greatest part of his estate was spent, having never received any pay or reward for his services; and upon the Restoration, he had only six thousand pounds allowed him out of the excise of Devonshire, for all his trouble and charge. He served often in parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and county of Worcester; and first married Mary, only daughter of Dr. Hugh Barker, Dean of the Arches, a younger son of the Barkers, of Great Harwood, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, Samuel, who succeeded to the estate.

Second, Edwin, who was chosen fellow of New College, in Oxford, being by his mother related to the founder, William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of

England. He died at New College, on January 8th, 1684, and was buried in the cloisters there, and has a mural monument erected to his memory.

Mary, the only daughter, died in 1681, unmarried, and was buried at Wickhamford.

Their mother died in 1651, and was buried at Wickhamford.

He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Henry Washington (Governor of Worcester for Charles I.) and daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, Bart. but by her had no issue. He died in 1685, and was buried at Ombersley, where he has a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.
Samuelis Sandys
Armigeri, Edwini Sandys
Equitis Aurati, Filii natu Maximi;
Viri vere Heroici et Magnanimi;
Cui ob intemeratam in Regem Fidelitatem,
Eximium in patriam suam Amorem, et
Benevolentiam in Bonos Omnes non
Vulgarem, Monumentum ære debetur
Perennius.
Animam Deo Reddidit, 15 die Aprilis
Anno Domini 1685.
Annoq; Ætatis suæ 69°.
Unicum relinquens superstitem Filium,
Et Nominis sui et Virtutum Hæredem.

And on his grave-stone are the following verses:

Upon a Pattern (Reader) cast your Eye,
Of Sufferings, yet unconquered Loyalty:
None greater Courage shew'd to serve the Crown
And Church, when haughty Rebels cry'd them down;
To both he faithful was; Life and Estate,
'Tis known, he priz'd not at so great a Rate,
As to spare either for the public Good;
So little valued he his dearest Blood.
To his King and Country he was always just;
Nothing could tempt him to betray his Trust.

For Prudence, Valour, and a generous Mind,
Tho' equall'd, not excell'd, amongst Mankind.
He was the Clergy's Friend, the Poor's Relief,
Our Heart's Joy once, but now his Death's our Grief.
Here now he lies, in hopes to rise again,
When Doomsday Trumpet sounds, with Christ to reign.

The said Elizabeth died in 1698, and was buried at Wickhamford.

SAMUEL, his eldest son, succeeded him. He served often in parliament for Droitwich, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Pettus, of Cheston-hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had three sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Edwin, of whom hereafter.

Second, Henry, who died young.

Third, Martin, Fellow of New College, and Barrister at Law, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Burton, of the city of Worcester, Gent. by whom he had five children, of whom, Catherine married, 1740, Martin Wall, M. D. who died at Bath, June 27th, 1776.[n]

Of his four daughters, Elizabeth, died young; Penelope, was married to Henry Townshend, of Elmly-Lovett, in the county of Worcester, Esq. but died without issue; Mary, was wedded to Price, Viscount Hereford; Frances, married to Samuel Pyts, of Kyre, in the county of Worcester, Esq.

He died in 1701, and she in 1724, and were both buried at Ombersley, and have a monument erected to their memory, with this inscription:

H. S. E.
Samuel Sandys,
Illius Samuelis, prope hunc sepulti,
Pro Monarchia, pro Ecclesia, tot tantaq; passi,
Filius non Degener.
Eximiæ erga Pauperes et Egenos, Charitatis,
in Liberos, pietatis vere paternæ,
Erga Conjugem Fidei et Amoris intemerati,
Omnibus Occidit Exemplum,
4 Die Aug. Anno Domini 1701,
Ætatis suæ 64;

[n] See Gent. Mag. 1782, p. 486.

Et Elizabetha Uxor ejus,
Tali haud indigna Viro,
Obiit 25 Maii, Ætatis 74,
Annoq; Domini 1714.

Edwin, his eldest son, died before him in 1699, and was buried at Ombersley. He represented the county of Worcester in the parliament called in 1695; and married Alice, daughter of Sir James Rushout, of Northwick, in the parish of Blockley, in the county of Worcester, Bart. and by her (who died in 1701, and was buried near her husband) had one daughter, Alice, who died unmarried, and two sons;

First, Samuel, created Lord Sandys.

Second, Edwin, who was bred to the sea, and died young.

Samuel, first Lord Sandys, the eldest son, after having spent some time at New College, in Oxford, and in foreign parts, was, on March 4th, 1717, chosen to represent the city of Worcester in parliament; which city he continued to represent, till he was called to the House of Peers.[o]

On February 11th, 1741, he was made Chancellor and Under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer; and five days after (February 16th), was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, at St. James's, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Resigning those places on December 20th, 1743, he was created a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the style of Lord Sandys, *Baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester*, and made Cofferer of his Majesty's Household; from which he was removed on December 22d, 1744.

However, in January 1756, he was vested with the offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, and warrens, south of the river Trent; which he resigned in December following, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Peers: but on February 13th, 1759, he was declared Warden and Chief Justice of all his Majesty's forests, parks, &c. north of Trent. His Lordship was continued a member of the Privy-council, at the accession of the present King, on October 25th, 1760, and likewise in the said offices of Warden and Chief Justice of the forests, &c. beyond the Trent, until March,

[o] He was the active opponent of Walpole; and by Smollet called "*the motion-maker.*"

1761, when he was appointed first Lord of Trade and the Plantations, but gave up that place in February, 1763.

His Lordship, in 1724, married Letitia, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield (or Whitfield), in the county of Oxford, Baronet, by Anne his wife, daughter, and at length heir of Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in the county of Essex, Esq. (lineally descended from Sir John Cheek, Preceptor and Secretary of State to King Edward VI.) by Letitia his wife, eldest of the two daughters, and at length sole heir, of the Honourable Edward Russell, fourth son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and brother of William, the first Duke of Bedford, and sister to Edward Earl of Orford. Her Ladyship died in May, 1779, and was buried at Ombersley.

By her he had seven sons, and three daughters:

First, Edwin, the late Lord Sandys.

Second, Cheek, who died in 1737, unmarried.

Third, Thomas, who died young, in 1728.

Fourth, The Hon. Martin Sandys, who on February 19th, 1762, ranked as a Colonel in the army, being then made Major in the second regiment of foot-guards; was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland; and on June 7th, 1760, wedded Mary, only child and heir of William Trumbull (alias Turnbull), of Hamstead park, in Berkshire, Esq. who died on May 24th, 1760; and was the only son and heir of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State in the reign of King William) by Lady Judith, his wife, daughter of Henry Alexander, fourth Earl of Stirling, in Scotland, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Edwin, who died young, and a daughter, MARY, married to the late Marquis of Downshire, and now BARONESS SANDYS. He died in 1769,[p] and his Lady a few months after him.

Fifth, Letitia.

Sixth, William, who died on October 31st, 1749, and was buried at Ombersley.

Seventh, Anne, married, at Ombersley, 21st July, 1768, to Christopher Bethell, Esq.

Eighth, John, who died in Germany.

Ninth, Catharine, who died in 1736; and,

Tenth, Henry, who died in 1737.

His Lordship departed this life April 21st, 1770, and was buried at Ombersley; being succeeded by his only surviving son,

[p] Quere, December 26th, 1768, at his seat at East-Hamstead Park, Berks?

Edwin, second Lord Sandys, who was chosen member for Droitwich, in Worcestershire, in 1747; was elected for Bossiney, in Cornwall, in 1754; and on April 27th, 1762, was chosen representative for the city of Westminster. In April 1757, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but resigned soon after. He was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Westminster Infirmary.

On January 26th, 1769, his Lordship was married to Anna-Maria, daughter of James Colebrooke, of Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. sister to Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Barts. and relict of William Paine King, of Fineshade, in Northamptonshire, Esq. He died without issue 1801.

Dr. Nash having observed of his father, that he was "a very useful, diligent senator, a warm, steady friend, a good neighbour, a most hospitable country gentleman, and provincial magistrate;" adds of the son, Edwin, second Lord Sandys, that he was born in 1725, and was educated at Eton, where he was one of the best scholars of his time, especially in the Greek language, which he read when he was near seventy. He was a Lord of the Admiralty, during Lord Granville's short administration in 1746; and though he was closely attached to Lord North, during the whole of his time, and constantly voted with him, yet he never obtained any employment: he might have been useful in a post of diligence and form, and would have been pleased to be employed. He had no great judgment of his own, but was easily guided; very conversant in English history, and forms of parliament, especially of the House of Commons, which he constantly attended while a member; namely, from the time he came of age to his father's death, either for Droitwich, a Cornish borough, or Westminster. In private life he was perfectly good-humoured, and obliging; a great lover of anecdote, and an agreeable companion. He came late into possession of his estate, and during the lifetime of his father was confined to a very narrow allowance, which he bore with great patience, and true filial piety. His make was large and corpulent; his appetite great, though he was not intemperate. He married a sister of Sir George Colebroke, widow of Mr. King, of Northamptonshire, who left her his whole estate, by which means she was a great fortune to her second husband. This, together with what he inherited from his mother (the daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield, in Oxfordshire, Bart.) who had a fortune of above 170,000l. enabled Lord Sandys to live very handsomely,

hospitably, and charitably, which he always did. Although the family estate of the Sandyses was not 1500l. a year, all together would have been a very ample fortune, if his father had not impaired it by Worcester elections, and, perhaps, by a considerable sum lent to Frederick, Prince of Wales."[q]

His niece and heir, MARY Sandys, daughter of his brother Martin, and widow of the Marquis of Downshire, was created BARONESS SANDYS OF OMBERSLEY, with remainder to her second and other younger sons, June 15th, 1802. *See title Hillsborough, in Vol. IV.*

Titles. Mary Hill, Baroness Sandys, of Ombersley.

Creation. By patent June 15th, 1802.

Arms. Or, a fess, dancette, between three cross crosslets fitchee, Gules.

Crest. On a wreath a griphon segreant, per fess, Or and Gules.

Supporters. On each side a griphon, per fess, Or and Gules, collared dancette, of the last.

Motto. PROBUM NON PŒNITET.

Chief Seat. Ombersley, near Worcester.

[q] Nash's Worcestershire.

PERCEVAL, LORD ARDEN.

His Lordship is paternally descended from the Earls of Egmont, and is the eldest son of the late Earl, by his second wife, Lady Catharine Compton, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq. (by his wife, Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart. and sister to Charles, and Spencer, successive Earls of Northampton).

This Lady died June 11th, 1784, having been created an Irish Peeress, by the title of *Baroness Arden, of Lohort Castle, in the county of Cork*, May 23d, 1770.

She was married, January 26th, 1756, to John, first Earl of Egmont, by whom she had,

First, Charles-George, the present Lord.

Second, The Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. and M. P. for Northampton, born November 1st, 1762; married Jane, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilson, Bart. by whom he has issue. He was educated to the Bar; Solicitor-General, 1801; Attorney-General, 1802; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1807; Premier, 1809.

Third, Henry, born June 26th, 1765, and died July 1772.

Fourth, Mary, born July 15th, 1758; married, April 2d, 1781, to Andrew-Berkeley Drummond, Esq. eldest son of Robert Drummond, Esq. of Cadlands, in Hampshire, by whom she has issue Mary, born April 20th, 1793; and Andrew-Robert, born July 28th, 1794.

Fifth, Anne, born December 15th, 1759, died August 1st, 1772.

Sixth, Charlotte, born January 31st, 1761; died February 19th, following.

Seventh, Elizabeth, born December 12th, 1763.

Eighth, Frances, born December 4th, 1767; married, June 6th, 1803, John, Lord Redesdale, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Ninth, Margaret, born 1769; married, December 6th, 1803, Thomas Walpole, Esq. late Ambassador to the Court of Munich, nephew of Horatio, Earl of Orford, and has issue a daughter, born October 2d, 1804, and a son, born in September 1805.

CHARLES GEORGE, eldest son, now LORD ARDEN, succeeded his mother in the *Irish Barony of Arden, of Lohort Castle, in the county of Cork*, on June 11th, 1784; and was farther advanced to the *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD ARDEN, *of Arden, in the county of Warwick*, on July 20th, 1802.

In 1783, his Lordship was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which he retained till 1800.

In 1803, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the East India Board of Controul:

In , he succeeded to the very lucrative place of Register of the Court of Admiralty; and before he was advanced to the British House of Lords, sat in parliament for Launceston, Warwick, and Totness.

In 1804, he was appointed a Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

His Lordship married, March 1st, 1787, Margaretta-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilson, Baronet, of Charlton, in Kent, by whom he has issue,

First, Catharine, born July 15th, 1789.

Second, Helena, born August 27th, 1790.

Third, Charles-Thomas, born November 20th, 1791; died February 17th, 1793.

Fourth, John, born April 13th, 1793.

Fifth, George-James, a Midshipman on board H. M. S. Le Tigre, born March 15th, 1794.

Sixth, Edward, born July 30th, 1795.

Seventh, A son, born December 25th, 1796.

Eighth, Another son, born November 22d, 1799.

Titles. Charles George Perceval, Lord Arden, of Arden, in the county of Warwick, and Lord Arden, of Lohort Castle, in the county of Cork.

Creations. Lord Arden, of Arden, by patent, July 28th,

1802; also Lord Arden, of Lohort Castle, in Ireland, May 23d, 1770.

Arms. Argent on a chief indented Gules, three crosses patee of the first.

Crest. On a wreath, a thistle proper.

Supporters. Two griffins Azure, semè of fleurs-de-lis, Or, ducally collared, chained, beaked, and unguled, Or.

Motto. SUB CRUCE CANDIDA.

Seats. Lohort Castle, near Mallow, in the county of Cork; and Nork House, near Ewell, Surrey.

HOLROYD, LORD SHEFFIELD.

The name of Holroyd is of great antiquity in the West Riding of the county of York, and is derived from the hamlet or estate of *Holroyd*, or *Howroyd*, as it is pronounced in Bark-island, six miles from Halifax, which they formerly possessed. The name has been differently spelled; viz. Howroyde, Howlefoyde, Hooleroid, Holerode, Holroide, Holroid, Holeroyd, Holroyd, &c. The origin of which has been derived by antiquaries from the Anglo-Saxon *How*, an hill, ꝼoꝺ, which word signifies, when applied to land, such as was barren and uncultivated, and which on that account paid only twopence per acre, and was freed from the service of grave, and other taxes. This origin well suits the soil and situation of Holroyd (now the property and seat of Joshua Horton, Esq. uncle to Sir Watts Horton, of Chadderton, in county of Lancaster, Bart.) which joins to the mountainous country separating Lancashire from Yorkshire, called Blackstone-edge. The name Holdenroid is also to be found in Holstein, &c. whence the Anglo-Saxons came.

It appears from grants, ancient deeds and records, that William de Howroyde possessed the lands of Howroyde in the reign of King Edward I.

John, his son, was living 8 Edward III. 1335.

His son, John de Howroyde, 30 Edward III.

Henry de Howlroide, 2 Richard II.

Thomas de Holroide, 9 Richard II.

John de Holroid, in the same King's reign.

John, his son, 3 Henry IV.

Hugh de Holroid, of Barkisland, and Gracia his wife, granted two oxgangs of land in Barkisland to John Faber, 8 Henry IV.

1407, to which deed a seal is appendant, *being a rose,* encircled with the words "*S. Hugonis de Holroid,*" which was afterwards increased to *five roses in saltire,* now borne by the family, and shows the antiquity of the coat.

JOHN Holroyd, of Barkisland, was living in the time of Henry V.

ISAAC, his son, 16 Henry VI.

ISAAC Holroyd, 8 Edward IV.

THOMAS Holroid, 7 Henry VII.

JOHN Holroid, 12 Henry VIII.

ISAAC Holroyd, 37 Henry VIII.

JOHN Holroid, 18 Elizabeth.

HENRY Holroid, 40 Elizabeth.

GEORGE Holroyd, 3 James I.

JOHN Holroid, 20 James I.

ISAAC Holroid, 15 Charles I. Which Isaac had several children, and his son Benjamin left a son, Isaac; another son, Nathaniel, left a daughter named Elizabeth; but these elder branches ended in a female.

ISAAC Holroid, Esq. his *younger* son, went into *Ireland* in the reign of Charles II. and acquired considerable possessions in that kingdom. He distinguished himself as a strenuous friend to the Revolution, and died in the year 1706. He married four wives, but had issue only by Mary Holroyd, his first cousin, one son, John, and one daughter, Mary, who married Isaac Ambrose, Esq. Clerk of the House of Commons in Ireland, and left an only child, Elizabeth, who married Hugh Eccles, Esq.

JOHN Holroyd, Esq. born in 1680, only son and heir to Isaac abovementioned, resided occasionally in England and Ireland, and married Sarah, the daughter of William Elwood, Esq.[a] and

[a] Jonas Elwood, Esq. had three sons; viz. William, Samuel, and Nathaniel, and two daughters, Sarah (who married ——— Vanbubbart, Esq. whose daughter, Anne, married —— Bellew, Esq. and left two daughters; viz. Anne, married to William Shepherd, whose son John married Miss Ludlow; Catharine, the second daughter of Bellew, married Henry White, Esq. whose younger daughter, Catharine, married Thomas, Earl of Westmeath.) Anne, the younger, died unmarried. The said William Elwood married Sarah, daughter of John Tomlinson, Esq. (whose second daughter, Dorcas, married John Bolton, Dean of Derry, and his daughter married Robert, father of Thomas Norman, of Lagore, Esq. and of Florinda, who became the wife of Charles Gardiner, Esq. father of the Right Honourable Luke Gardiner); and had Sarah and John in the text. Anne, married to John Godly, Esq. Margaret, to Charles Woodward, Esq. the said son John, born in 1685, and died in 1741, unmarried. Samuel, Joseph, and Daniel, who left no issue. *Pedigree.*

sister and coheir to John Elwood, Vice-Provost and Representative in Parliament for the University of Dublin; he died in 1729, leaving issue two sons and one daughter. The sons were

First, Isaac, his successor.

Second, William, the second son, born in London in 1712, was beneficed in the county of Wicklow, and died in 1768, leaving two daughters; Sarah, married to Rev. Moore Smyth; and Mary, to Rev. J. Alley, and is since deceased, leaving one son.

Isaac Holroyd, Esq. the *eldest* son, was born in July, 1708. He was educated at Hackney school, and afterwards at Doctor Sheridan's in Dublin. He was entered at the University of Dublin, and afterwards studied the law at the Middle Temple, London; but did not pursue that profession, preferring the private walk of life.

He married Dorothy, the youngest daughter of Daniel Baker, of Penn, in county of Bucks, Esq. (by Martha, daughter of Samuel Mellish, of Blyth, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. by his wife, Jane, daughter and coheir to Thomas Prouse, of Hillersdown, in the county of Somerset, Esq. widow of Tobias Harvey, ancestor to Stanhope Harvey, of Womersley, in county of York, Esq.); and deceasing at Bath 11th May, 1778, in the seventieth years of his age, was interred at *Fletching*, in Sussex, in a gothic mausoleum, adjoining the church, which was erected for the family. On the front of the monument are the following inscriptions:

H. S. E.
Isaacus
Johannis & Saræ Holroyd filius
Literis humanioribus
A pueritia usque imbutus
Iis excolendis unice vacavit;
Et qui ad reipublicæ negotia
Scientiæ copiam et ingenii ubertatem
Facile convertisset
Tranquilitati & vitæ umbratilis otio
Omnia post habuit.
Minime tamen officiorum oblitum
Testantur servi, amici liberi;
Honesti rigidus sectator,
Benevolentia nec non comitate insignis,

Optimi cujusque laudibus cumulatus.
Nemini non desideratus
E vita excessit.
Natus 1708. Vixit annos 70.

Familia unde oriundus stirpe Anglo-Saxonica
Quæ in villa, ejusdem cognominis agri Eboracensis,
Sub tempore Edwardi primi consederat;
Et Carolo secundo imperante
In Hiberniam migraverat;
Angliam regnante Georgio secundo repetens
In hac demum vicinia
Sedem sibi stabilivit.

Dorotheæ
Isaaci Holroyd uxori
Danielis Baker de Penn in comitatu Buck: filiæ
Piæ, probæ, castæ,
Mariti, natorum, amicorum, amantissimæ,
Marito, natis, amicis, dilectissimæ.
Nat: MDCCIV.
Vix: anno LXXIII.
Matris optimæ
Haud immemor filius
Posuit.

M. S.
Danielis
Isaaci & Dorotheæ Holroyd filii natu tertii
Qui militiæ deditus
Animum strenuum & fortem
Lepida urbanitate ita temperavit,
Ut nihil illi arduum,
Ille nemine non jucundissimus
Rei bellicæ sic obivit munia
Ut veterani nominis
Adolescens exæquaret gloriam,
Annum vicessimum quartum nondum egressus
Paucis selectus extra ordinem præpositus est
Ad arcis Moro oppugnationem in insula Cuba
Superantis audacter munitionibus
Vulneribus Confossus

Occubuit victor.
Tumulum egregio iuveni
Ipso in vallo ubi honos partus
Mærentes posuere commilitiones.

Dorotheæ,
Isaaci & Dorotheæ Holroyd filiæ natu minimæ
Quæ morum sanctitate
Vera religionis pio atque assiduo cultu
Suavissima animi benignitate
Eximiam formæ pulchritudinem
Gratiorem reddidit.
Immaturè erepta est
MDCCLXX.
Vix: annos XXV.

Johanni Gulielmo Holroyd
Optimæ indolis summæ spei puero
Pater mærens posuit,
MDCCLXXII.

Vix: annos IV. mens III. dies IV.

The issue of the said Isaac, by his wife Dorothy (who died in Sheffield Place, 29th August, 1777, and was interred at Fletching), were four sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Isaac, who died in the eighth year of his age.

Second, John, the present Lord Sheffield.

Third, Daniel, who distinguished himself on the breaking out of the war with France; in 1756 he was appointed Ensign in the 18th or royal Irish regiment of foot, and in 1759, Lieutenant in a new raised regiment of infantry, the 90th, under the command of Colonel Morgan. He distinguished himself at the capture of Belleisle, and at Martinico, where he commanded the grenadiers of the regiment, particularly on the 24th of January, at the bold attack of the heights, which were thought impregnable, and commanded St. Pierre. From Martinico the regiment went to the siege of the Havannah; the difficulties and success of which are well known. Four officers, of which he was one, and thirty-six men of the regiment, on an out-post, repulsed a body of five hundred Spaniards, by whom they had been attacked on the 24th of July, just before day-break; for which service they were

thanked in orders by General Lord Albemarle. At last, through the length of the siege, and the ravages of the climate, the army being greatly weakened, and its situation become desperate, it was resolved, as a last resource, to storm the Moro Fort. Notwithstanding the health of the gallant officer, of whom we have been speaking, was at that time much impaired by fatigue and the disorders incidental to the climate, yet he offered himself to command a detachment of the regiment, to act as a forlorn hope. He was obliged to pass to the breach (which would admit only one man a-breast) along a narrow ridge of rock, hanging over the sea on one side, on the other side was the ditch, upwards of sixty feet deep. The Spaniards had placed a thirty-two pounder opposite to the breach, behind a traverse, loaded with the parings of ball, &c. which being fired, killed about ten men; the detachment forced its way into the fort; Velasco, the Governor, was mortally wounded; the garrison gave way, but a priest with a dozen men, got into a tower, and firing from thence, this promising young man was shot dead on the spot; he fell highly regretted by the whole army. Of the forlorn hope, which consisted of about forty, two of the three officers, and two-thirds of the men, were killed; but they were the whole that fell in this extraordinary attack, the boldness of which entirely confounded the Spaniards. The sustaining party followed the forlorn hope, and four hundred of the eight hundred Spaniards in the fort were put to the sword. It is well known, the Havannah being commanded by the Moro, surrendered in consequence of this successful attack. Daniel Holroyd was buried on the glacis of the Moro Fort.

Fourth, Elwood, the fourth son, died young.

The daughters were, ———, who died soon after her birth; Sarah-Martha, lately living, unmarried, at Bath; Martha, who died young; and Dorothy, who died in 1770, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, unmarried, and was buried at Fletching.

John Holroyd, the only surviving son, now Lord Sheffield, entered into the army in 1760, when the regiment of light dragoons, called the Royal Foresters, was raised, under the command of the Marquis of Granby, in which corps he was Captain of a troop. When the peace was concluded in 1763, and the regiment was disbanded, he travelled three years over the principal parts of Europe, visiting the several courts of France, Italy, and Germany, and returned to England in 1766.[b]

[b] In these travels he first became acquainted with Mr. Gibbon, the historian.

In 1768, in default of issue male of his mother's family, he succeeded to their estates in Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Middlesex, and at the same time added the name of BAKER to his own, in conformity to the will of his uncle.[c]

[c] The *Family of* BAKER, originally of Kent, was seated at *Penn*, in the county of *Buckingham*, about a century ago; and DANIEL Baker, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Richardson, Esq. brother to John Richardson, Alderman of London, and to Richard Richardson, who was a Judge; and by her (who died 15th February, 1660) he left issue two sons, Daniel, his heir; and John, who died unmarried.

DANIEL was born in 1627, and married 20th May, 1657, Barbara, daughter of John Steele, Alderman of London (by his wife Anne, daughter of —— Nicoll, Esq.); he died in 1700, and was buried at Penn, having had issue seven children; John and James, and two daughters named Anne, died in their infancy. The survivors were, Daniel; Sarah, born 12th March, 1658, married Narcissus Luttrell, Esq. of the family of Dunster-castle, in Somersetshire, and left an only son, Francis, who died without issue; and Elizabeth, born 10th November, 1678, and married to John Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, grandfather to Ralph, Earl Verney.

DANIEL, the only surviving son, succeeding his father, resided many years at *Penn*, in Buckinghamshire; and in the year 1711, was High Sheriff of that county. By his wife, Martha Mellish (abovementioned) whom he married in the year 1680, he had nine sons, and eight daughters, four of whom died in their infancy. The survivors were,

First, Daniel, his heir, who was born in 1688; he resided at Penn, and died in 1738, unmarried.

Second, Samuel, born in 1689, D. D. Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of York, also Rector of Tettrington and Dunnington, in that county; he died in 1749, unmarried.

Third, John, born in 1690, a Portugal merchant; on the death of his elder brother he retired, resided several years at Penn, and died in 1759, unmarried.

Fourth, James, born in 1693, Vicar of Stamfordham, in Northumberland, died in 1768, unmarried.

Fifth, William-Mellish, born in 1708, resided in Portugal as a merchant, and died in 1730, unmarried.

First, Anne, eldest daughter, born in 1686, married to Thomas Mead, Commander of a squadron of ships of war in the West Indies, in Queen Anne's reign, and by him had an only daughter, who married Sir Fitz-Williams Barrington, Bart.

Second, Sarah, born in 1695, married to Henry Long, of Totteridge, Herts, who was Captain of Admiral Wager's ship when he took the galleons in the West Indies; and she died in childbed, but left no issue.

Third, Elizabeth, born in 1697, died in 1766, unmarried.

Fourth, Martha, born in 1698, married Henry Faure, of Egham, in Surrey, Esq. and left three daughters; viz. Margaret, who died unmarried; Anne, married to Denis Farrier Hillerston, of Elstow, in Bedfordshire, Esq. and left two daughters; and Dorothy, married to Daniel Falkiner, of Abbotstown, in county of Dublin, Esq.

From the year 1767 he resided at *Greave-hall*, in Yorkshire, and principally at *Sheffield-place*,[d] in Sussex; where he distinguished himself as an active magistrate, and useful country gentleman.

Fifth, Barbara, born in 1699, married to Richard Andrews, of West Sheene, Esq. and left one son, John, who died in 1768, unmarried.

Sixth, Maria-Josepha, born in 1701, married to Thomas Atkinson, of Grove, in the county of York, Esq. and died in 1778, leaving no issue.

Seventh, Joanna, born in 1703, married to Thomas Carter, of Westowe, in Cambridgeshire, Esq. and left three daughters; viz. Martha, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, living and unmarried; Harriet, married to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Commander in Chief in America, &c. and died, leaving two sons (one of whom has married Lord Sheffield's youngest daughter), and two daughters. And,

Eighth, Dorothy, born in 1704, who married Isaac Holroyd beforementioned.

Daniel the father, died in 1727, and was buried at Penn, as was also his wife, Martha, who died in 1752. In memory of the family of Baker are two elegant monuments of marble in the church of Penn, with the following inscriptions:

H. M. P.
Piæ memoriæ sacrum
Hic juxta conquiescentum
Danielis Baker armigeri
Barbaræque uxoris ejus

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[d] The estates and manor of *Sheffield, in Sussex*, from which his Lordship takes his title, are very considerable, and give name to the Hundred. The house is large, and elegant, and situated in an extensive park, mid-way between East-Grinstead and Lewes. The first foundation is not known, but it has undergone great alterations, especially within these few years. It is in the best gothic style, and in a battlemented frize, which goes round the house, are introduced the arms of the possessors of the Lordship or Manor of Sheffield, from Edward the Confessor's time, when, as appears from Doomsday-book, it belonged to Earl Godwin. In 1068, William the Conqueror granted it to his half brother, Robert de Mortaigne, Earl of Cornwall. 25 Edward I. 1296, it belonged to Laurence de St. Maur. 32 Edward I. 1304, to John de Ratriden. 35 Edward I. 1306, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. 35 Edward III. 1360, to Henry, Duke of Lancaster. 48 Edward III. 1375, to Roger Dalyngrigg. 2 Richard III. 1484, to John, first Duke of Norfolk. 13 Elizabeth, 1570, to Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, who in 1571, the year before he was beheaded, sold the manor, &c. of Sheffield to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst; whose grandson, Richard, Earl of Dorset, sold the same 21 James I. 1623, to Sir Christopher Nevill, son of Edward, Lord Abergavenny, and ancestor to the present Lord. Anne, Baroness Dowager of Abergavenny, marrying to her second husband John, Lord Delawar, this manor passed into that family in 1744, and from the said Lord Delawar, to John Baker Holroyd, by purchase.

In the year 1778, when the war with France broke out, the militia of the county of Sussex being embodied, for the first time, in the month of March that year, under the command of the Duke of Richmond, he entered into it as Major, and was indefatigable in his attention to the regiment.

Quorum alter de honesta stirpe ortus
Per septuaginta duosque annos in urbe versatus
Officiisque ejus quibusdam insignioris tituli
Summâ cum laude perfunctus
Repentinâ morte prereptus obiit
In hac villa vicessimo Augusti 1700
Seculum ante actum claudens
Multumque desideratus
Ob integritatem nunquam temeratam
Morumque candorem placidum simul & æquabilem
Universam nec non benevolentiam & humanitatem
Gestumque late exemplarium
Quacunque relatione positum spectes
Sive filii vel parentis
Conjugis vel amici
Subditi vel magistratus
Altera bisquinque solum per annos superstes
Fide & operibus bonis plena
Lentissima tandem emaciata morte
Ad beatorum sedes antecessum virum
Ductore Christo atque auspice secuta est
Exediam villa Augusti etiam tertia 1710.
Filio suo unico Danieli post se relicto
(Qui hoc in parentis pii sui gratique animi testimonium
Seris duraturum nepotibus extruxit)
Duabusque filiis quarum Sara major natu
Nupta est Narciss. Lutterell de Hospitio Graiensi armig.
Elisabetha autem minor honoratissimo domino
Johanni Verney de Cleydon in hoc comit. Baronetto
Vicecomiti de Fermanagh
& Baronis de Belturbet apud Hibernos.
Valeas.

Hoc monumentum
Poni jussit
Sibi & Marito benemerenti Danieli Baker
Ab antiqua stirpe in comitatu Cantii oriundo
Martha
E Mellishiorum familia de Bligh in comitatu Nottinghamiensi
Ille XLI annis in hac parochia
Cum uxore placidissima
Liberaliter & honeste peractis
E vita decessit MDCCXXVII

In the Summer of 1779, when the combined fleets of France and Spain were upon the coast of England, he offered to raise a regiment of light dragoons without expense to the public, which offer was graciously accepted by his Majesty, and he was permitted to nominate all his officers. The regiment was completed in a few weeks, and called the Sussex, or 22d regiment, as much distinguished by its men, horses, and appointments, as by its military discipline.

In February, 1780, he was elected to parliament for the city of Coventry without opposition, and soon distinguished himself by his spirit, his clearness of judgment, and a manly boldness of expression. In June, the same year, during the very extraordinary insurrection and disturbances in London, he was eminent for his activity.[e] At the head of a detachment of the Northumberland militia, he was the first to put a stop to the outrageous violences of the mob at Mr. Langdale's in High Holborn, and at Holborn-bridge, where he had an opportunity of displaying courage, coolness, and humanity.

His Majesty, by privy seal at St. James's 10th December, 1780,[f] and by patent at Dublin 9th January, 1781,[g] advanced him to the *Peerage of Ireland*, by the name, style, and title of

Illa pietatis erga Deum
& amoris erga suos
Exemplar probe spectatum
Usque ad annum MDCCLIII remansit
Felicis connubio filios IX filias VIII enixa est
Quatuor tenera ætate ereptis
Reliqui fere senectutem attingerunt
& non impares virtutibus parentum
De hac numerosa stirpe
Johannis Baker Holroyd
De Sheffield Place in comitatu Sussexiensi
Solis probis virilis superstes atque hæres
Hoc marmore
Mandata avice explevit
MDCCLXX.

[e] When Parliament was besieged and insulted by an intoxicated multitude, and when the person who brought together that multitude, had frequently gone out to the people, and represented, or rather *misrepresented*, to them what was passing in that House, to which he belonged, it is said that Mr. Holroyd stopped him with some threats; adding, "that heretofore he had imputed his conduct to madness, but that now he was convinced there was more malice than madness in it."

[f] Rot. p. d. Anno 21 Geo. III. 2 a. p. f.

[g] Idem. R. 35.

Lord Sheffield, Baron of Dunamore,[h] *in the county of Meath.* And by letters from St. James's,[i] 17th September, 1783, his Majesty was pleased further to create him *Baron Sheffield, of Roscomon, entailing the honour, in failure of heirs male, on his issue female;* the patent passed accordingly 19th October same year.[k]

At the general election the preceding September, through the flagitious conduct of the corporation of Coventry, and the sheriffs, his re-election was prevented, and no return made; after a long hearing before the House of Commons, the sheriffs were committed to Newgate for their proceedings, and a new election was ordered, which began the latter end of November following: through the same management of the corporation, the poll was continued four weeks and two days; and notwithstanding a great majority in favour of Colonel Holroyd and Mr. Yeo, Sir Thomas Halifax and Mr. Rogers were returned; but on a second petition to the House, the two former members, viz. Colonel Holroyd and Mr. Yeo, were declared duly elected.

Soon after the conclusion of the war in the beginning of 1783, he had an opportunity of shewing still further the variety and extent of his abilities, by the opposition which he almost singly made to a bill brought into parliament during the Marquis of Lansdown's administration, for the regulation of the trade and intercourse with the American States. He pointed out the mischievous tendency of the system, and by perseverance and unremitted attention to the bill in every stage, it was at length stopped, and a temporary power given to the King in Council, to regulate the intercourse with the new States; but the system was only suspended, the subject led to an inquiry the most extensive that could be conceived, and it was not likely to be understood, if his Lordship had not thrown together in a pamphlet a most extraordinary body of information, with his observations thereon; the title of the pamphlet was, *Observations on the Commerce with the American States;* and in the year 1785, his Lordship published a *Tract on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland.*[l]

His Lordship afterwards sat in parliament for Bristol, for many

[h] Dunamore, or Dunaghmore, a manor and estate in the county of Meath, was purchased by his Lordship's ancestor, about a century ago, from the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond.

[i] Rot. p. d. Anno 24 Geo. III. 1. p. f. [k] Idem.

[l] The Editor, for a further account of these transactions, begs leave to refer to the Pamphlets alluded to.

years, till on July 29th, 1802, his long services to the political economy of his country, both as a senator and an author, were rewarded by an elevation to the *British House of Lords*, by the title of LORD SHEFFIELD, *of Sheffield, in Sussex.*[m]

In 1767, he married, *first*, Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way, of Richmond, in Surrey, Esq.[n] (by Abigail, his third wife, only child and heir to John Lockay, Esq. by Abigail, daughter and heir to Sir Roger Hill, of Denham, in the county of Buckingham.)[o] By this Lady (who died April 3d, 1793), he had issue

First, John-William, who died young, æt. 5.

Second, Maria-Josepha, married October 11th, 1796, John-Thomas Stanley, Esq. now Sir John-Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley, in Cheshire, and has issue Maria-Margaret, born July 28th, 1797; and Lucy, born June 28th, 1798; Louisa; and Isabella.

Third, Louisa-Dorothea, married, March 14th, 1797, her cousin, Major-General William-Henry Clinton, eldest son of the

[m] In 1796, his Lordship edited the Memoirs and Posthumous Works of his friend, Mr. Gibbon; and has since published other useful tracts on agriculture and commerce.

[n] Ulster's Office.

[o] Sir John Hill, of Hounston, in county of Somerset, the sixteenth in descent from Sir Roger, mentioned in the text, was made a Knight Banneret by Edward III. in whose reign he died, as appears from the office of inquest, taken the 15th of that King. Robert Hill, Esq. son to Sir John, married Isabella, sister and heiress to Sir Thomas Fitchet, of the said county, Knt. by whom he had the manor of Spaxton. Sir John Hill, of Spaxton, in the county of Somerset, Knt. grandson to Robert aforesaid, married Joan, daughter and heiress to William Bannister (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress to Philip Walleslegh, Esq.) John Hill, of Spaxton, grandson of Sir John last mentioned, married Cecily, daughter and heiress to Robert Aston, Esq. whose son, John Hill, married Cecily, daughter and coheiress to John Sturton, Esq. by his wife Catharine, daughter and heiress to Thomas Fitz-Payne. This John left his estate to Robert, his heir, who married Dorothy, daughter and heiress to Thomas Flannock, of county of Cornwall, Esq. William, grandson of the said Robert, removed to Yard, in the said county of Somerset, and his son, Roger Hill, Esq. in the time of King Henry VIII. removed to Poundesford, in said county, whose lineal heir, Roger, of Poundesford, Esq. by Catharine his first wife, daughter of Giles Green, of the county of Dorset, Esq. had issue William, and by Abigail, his second wife, daughter of Brampton Gurdon, of the county of Suffolk, Esq. had Sir Roger, first mentioned, who in the reign of Charles II. settled at Denham, in the county of Bucks, and upon the death of his brother, William, without issue, became possessed of the estate of Poundesford. His representative and great grandson, Benjamin Way, of Denham, Esq. married Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of William Cooke, D. D. Provost of King's College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely, &c. and had several children.

late Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, grandson of Francis, Earl of Lincoln, and has issue Louisa-Lucy; Maria-Augusta; and Henry, born July 23d, 1802.

His Lordship married, *secondly*, December 26th, 1794, Lucy Pelham, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Chichester, and by her (who died January 18th, 1797) he had issue a son, still-born, in 1795.

His Lordship married, *thirdly*, January 9th, 1798, Anne, daughter of Frederick North, second Earl of Guilford, Knight of the Garter, and has issue,

George-Augustus-Frederick-Charles, born March 16th, 1802.

Titles. John Baker Holroyd, Lord Sheffield, of Sheffield, in Sussex; Baron of Dunamore, and Baron Sheffield, of Roscomon, in Ireland.

Creations. Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath, 18th December, 1780, 21 George III.; and Baron Sheffield, of Roscomon, in the county of Roscomon, 20th September, 1783, 23 George III.; also Lord Sheffield, of Sheffield, in England, July 29th, 1802.

Arms. Quarterly of four; first, Azure, on a fess dancette, Argent between three griffins passant, wings endorsed, Or, three eschallops, Gules; second, Azure, five roses seeded in saltire, Argent, for HOLROYD. Third, Ermine, on a chief, Gules, a demi lion rampant issuing, Or, for ELWOOD. Fourth, Azure a fess, Or, between three swans heads erased, Argent, ducally gorged, Or, charged with as many cinque-foils, Gules, for BAKER.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-griffin, wings endorsed, Sable, holding between his claws a ducal coronet, Or.

Supporters. The dexter a lion, reguardant, proper. The sinister, a horse, proper, bridled.

Motto. QUEM TE DEUS ESSE JUSSIT.

Chief Seats. Sheffield-place, in the county of Sussex; and Greave-hall, near Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire.

MIDDLLETON, LORD BARHAM.

ALEXANDER MIDDLETON, D.D. Professor and Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1663, died in 1684, leaving issue

GEORGE Middleton, D.D. Principal also of the College aforesaid, who died 1726, having married Janet, daughter of James Gordon, of Seaton, in the county of Lothian, Esq. by whom he left issue

ROBERT Middleton, Esq. eldest son, Collector of the Customs at Alloway, in North Britain, who, by the daughter of ——— Dundas, of Leathim, in the county of Stirling, in North Britain, Esq. had two daughters, and two sons; George, and Sir Charles.

Helen, eldest daughter, married —— Wight, Esq. a Captain in the army.

Janet, second daughter, died unmarried.

GEORGE Middleton, Esq. *eldest* son, of Moss Hall, in the county of East Lothian, was Comptroller of the Customs at Leith, and dying 1794, was buried at Leith, having had issue by Elizabeth, daughter of —— Wilson, three sons, and four daughters; viz. First, Charles, a Lieutenant in the navy, died, unmarried, in India. Second, Robert Gambier Middleton, a Captain in the navy, and Commissioner at Gibraltar. Third, George died an infant, and was buried at Leith. Fourth, Helen, married Roderick Macleod, Rector of Weeley, co. Essex. Fifth, Elizabeth, married John Martin Leake, Esq. of Thorpe Hall, co. Essex, a Commissioner for auditing public accounts. Sixth, Janet, married 1793, John Thomson, Esq. his Majesty's Naval Officer at Leith, by whom she had Elizabeth, her only child, living 1806. Seventh, Wilhelmina, died unmarried, and was buried at Leith.

Sir CHARLES Middleton, *Bart. second* son, now LORD BAR-

HAM, being brought up to the sea-service, very early distinguished himself; and while Commander of a twenty-gun ship, in the West Indies, by his spirit and assiduity, took and destroyed a great number of privateers, and afforded such effectual protection to the trade and commerce there, that the House of Assembly of Barbadoes voted him their unanimous thanks, and a valuable sword.

In 1758, he was made a Post-Captain; in 1787, a Rear-Admiral; and in 1793, a Vice-Admiral; in 1795, Admiral; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red.

In 1778, he was appointed Comptroller of the Navy; and October 23d, 1781, raised to the rank of a *Baronet* of Great Britain. He was sometime also M.P. for the borough of Rochester, in Kent.

In 1805, he was appointed to the high station of FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, in the room of Lord Melville; and was also First Commissioner for revising the civil affairs of the navy.

At this time he was also elevated to the *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD BARHAM, *of Barham Court, and Teston, in the county of Kent*, by patent dated May 1st, 1805, *and in default of issue male*, the dignity of a BARONESS, *to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel Noel, of Exton Park, co. Rutland, Esq. and the dignity of a Baron to her heirs male.*

His Lordship is also a member of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council.

His Lordship married, at St. Martin's in the Fields, Margaret, daughter of James Gambier, Esq. Warden of the Fleet, and aunt of James, now Lord Gambier; and by her, who died at Teston, in Kent, about 1792, had an only child,

DIANA Middleton, married, at St. George's church, Hanover-Square, on December 20th, 1780, to Gerard Noel Edwardes, of Exton Park, Cottesmore, Ketton, and Catmore Lodge, all in the county of Rutland, some time representative in parliament for the county of Rutland, who was born at Tickencote, co. Rutland, July 17th, 1759, and assumed the name and arms of NOEL, by royal sign manual, May 5th, 1798, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, dated July 27th, 1795.[a]

[a] He is son of Gerard Anne Edwardes, of Welham, co. Leic. and Tickencote, co. Rutl. Esq. who died October 29th, 1773, and was buried at Welham by Lady Jane, second daughter, and at length coheir, of Baptist Noel, Earl of

The said Diana Noel has issue by her husband aforesaid,

First, Charles Noel Noel, born in St. George's, Hanover-Square, October 2d, 1781.

Second, the Rev. Gerard Thomas Noel, born December 2d, 1782, now Vicar of Rainham, in Kent, married, in Ireland, 1806, a daughter of Sir Lucius Obrien, Bart.

Third, Horace Noel, born November 13th, 1783, a Captain in the 18th, or royal Irish Infantry.

Fourth, Henry Robert Noel, born at Laxton, co. Northton. in December 1784, a Midshipman on board the Crescent frigate; died in the West Indies.

Fifth, William Middleton Noel, born May 2d, 1789.

Sixth, Frederick, born at Betchworth, Surrey, April 25th, 1790, a Midshipman in the navy.

Seventh, Arthur-Anne, born May 30th, 1791; died October 7th, 1793.

Eighth, Francis-James, born May 4th, 1793.

Ninth, Berkeley-Octavius, born at Brighton, co. Suss. December 3d, 1794.

Tenth, Leland Noel, born at Letherhead, Surrey, August 21st, 1796.

Eleventh, Baptist Wriothesley, born July 16th, 1797.

Twelfth, Edward Andrew, born at Edinburgh, January 2d, 1802.

Thirteenth, Louisa Elizabeth, born January 20th, 1786, married in February 1807, William Henry, eldest son of Henry Hoare, Esq.

Fourteenth, Sophia Catmore, born May 20th, 1787.

Fifteenth, Emma, born February 26th, 1788, married Henry Obrien, of Blatherwick Hall, co. Northampton, Esq.

Sixteenth, Augusta Julia, born at Betchworth.

Seventeenth, Charlotte Margaret, born at Betchworth.

Eighteenth, Julia Hicks, born at Edinburgh, October 4th, 1800.

Titles. Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Lord Barham, of Barham Court, and Teston, in Kent.

Gainsborough, and sister of Baptist and Henry, successive Earls of Gainsborough. Lady Jane was born at Exton, May 25th, 1733, and married there Oct. 8th, 1754.

The said Gerard Anne Edwardes was a natural son of Lord Anne Hamilton (third son of James, second Duke of Brandon, &c.) by Mary, daughter and sole heir of Francis Edwardes, of Welham aforesaid, &c.

Creation. By patent May 1st, 1805.

Arms. Per fess Or and Azure, a lion rampant within a tressure flory counterflory countercharged.

Crest. On a wreath a tower Sable; from the battlements a demi-lion issuant Or, between the paws an anchor erect proper.

Supporters. On the dexter an angel habited in a vest, Argent, zoned Or, her mantle flowing purpure, wings elevated; and on her head a celestial crown, gold; in her exterior hand, a sword erect proper. And on the sinister a sea horse proper, maned Or, gorged with a naval crown Azure, in the mouth a thistle proper.

Motto. FORTIS IN ARDUIS.

Seat. Teston, near Maidstone, Kent.

COLLINGWOOD, LORD COLLINGWOOD.

Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood, Lord Collingwood, who was rewarded with that title on November 20th, 1805, for the immortal victory of Trafalgar, died without issue male on March 7th, 1810, aged sixty, before the present work could be finished at the press. He does not properly therefore belong to the present place. But it would be unjust to deprive him of a memorial in these volumes. His pedigree therefore, his services, and his character, shall have a place in an Appendix.

His Lordship left two daughters, his coheirs.

ERSKINE, LORD ERSKINE.

ALTHOUGH it is not above four hundred years since the ERSKINES had any title to the *Earldom of Marr*, yet this illustrious family, considered in itself, is very great and eminent, if we respect either its antiquity, or the many great employments and preferments they have been honoured with these four hundred years past; and though we cannot show the precise time when, or by whom the name was first assumed, yet it is certain, it was derived from the Barony of ERSKINE, *in the shire of Renfrew*, and so being a local surname, is of consequence very ancient; though the first mention found of them, is no higher than the time of King Alexander II. in the twelfth of whose reign

HENRY DE ERSKINE is witness in the gift which Amelick, brother of Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, made to the chanons of Paisly of the patronage of the church of Roseneth, with the tithes thereunto belonging, for the welfare of the King his sovereign lord.[a]

Sir JOHN de Erskine, Knight, his successor, is a witness to that donation, which Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, made to the Abbot of Paisly, of the church of St. Colmonel, for the good of his soul, according to the devotion of those days.[b] He was the father of

Sir JOHN de Erskine, and he of

First, WILLIAM, who succeeded him in the Barony of Erskine, and of,

Second, John, who obtained a grant from James, High Steward of Scotland, of sundry lands within his tenement of

[a] Char. of Paisly ad Annum 1216. [b] Ibidem ad Annum 1262.

Largis; in which deed he is designed *Joannes de Erskine, filius Joannis de Erskine, filii & heredis Joannis de Erskine Militis,*[c] reserving the lands which William, the son of Sir John Erskine, held of him there.

Sir WILLIAM Erskine, the next of this noble family, was a forward asserter of the right of King Robert Bruce, to whose interest faithfully adhering, he was one of those patriots, who in the year 1322, joined the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas, when they made an expedition into England, where his gallant behaviour procured him the honour of Knighthood,[d] and other marks of the royal favour. He left behind him two sons.

First, Robert, his successor. And,

Second, Sir Alan Erskine, who obtained the barony of Inchmartine, in Perthshire, by the marriage of the heir of Sir John, of Inchmartine, Knight, which came the same way to the Glens, and so to Sir Andrew Ogilvy, ancestor to the Earl of Finlater, in the reign of King James II.

Which Sir ROBERT Erskine, of Erskine, being a person well versed both in peace and war, was no less conspicuous for his firm and stedfast loyalty to King David, than his father had been to King Robert, even when his interest was at the very lowest, and the usurper Baliol upon the throne; for as soon as the loyalists took the field, and declared for their lawful Sovereign, Sir Robert Erskine joined the Lord High Steward, and other patriots, who fought with, and defeated the rebels, and thereby recovered a great part of the country to the King's obedience, for which he was afterwards rewarded as his singular merit deserved.

When a treaty was set on foot for redeeming King David from captivity, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, anno 1346, Sir Robert Erskine, *Lord of Erskine,* as he is called in the record, was one of the commissioners employed in that honourable negociation;[e] but that treaty not taking effect, he was always one of the plenipotentiaries that were appointed for the same purpose, and renewed every year, though all of them were unsuccessful till the year 1357, that Robert, Lord High Steward, guardian of Scotland, then commissioned Sir Robert

[c] This charter is a noble document for the family of Marr, for it distinctly instructs three distinct generations; and though it be without date, yet it is certainly before 1309 that the granter died; it is apprehended its date is about 1300 from the witnesses, viz. Ro. Episc. Glasguen, Reginald de Crawfurd, Milite, Joann. de Erskine, Walter. d: Logan, &c.

[d] Barber and Abercromby.

[e] Rymer's Fœdera.

Erskine, and other noble persons, to treat about the redemption of the King, and a final peace with the English nation, who at length agreed, that King David should be released, set free, and ransomed for 100,000 merks sterling money, to be paid yearly by 10,000 merks, till the whole sum was paid; to which no man seems to have contributed more frankly than Sir Robert, and gave his eldest son one of the hostages for performance of the treaty.[f] This signal loyalty to his distressed Sovereign could not fail to be nobly rewarded; and therefore his Majesty no sooner returned home, than he constituted him Justiciary for the northern district of Scotland, anno 1359,[g] and the same year he was appointed to go upon a solemn embassy to France, to renew the ancient league betwixt the two Crowns, Sir John Grant, and Norman Lesly, Esq. being his colleagues.[h] Also, in 1364, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat about a final peace with those named by the King of England for the same effect, when a truce was prorogued betwixt the two nations;[i] not long after which, Sir Robert Erskine was constituted Lord High Chamberlain, in place of Mr. Walter Biggar, Parson of Errol,[k] in the 40th of his reign, and made High Sheriff of the county, and Governor of the castle of Stirling during life,[l] likewise of Edinburgh and Dumbartoun. All which he had under his command at the death of the King, 1371,[m] when he declared for King Robert II. which contributed not a little to bring that Prince peaceably to the throne, and to extinguish the hopes of any other pretender to the crown. Having done all the service he could for King Robert II. toward his advancement to the throne, his Majesty did not then forget to dispense his royal favours to him, and more particularly he made him a grant of an annuity of forty merks sterling, formerly payable to the crown, out of the barony of Cadzow, which he exchanged with Sir David Hamilton for his lands of Alands, Barns, and Barnhill, within the barony of Renfrew.[n]

But his Majesty's bounty did not stop to him here, for soon thereafter he bestowed on him a third part of the revenue accruing to the crown out of the borough of Dundee, together with a third of the lands of Pitcarach,[o] then in the crown, by the demise of John Campbel, Earl of Athole.

[f] Rymer. [g] Charta in publ. Archivis. [h] Rymer's Fœdera.
[i] Ibidem. [k] Memoirs of the Officers of State MS. penes me.
[l] Charta. in Rotulis Dav. II. [m] Mr. Winton's History MS.
[n] Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. [o] Hadington's Collections from the Registers.

He was a great benefactor to the church; for to the cathedral of Brichen, he gave a yearly rent out of the barony of Dundee, for the support of two priests, to celebrate divine service for the good estate of himself and his wife during their lives, and for the health of his soul after his departure hence, and the souls of his ancestors and successors for ever. Also to the monks of Cambuskenneth, he made over his right to the patronage of the church of Kinnoul, with the lands of Fintalach, *pro salubritate status nostri & Christianæ* Keith *spousæ nostræ dum vixerimus, & pro salute animarum nostrarum, cum ab hac luce migraverimus; nec non pro salute animarum omnium antecessorum, & successorum nostrorum, & omnium fidelium defunctorum.*[p]

He married, first, Beatrix, daughter of —— Lindsay, of ——, and again Christian, relict of Sir Edward Keith,[q] and dying anno 1385, left issue, two sons, and a daughter.

First, Sir Thomas, his successor.

Second, Sir Nicol Erskine, of Kinnoul.[r] Which branch in the reign of King James II. determined in an heir female, Christian, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Erskine, of Kinnoul, married to Sir Robert Crichton, of Sanquhair, ancestor to the Earl of Dumfrise.

Third, Marion, married to Sir Maurice Drummond, of Concraig.[s]

Sir Thomas Erskine had a large share of favour with King Robert II. by whom he was raised to the honour of Knighthood, and in 1384, appointed to go to England upon a solemn embassy, to treat about the prorogation of a truce betwixt the two realms. He was no less valued and esteemed by Robert III. for his wisdom, prudence, and experience: for in 1392, that King sent him his ambassador into England, to treat with that state upon affairs of the highest consequence.[t] It is not unworthy our remark, that in both the commissions the King calls Sir Thomas Erskine *consanguineus noster.*

He married, first, Janet, daughter of Sir Edward Keith, of Sinton, Knight, by Christian his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Monteith, and of Helen his wife, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar,[u] by whom he had Robert, his successor.

p Chartulary of Cambuskenneth belonging to the Earl of Mar.

q Charta in publ. Arch.

r I find a charter granted by King David II. to this Nicol Erskine, of the lands of Kinnoul, upon the resignation of his father, anno 1366.

s Genealogy of the Drummonds, by Major-General Drummond.

t Rymer's Fœdera.

u Charta penes Comitem de Mar.

And next, Jean, daughter of —— Barclay, of ——. By her he had a son,

John, who was the first Baron of Dun,[x] in Forfarshire, of whom branched the Erskines of Pittodry,[y] whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Erskine, of Brichen, was Secretary of State in the reign of King James V.

Robert, *Lord of Erskine*, the next of this noble family, in imitation of his ancestors, signalized his loyalty to King James I. when that Prince was a prisoner in England, and as soon as an attempt was made by the Governor toward effecting his Majesty's freedom, anno 1421,[z] Robert, Lord of Erskine, was one of the Commissioners appointed to go to England, to ascertain the faith of the treaty: and as soon as it was finally concluded in the year 1424, he was one of the hostages sent into England for the security of the ransom.[a] But the King being unwilling to be deprived of Sir Robert's services, upon the payment of the first moiety of 2000 merks, he was by the King of England's order set at liberty upon the 19th of June, 1425.[b]

Upon the death of Alexander, *Earl of Mar*, anno 1436, he laid claim to the *half of that Earldom*, in right of his mother; and accordingly was served heir to Isabel, *Countess of Mar*, his cousin, before the Sheriff of Aberdeen, on the 22d of April, 1438,[c] and thereupon assumed the title of *Earl of Mar*.[d] But the ministry in the minority of King James II. instituting a process against his Lordship in reference to his right, and the case coming to be tried, it continued a long plea with the Crown, which was not determined in his days, death putting a period to his life, anno 1453.[e] Leaving issue by ——— Stewart, his wife, daughter to the Lord Lorn, Thomas, his successor, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Henry Douglas, of Lochleven, ancestor to the Earl of Morton.

Which Thomas did prosecute his father's claim to the Earldom of Mar with all the vigour imaginable, but having a power-

[x] Charta in Rotulis Robertii III. ad annum 1399.

[y] Charta in Publ. Archivis. [z] Rymer's Fœdera.

[a] Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, where I find that at this time the yearly revenue of the Lord Erskine's estate did then amount to 1000 merks sterling money, which was a very great sum in those days.

[b] Ibidem.

[c] The writs relating to this, I have seen among Sir John Cuningham's papers.

[d] I have seen a charter granted by him, wherein he is designed Rob. Comes de Mar, Dominus Erskine, Patricio Galbraith terrarum de Garscadne, data 1444.

[e] Cuningham's Collections.

ful party, the King, to deal with, at length a final sentence was given against him in parliament, on the 5th of November, 1457,[f] which he was obliged to acquiesce in: but notwithstanding the hard measure he thought he had undergone from the crown, and which might have been thought would have made him ready to have taken all occasions of being severe to it, yet he was a person of so much honour and virtue, that in the succeeding reign of James III. when he had a very fair opportunity to be revenged, he no sooner saw the ways of duty towards the King declined, and his just power invaded by a strong party of the nobility, than out of pure conscience to serve his Majesty when he was in distress, he frankly engaged in his quarrel, and when the war broke out, accepted a command in the army, in which he continued till the very end, that the King was miserably killed in the field of Stirling on the 11th of June, 1488, where some authors, without any just ground, have asserted that his Lordship had the same fate with his master: but that it was not so, evidently appears from several memorials concerning him after that time.[g] He married Janet, daughter to the Earl of Mortou; by her he had Alexander, his successor, and two daughters;

Elizabeth, married to Sir Alexander Seaton, of Touch,[h] and had issue.

Mary, to William Livinstoun, of Kilsyth,[i] and had issue.

ALEXANDER, *Lord Erskine*, was Governor of Dunbartoun castle in the 15th of King James IV. and of the privy-council to that Prince. He founded a chaplainry within the parish church of Alloa of his own patronage, *In honorem sanctæ & individuæ Trinitatis, patris, filii & spiritus sancti beatæ* Mariæ *virginis, & Sancti Kentigerni,* to which he mortified a certain annuity, for the maintenance of a fit and qualified person, to celebrate divine service at St. Katharine's altar, *pro salute animæ quondam* Jacobi III. *Regis Scotorum, pro prosperitate* Jacobi *moderni Regis, necnon pro salute animæ sui ipsius, & animæ* Christianæ Crichton *quondam sponsæ suæ & pro salute* Elenæ Hume *sponsæ suæ modernæ, & omnium heredum & successorum suorum.*[k] By

[f] Information of the Earl of Mar, concerning his right to the Earldom of Mar.

[g] There are several charters in the register of charters, granted to him in the year 1489.

[h] The Viscount of Kingston's History of the Family of Seton, MS. penes me.

[i] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilsyth.

[k] Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1497.

Christian his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar,[l] he had Robert, a son, and two daughters; Christian, married to David Stewart, of Rossyth;[m] and Agnes, to Sir William Monteith, of Carse.

Which ROBERT, *eleventh Lord Erskine*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Campbel, of Lowdon, ancestor to the present Countess of that name, and had issue,

First, John, Lord Erskine.

Second, James Erskine, of Sauchy, first of that branch of Balgony.[n]

Katharine, married to Alexander, Lord Elphinstoun; and Margaret, to John Halden, of Gleneagles,[o] and had issue.

This Lord accompanying his sovereign, King James IV. to the battle of Flodden, was there slain with the flower of the nobility and gentry, on that memorable day, 9th September, 1513, and was succeeded by

JOHN, *twelfth Lord Erskine*, his son, who being a nobleman of great honour and probity, upon the untimely death of James IV. had the tuition of the young King, James V. committed to him; and Stirling castle being thought the most proper place for his residence, his Lordship was then made governor thereof. In that high trust he approved himself with so much fidelity, that the King, when he came to age, highly valued him, insomuch that he sent him upon a solemn embassy into France, anno 1534, to propose a match betwixt the King and a daughter of that Crown; which having performed to his Majesty's satisfaction,[p] he soon thereafter employed his Lordship in the same quality to Henry VIII. of England, to congratulate that King for their joint prosperity, and to consult with him about a marriage betwixt his nephew, King James, and a daughter of the Duke of Vendosme, whom the French king had offered him, his own daughter being of a weak

[l] Genealogy of the Houe of Erskine MS.

[m] Genealogy of the Family of Rossyth from the Writs of that House, MS. penes me.

[n] There is a charter in the public rolls to this James Erskine of the lands of Little Sauchy, and Katharine Stirling his spouse, and to their heirs: they had issue James Erskine, of Balgony, and Mr. William, who got the parsonage of Campsay upon the Reformation, in *commendam*: he was afterward promoted to the Commendatory of Paisly, anno 1579, and after that, in 1587, made titular Bishop of Glasgow, though all the while he was a Laick: he afterwards was knighted by King James VI. and left a daughter, Janet, married to Sir William Alexander of Menstray, first Earl of Stirling.

[o] Charta in Rotulis Jac. V. [p] Buchanani Historia Rerum Scoticarum.

and sickly constitution,[q] which office he discharged with exactness and fidelity, and was one of those peers who attended his master into France when he espoused Magdalene, daughter of Francis I. anno 1537.

Upon the King's death in the end of the year 1542, he had the keeping of the young Queen, Mary, his infant sovereign, committed to him in Stirling castle: which great trust his Lordship discharged with the same fidelity he had done in her father's minority till the year 1548, when the Governor and the three estates thought fit to order him to carry over his royal pupil into France. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, by whom he had

First, Robert, *Master of Erskine,* who was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway, anno 1542, for which he was obliged to pay a ransom of 2001.[r] before he obtained his freedom. He married Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Montrose;[s] but was slain at the field of Pinky, September 10th, 1547,[t] leaving no lawful children.

Second, THOMAS, *Master of Erskine,* who being a nobleman of great parts, was employed in several embassies into England,[u] whereby he won great reputation to himself, and served his country very faithfully. He married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleeming:[x] but was taken away in the flower of his age, leaving no lawful issue behind him.[y]

Third, John, who succeeded his father in the honour, and was thereafter *Earl of Mar.*

Fourth, Sir Alexander Erskine, of Gogar, ancestor to the Earl of Kelly.

Fifth, Arthur Erskine, of Blackgrange.

Margaret, married to Robert Douglas, of Lochleven, ancestor to the *present* Earl of Morton. She was also mother to James, Earl of Murray.

[q] Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden's Life of King James V.

[r] Rymer's Fœd. Ang.

[s] The contract is in my Lord Montrose's charter chest.

[t] Balfour's Annals. There is a genealogy of the House of Mar, that mentions that Robert, Master of Erskine, left a natural son, Mr. David Erskine, who was Commendator of Dryburgh; from whom come the Erskines of Seafield.

[u] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. [x] Charta penes Comitem de Wigton.

[y] The genealogy of the House of Mar mentions, that Thomas, Master of Erskine, left a natural son, Mr. Adam Erskine, who was Commendator of Cambuskenneth: he with his friend, the Commendator of Dryburgh, were two of the instructors of King James VI. with George Buchanan.

Elizabeth, to Walter Seaton, of Touch,[z] and had issue.

Janet, to John Murray, of Polmais,[a] and had issue.

JOHN, *thirteenth Lord Erskine*, and *Earl of Mar*, was a person of such noble nature, generous disposition, and other bright qualities, as rendered him very capable of acting the part of a most consummate statesman, which he did afterward in the highest and most eminent stations a subject could attain to. Being at first a younger brother, his father judged the best way was to provide for him in the church, and therefore having given him education accordingly, he was in due time made Commendator of Inchmachomoe in the end of King James V's reign, no doubt for his better support in the prosecution of his studies to qualify him for a higher office in the church; but both his brothers dying without heirs of their bodies, he was obliged to quit the character of a churchman and marry, in order to raise up heirs to the family: which he did, and matched with Annabella, daughter of William Murray, of Tillibardin, paternal ancestor to the present Duke of Athol, by whom he had John, his successor, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Archibald, Earl of Angus.

Upon his accession to the honour, through the demise of his father, though he was but then a very young man, he had so fair a reputation, and was so generally well esteemed, that the Queen Regent thought fit, in the year 1553,[b] to give his Lordship the command of the castle of Edinburgh, in which station he behaved so well, that he preserved himself in the good opinion of the Queen's Majesty, and the whole nation.

When Queen Mary returned from France, anno 1561, her Majesty having made choice of a new Privy-council, my Lord Erskine was named one of that number; in which station he soon rendered himself very gracious to the Queen, insomuch that she made him a grant of the Abbey of Inchmachomoe, and diverse other church lands then newly dissolved. His interest at Court now being very great, he thought it a favourable opportunity, and a proper season for him to renew his claim to the *Earldom of Mar*, and having made a good title through a long deduced pedigree from Gratney, Earl of Mar, his pretensions being supported by the Queen's countenance, *his claim was allowed and ratified by act of parliament*. And though my Lord Mar was a very zealous Protestant, it is worthy our remark, Queen Mary

[z] Charta in publ. Archivis. [a] Ibidem

[b] Dr. Anderson's History of Scotland MS. in Biblioth. jurid. Edin.

trusted him as much as she could have done any of her own profession, which she did eminently manifest by the confidence she reposed in him; for as soon as she was happily delivered of the Prince, James VI. her Majesty committed him to the tuition and custody of the Earl, in the castle of Edinburgh, then under his command, and he discharged that great trust so well, and was so much superior to all temptations of infidelity, that when the Earl of Bothwell had married the Queen, he could not prevail with my Lord Mar, either by promises or menaces, to deliver up the Prince to him, which was the thing in the world, that wicked Earl had set his heart most upon, when it is known his Lordship could have made his own terms: in the end, when Bothwell found all his offers rejected, he was glad to allow the Earl to carry the Prince to Stirling castle, of which he himself was heritable governor, and then delivered up Edinburgh castle to Bothwell, on the 21st of May, 1566, who immediately placed a creature of his own, Sir James Balfour, in it, by which means, the Earl of Mar became, under God, the happy instrument of the Prince's miraculous preservation during his long minority: however, he still retained great duty and affection to the Queen, even after things came to an extremity; so it would appear, that nothing but a pure principle of conscience for the preservation of the heir of the kingdom, first engaged his Lordship in the company of those who set the crown upon the head of the Prince, when he was an infant little more than one year old. When the civil war began, I do not find this generous and prudent Lord much engaged on either side; for his particular province being to take care of his royal pupil, he staid himself much with him, and as he grew up in years, gave him a princely education, appointing the famous Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Peter Young, Mr. David Erskine, Commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Mr. Adam Erskine, Commendator of Dryburgh, to be his instructors; gentlemen who wanted none of those qualities which were to be wished to be in the persons to whom the education of a great and hopeful Prince was committed, and for framing his mind and manners in his young and tender years.

My Lord Mar bore no public office in the state till 1571, when, upon the death of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, the Regent (the Earl of Mar was a nobleman so generally well esteemed), he was, on September the 5th, by the unanimous consent of the King's party, chosen Regent of Scotland in his room. In which great office he had, says one, "Less satisfaction than he expected,

for when he had struggled no less under the turbulent councils of his own party, than the insolencies of his adversaries, he died for very grief,[c] after he had governed only thirteen months, upon the 28th of October, 1572, and left behind him so unblemished a reputation, as cannot be very easily paralleled in the like circumstances." He was interred in the vault of his family, among his ancestors, in the parish church of Alloa, under a plain monument, without any other inscription, than signifying him to be the person there interred.

To him succeeded JOHN, his son, *second Earl of Mar*, then under age, of whom I have found little memorable, till 1582; his Lordship being then very young, he was induced to join with others of the discontented nobility, who seized on the King at Ruthven castle, and petitioned his Majesty, that he would remove Sir James Stewart, who then styled himself Earl of Arran, from his councils, being a person of evil fame, and disaffection to the public peace of the kingdom, and an instrument of discontent between the King and his nobility: but the way and manner of that enterprise being afterwards adjudged treasonable, the Earl was obliged to give up the command of Stirling castle, and to leave his Majesty's dominions, which he did, and transporting himself into Ireland, from thence he came over to England, and joined the Lord Hamiltoun, and others, who had been outlawed during the regency of the Earl of Morton, with whom he returned to Scotland, anno 1585, when he obtained his Majesty's pardon, was restored to his command of Stirling castle, and to a more than ordinary share of his Majesty's favour, which his Lordship never afterward forfeited by any undutiful behaviour.

In 1593, when it pleased God to bless his Majesty with a son, Prince Henry, the King reposing full confidence in his Lordship's fidelity, committed the tuition of his Royal Highness to him, and his Majesty was at the same time pleased to write with his own hand the following letter to his Lordship:

"My Lord of Mar,

"Because in the security of my son consisteth my security, I have concredited to you the charge of his keeping, upon the trust I have in your honesty. This I command you out of my own mouth, being in the company of those I like, otherwise from any charge that can come from me, you shall not deliver him; and

[c] Some say of poison.

in case God call me at any time, see that neither for the Queen, nor estates, their pleasure, you deliver him, till he be eighteen years of age, and then he command you himself."

How the Earl discharged this great trust, will best appear from the exoneration which his Majesty gave him under the great seal, when his Lordship carried the Prince to London, upon his father's accession to the English crown, a copy of which shall be here inserted.

"JAMES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. Whereas it is not unknown, that upon just and necessary considerations, we did commit in the year of our Lord 1596, the custody of the Prince our son, to our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, the Earl of Mar, as well in regard of our security, which consisteth in his security, as in respect there was none more fit to take that charge than the Earl, of whose sincerity in religion, affection and fidelity to our person, to our state, together with his discretion and judgment, we have had so good experience, having now otherwise resolved to dispose of him, and considering how just and necessary it is for us to give as ample a discharge to our cousin, the Earl of Mar, as may be. We do therefore first declare to all persons whatsoever, by these presents, That we have very great cause most graciously to allow of that great care which he hath shewed in providing for his virtuous education. Next, that he hath observed our directions for his delivery. And, lastly, that he hath been received in so good state of health and constitution, of body and mind, that we have occasion not only to take comfort in God's favour thereby, so confirmed to us, but do now testify and declare by virtue of these present letters, that we do discharge, acquit, and exonerate against us, our heirs, and successors, our said cousin, the Earl of Mar, concerning the education and delivery of our son, as foresaid, and do hereby notify to the world, that we have received full and intire satisfaction, answerable to the trust reposed in him, and are resolved to lay it up in memory, as a record of his constant love and duty towards us, and taking ourselves bound on the honour and gratitude of a Prince, not only to give him acquittance, but to reward him in time coming, for so great and memorable a service. 28th June, 1603."

Neither are we to forget, that in 1601, his Majesty sent him

ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, to congratulate that Princess, upon her suppressing the audacious attempt of the Earl of Essex: in which negociation, his Lordship deported himself with such prudence and conduct, that he brought the principles of the English ministry to favour his Majesty's succession to that crown, which took effect in less than two years thereafter; which, upon another occasion, his Majesty did very gratefully acknowledge, and own, "that next to the goodness of God, he ascribed to the Earl of Mar's last negotiation in that kingdom, his peaceable accession to the crown of England."

His Majesty, upon his accession to the crown of England, did not forget to dispense his royal favours to his Lordship: more particularly, he began with conferring the Garter upon him, the ensigns of which he was invested with on St. George's day, April 23d, 1603, and shortly thereafter caused him to be sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council of England, and made him a grant of sundry abbacies, and other church lands then dissolved from the crown. But his Majesty being still more and more desirous to confer greater honours on his Lordship, was graciously pleased to constitute him *Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland*, upon the removal of Sir Robert Ker, Earl of Somerset, and had the white-staff delivered to him, on the 2d of December, 1615, in which office he demeaned himself so well, that he did his master much service, and preserved himself in the good opinion and acceptation of the whole nation; and he had the treasury so full at the King's coming down to Scotland, in 1617, that the court were entertained with the greatest magnificence imaginable, out of the profits of the crown; and it was observed by the English nobility, who attended the King in that progress, that his Majesty appeared with no less lustre at Holy-Rood-House than at Whitehall. He continued in the Treasurer's place till 1630; his Lordship being grown aged and infirm, he resigned the office, which was immediately put into the hands of the Earl of Morton, and declining to be put into any other public employment, he retired to his seat in the country, where death put a period to his days, on the 16th of December, 1635, aged seventy-nine.

He married, first, Anne, daughter of David, Lord Drummond, by whom he had

John, his son and heir.

Next, the Lady Mary Stewart, Daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, by whom he had a numerous issue; viz.

First, Sir James Erskine, who, in right of Christian his wife, daughter and sole heir of *Robert Douglas, Earl of Buchan*, came to enjoy that honour, the King bestowing the title *de novo*, upon him and his heirs male.

Second, Henry, Commendator of Dryburgh, *Lord Cardross*, ancestor to the present *Earl of Buchan*, and to *Lord Erskine, of whom presently*.

Third, Sir Alexander Erskine, Commendator of Cambuskenneth, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the reign of King Charles I.

Fourth, Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, *ancestor to the Earl of Rosslyn, for whom see Vol. V.*

Fifth, Sir John Erskine of Otterstoun.

Sixth, Sir Arthur Erskine of Scots-craig.

Seventh, William Erskine, Esq.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, married to William, Earl Marishal; and next, to Patrick, first Earl of Panmure.

Lady Margaret, to John, Earl of Rothes.

Lady Martha, to John, Earl of Kinghorn.

Lady Catharine, to John, Earl of Haddingtoun.

JOHN, *third Earl of Mar*, was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, on the 30th of May, 1610, and thereafter, July 20th, 1615, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, and named one of the Senators of the College of Justice: which station he prudently and faithfully discharged till, 1626, his Lordship was removed upon a general statute, that no Peer could be an Ordinary Lord of the Session. Whether it was this, or any other act of unkindness he met with from the court, I cannot say, but it is certain, upon the first appearance of the troubles in 1638, his Lordship being then Governor of Edinburgh castle, his Majesty did not seem to be absolutely satisfied of the affection of the Earl to his service, and therefore removed him from that command, and put the castle into the hands of Major-general Ruthven, as a person on whom he could firmly rely, and yet his Majesty was willing that his Lordship's remove might not be attended with any act of disobligation, and therefore gave him 3000l. which the Marquis of Hamilton gave security for. When the civil war broke out, he applied himself with great resolution and fidelity to the King's service, and therefore was reckoned among the first rank of Malignants, and suffered accordingly.

He married Jean, daughter of Francis, Earl of Errol, by whom

he had John, his successor in the honour, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Archibald, Lord Napier; and departing this life in 1654, was succeeded by

JOHN, his son, *fourth Earl of Mar*, who, during the whole course of the civil war, most eminently signalized his loyalty to King Charles I. He was one of the Peers who joined the Marquis of Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh; after which, he had the General's leave to capitulate, which he did upon no other terms, than laying down his arms, and living quietly at his own house, retaining always his affection and fidelity to the crown, to his dying day.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Walter, Earl of Buccleugh; and again, Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Seaforth, By her he had Charles, his son and heir, likewise three daughters.

Barbara, married to James, Marquis of Douglas.

Mary, to John, Earl of Glencairn.

Sophia, to Alexander, Lord Pitsligo.

CHARLES, *fifth Earl of Mar*, his son, was one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King Charles II. and King James VII. During whose reign he was Colonel of a regiment of foot. He died in the flower of his age, April 23d, 1689, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of George, Earl of Panmure,

First, John, his son and heir, a man of extraordinary abilities.

Second, James Erskine, of Grange, who was by the special favour of her Majesty Queen Anne, promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in 1706, and thereafter made Justice Clerk.

Third, Colonel Henry Erskine, who was killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, anno 1707, to the great grief of his noble relations.

Fourth, Jean, married to Sir Hugh Paterson, of Bannockburn, Bart.

JOHN, *sixth Earl of Mar*, being the heir of a noble and illustrious family, as soon as he came to age, her Majesty Queen Anne took him into her immediate care, made him first a Privy-counsellor, gave him the command of a regiment of foot, and made him a knight of the order of St. Andrew, in the beginning of her reign.

In 1705, her Majesty promoted him to be Secretary of State in the room of the Marquis of Annandale; and the next ensuing year, his Lordship was named one of the Commissioners to treat of an union betwixt the two nations; which being agreed to by

the respective parliaments of both kingdoms, his Lordship, throughout the whole affair, merited so well of the court, that he had a pension settled on him as an equivalent for his Secretary's place; which was then suppressed, and consolidated into the Secretary-office of Great Britain.

In 1708, the Queen named his Lordship of her most honourable Privy-council, and striking in with the Earl of Oxford, on the change of the ministry, he was in 1713, preferred to be *Third Secretary of Great Britain*, which had been vacant from the death of the Duke of Queensberry; in which eminent station his Lordship continued till after the death of his mistress, the Queen. Upon the arrival of King George in Britain, his Majesty was pleased to acquaint the Earl a few days thereafter, that he had no longer occasion for his service in the quality of Secretary of State; to which his Grace the Duke of Montrose was preferred on the 24th of September, 1714. Disgusted at this treatment, he retired to his estate in Scotland, where unhappily for his country, he raised a rebellion, and proclaimed the Pretender, at Kirk-Michael, in Perthshire, September 11th, 1715; but having made an attempt on the King's troops at Perth, in which his horse was shot under him, he made his escape beyond seas, and in 1716, was attainted of high treason. He followed the Pretender to Rome, and remained in his service till 1721. He then removed to Paris, where he remained till 1729; and thence retired to Aix-la-Chapelle for his health, where he died in May 1732.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul,[c] by whom he had only two sons;

First, John, who died an infant.

Second, Thomas, Lord Erskine.

Secondly, Frances Pierpont,[d] daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady Frances Erskine, on whom King George I. settled the same fortune as she would have been entitled to under her mother's settlement. She married Mr. James Erskine, son of her uncle, Mr. Erskine, of Grange, by whom she had two sons; John Francis, and James Francis, both officers in the British service.

THOMAS, *Lord Erskine*, enjoyed his father's forfeited estates,

[c] All the original writs mentioned, on which the foregoing Account of the Family of Mar is supported, are taken from the writs of the family, the public registers, Spotiswood's History, and Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

[d] Sister to the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose letters to her are well known.

which were conveyed in 1739 by his uncle, Mr. Erskine, of Grange, who bought them of the Commissioners for the benefit of the nephew.

He married Lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of Charles, Earl of Hopetoun, and was living 1764.

We now return to JAMES Erskine, *eldest son of the second marriage of John, second Earl of Mar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland,* and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, *by the Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox.* He married MARY DOUGLAS, *Countess of Buchan:* upon which marriage,[e] the right of succession to the *Earldom of Buchan* (which before had been to the heirs whatsoever), was by a charter under the Great Seal, proceeding upon a resignation, limited to the said Mary, *Countess of Buchan,* and the said James her husband, and the heirs male of the said marriage, which failing, to the said James's nearest lawful heirs male whatsoever.

Which JAMES, *Earl of Buchan,* being a person of great merits and accomplishments, and much in the favour of King Charles I. (to whom he was a Gentleman of his Bed-chamber), lived most of his time in England, where he had issue by his said wife, James, his eldest son and heir, and John, who died unmarried; as also two daughters.

Mary, married to Alexander, Lord Pitsligo, and had issue; and Margaret, married to Sir James Graham, son to the Earl of Monteith.

[e] Sir James Stewart, second son of Sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn (son of John Stewart of Innermeath, son of Robert of Shanbothy, son of Sir James Stewart, fourth son of Sir John Stewart, of Bonkyll, younger brother of James, seventh Lord High Steward of Scotland, who was grandfather of King Robert II.), was raised to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title of *Earl of Buchan,* Lord Auchterhouse, &c. 1469; he died before 1499. His son, Alexander, second Earl, died before 1505, and was succeeded by his son, John, third Earl, who was one of the Privy-council to King James V. with whom he was in great favour. His son, John, Master of Buchan, died before him, being killed in the battle of Pinkie, 1547, and the Earl himself dying 1551; his honours devolved on his granddaughter and heir, Christian, Countess of Buchan.

This Christian married Robert, second son of Sir Robert Douglas, of Lochleven, brother of William, Earl of Morton, and he became in her right fourth *Earl of Buchan.* They were succeeded by their son, James Douglas, fifth Earl, who was served heir to his father, in 1583, and died August 24th, 1601. He left an only child, Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, so designed, in 1606.

She married James Erskine, eldest son of the second marriage of John, Earl of Mar, as above said.

After the death of whom, he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Knevit, of Buckenham Castle, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. by whom he had issue, Dorothy, married in England to —— Walker, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and several other children, who died young.

To whom succeeded JAMES, *second Earl of Buchan*, his eldest son and heir, who by his wife Mary, daughter of William, Earl of Dalhousie, had issue one son,

William, who succeeded him, and five daughters; Marjory, the eldest, married, first, to ——— Fraser, of Inderalachie, Esq. and, secondly, to Charles, Lord Fraser; Anne, the second, to James Canaries, D. D. Henriette, the third, to Thomas Forbes, of Tolquhoun, Esq. and Jean, the fourth, to George Gray, of Hackerton, Esq.

Which WILLIAM, *third Earl of Buchan*, having joined himself at the Revolution, in 1688, to those who took up arms in Scotland against the late King William, brought himself thereby into much trouble: for being soon after taken by that King's troops, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Stirling, where, though by the intercession of his friends his prison was at last much enlarged, he continued to his death, which happened anno 1695, without leaving any issue, having never been married.

To whom succeeded DAVID, *Lord Cardross*, his nearest heir male, being great grandson and heir to Henry, the first Lord Cardross, who was brother to James, Earl of Buchan, grandfather to the said William last deceased.

The honour and title of *Lord Cardross*, had its beginning in anno 1604, when James VI. of Scotland, and I. of Great Britain, by his charter under the Great Seal, bearing date on March 27th in the said year, erected the said Lordship in favour of John, Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, his heirs and assigns; in pursuance whereof, the said Earl, in anno 1615, assigned and disponed the same, and whole rights thereto belonging, to Henry Erskine, his second son, by the Lady Mary Steuart, his second wife, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, a Lady near in blood to his said Majesty; who, as a further mark of his royal favour, was also pleased to bestow on the said Henry, the abbey of Dryburgh, in Teviotdale, formerly a seat of monks of the order of Promontre; the said abbey, with the lands and tythes thereto belonging, being, by a special act of parliament for that purpose, dissolved from the crown.

Which HENRY, *first Lord Cardross*, married Margaret, only daughter of Sir James Ballanden, of Broughtoun, and sister of William, first Lord Ballanden, by whom he had David, his only son and heir, and one daughter, Mary, who was married to Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk, in the county of Stirling, and had issue; and dying anno 1636, was succeeded by

DAVID, *second Lord Cardross*, his only son, who, anno 1645, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, Lord Advocate, great grandfather to the present Earl of Hopeton, by whom he had issue,

Henry, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Margaret, married to William Cunningham, of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling, mother, by him, of Henry Cunningham, of Boquhan, Junior, representative of the burgh of Stirling, and district thereof, in the parliament anno 1712.

His Lordship married, secondly (anno 1655), Mary, second daughter of George Bruce, of Carnock, and sister of Edward and Alexander, both Earls of Kincardin, by whom he had issue four sons, and three daughters.

Alexander, the eldest son, died young.

William, the second, Deputy Governor of Blackness castle, a person of great integrity and honour, married Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Lumsden, of Innergelly, in the shire of Fife, and had issue by her, William, his eldest son and heir, and James.

John, the third, who, upon all occasions, appeared with great zeal in the cause of religion and liberty, and thereby acquired an universal esteem, retired into Holland some years before the Revolution, in 1688, when he accompanied the Prince of Orange in his expedition into England, a little before which, he had a company of foot bestowed upon him in Holland; and soon after, upon that Prince's accession to the throne, was made Lieutenant Governor of Stirling castle, and afterwards Governor of Dumbarton, and a Lieutenant-colonel of foot. In 1695, he was chosen a Director of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, and by them sent, with others, in 1696, into Holland, and other foreign parts, to manage the affairs of that company. In pursuance whereof, such progress was made at Hamburgh, and encouragement given from other parts, as had, in all appearance, been attended with the desired success, had it not been for things very unexpected and surprising, and too well known to need mentioning. He married, first, Jean, daughter and heir of William Muir, of Caldwell, in the shire of Renfrew; but she

dying soon after, without issue, he married, secondly, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of William Dundass, of Kincavill, in the county of Linlithgow, Advocate, by whom he had John, his eldest son and heir, and several other sons; also one daughter, Mary, yet unmarried.

Charles, the fourth son, being a Captain of foot in the Low Countries, in the service of the late King William, was killed there, at the battle of Stenkirk, the 24th of July, 1692.

Veronica, his eldest daughter, married to Walter Lockhart, of Kirtoun, in the county of Lanerk, and had issue.

Magdalen, the second, to Alexander Monypenny, of Pitmilly, in the shire of Fife, and had issue.

And, Mary, the third, died young.

To which David, Lord Cardross, succeeded, anno 1671,

Henry, his eldest son and heir, *third Lord Cardross*, who, being a person of universally acknowledged merit, and, upon all occasions, a strenuous asserter of the rights and liberties of his country, met with many hardships in the late reigns, with which having struggled long, with great firmness and constancy, he at last withdrew into Holland, where he was kindly received by the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of Great Britain, whom he accompanied in his expedition into England, in 1688. And upon that Prince's accession to the throne (of which he was a zealous promoter) had several marks of his favour bestowed upon him, being soon after made a Privy Counsellor, General of the Mint, and Colonel of a regiment of dragoons. He was, at the same time, appointed by parliament one of the Commissioners for treating of an Union with England. Upon all which occasions he behaved himself so as to maintain the character he had all along had, of a person of untainted integrity and honour.

He died at Edinburgh the 21st of May, 1693, and forty-fourth year of his age, having, in 1671, married Katharine, second daughter, and at length sole heir, of Sir James Steuart, of Strabrock, in the county of West Lothian; by which Katharine he had issue,

First, David, who succeeded him, and was afterwards *Earl of Buchan*.

Second, Charles Erskine, Advocate.

Third, William, Deputy-governor of Blackness castle, who married Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel John Erskine, Deputy-governor of Stirling castle, and had issue by her, one son, John, and a daughter, Jean.

Fourth, Thomas, and five more; who all died young.

Also three daughters;

Katharine, the eldest, married to Sir William Denham, of Westshields, in the county of Lanerk, Baronet, but had no issue by him; secondly, to Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield.

Mary, the second, married James Nimmo, Esq.

And Anne, the third, married to Archibald Edmonston, of Duntreth, *in vice comitatu de Stirling.*

DAVID, *fourth Lord Cardross*, his eldest son and heir, succeeded, and upon the death of William, Earl of Buchan, anno 1695, without issue, became also *fourth Earl of Buchan.*

This David, *fourth Earl of Buchan*, in anno 1697, married Frances, eldest daughter, and since sole heir of Henry Fairfax, of Hurst, in the county of Berks, Esq. only son and heir of Henry Fairfax, Esq. second son of Thomas, Viscount Fairfax: by the which Frances, Countess of Buchan, the said Earl had nine sons;

First, Henry David, Lord Auchterhouse, born in September 1699, who died very young.

Second, David, Lord Auchterhouse, born in April 1703, who died an infant.

Third, Henry David, Lord Cardross and Auchterhouse, born 17th April, 1710.

Fourth, Fairfax, born February 8th, 1712.

Fifth, George Lewis, on January 30th, 1714, born deaf and dumb. And,

Sixth, George Augustus, on December 27th, 1715, who died very young, and three more, who died soon after they were born.

Also seven daughters;

Lady Katharine Anna, married to William Fraser, of Fraserfield, son of Alexander, Lord Saltoun.

Lady Frances, married to the celebrated Colonel Gardner, for whom, *see Doddridge's Life of that pious man.*

Lady Alethea, and

Lady Willelmina Carolina, who both died infants; and three others, who died soon after they were born.

His Lordship was one of the Council of Trade appointed by parliament in anno 1705, when by an act passed in England, the importation of Scots linen cloth and cattle into that kingdom was prohibited, and matters seemed to run high betwixt the two kingdoms, in which commission his Lordship behaved himself so as to gain universal esteem, as he did

upon all other occasions, when employed in the public service, wherein he always eminently distinguished himself by his unshaken zeal and constant appearance for the honour and interest of his country, as well during the reign of King William, in which he was a Privy Counsellor from the year 1697, till the death of that Prince, as during that of her Majesty Queen Anne, by whom he was also constituted of the Privy-council; as also one of the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and Governor of Blackness castle; in all which he continued till after the conclusion of the treaty of Union, anno 1707, which he opposed in parliament to the very last, being of opinion, as his Lordship then declared, that several of the articles agreed upon were inconsistent with the honour of his country, especially of the Peerage, against which he therefore entered his protest, and was soon after removed from all public trust.

But on the accession of his Majesty King George to the crown, for the security of whose succession his Lordship had on all occasions exerted himself with the utmost zeal, he had again several marks of favour bestowed on him; having been appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Police, and Lord Lieutenant of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan, as he was also, to the general satisfaction, elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland to the first parliament of Great Britain called after his Majesty's arrival in this kingdom. He was also elected one of the Sixteen Peers 1722, 1727.

Dying in London, October 15th, 1745, he was succeeded by his son,

HENRY DAVID, *fifth Earl of Buchan*, who died December 1st, 1767, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Bart. and by her, who died December 11th, 1778, had issue,

First, DAVID STEWART, *sixth and present Earl of Buchan.*

His Lordship commenced his political career under the patronage of the late Earl of Chatham, while *Lord Cardross*, in the diplomatic department. But he has passed the larger portion of his time in literary retirement, cultivating the Muses, and occasionally laying before the public the fruits of his acquirements. More than twenty-five years ago he published a pamphlet *on the state of the Scotch Peerage;* and has since given *the Lives of Fletcher of Saltoun, and others:* and frequently been a correspondent of the various periodical works of the day.

He married, October 15th, 1771, Margaret, daughter of Wil-

liam Fraser, of Fraserfield, Esq. nephew to the late Earl of Buchan, but has no issue.

Second, Henry, a man celebrated at the Scotch Bar, who, in 1783, was appointed *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, which he retained only till the commencement of the following year; but to which he was again appointed in 1806; but held it as short a time. In March 1806, he was returned M. P. for the boroughs of Haddington, &c. and at the general election the same year, for the borough of Dumfries, &c. and again for the same in 1807. He married Christiana, daughter of George Fullarton, Esq. and by her, who died in May 1804, has issue, first, Henry. Second, George. Third, Elizabeth Crumpton, who married in September 1801, Colonel Callender. Fourth, Henrietta.

Third, Thomas, now Lord Erskine, *of whom presently*.

Fourth, Lady Anne-Agnes, who died October 5th, 1804.

Fifth, Lady Isabella, married, January 21st, 1770, William Leslie Hamilton, Esq. who died October 1780, Attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, without issue; and married, secondly, April 23d, 1785, the Hon. and Rev. John, the last Earl of Glencairn, who died September 24th, 1796, without issue.

THOMAS, *third* son, now LORD ERSKINE, a man, whose splendid career at the English Bar is familiar to the nation, originally embraced the military profession; but left it young, for a sphere for which his brilliant talents were adapted; and retiring to Cambridge, and studying there for a short time, went from thence to Lincoln's Inn, qualified himself for an advocate in the Court of King's Bench; and being admitted to the Bar in 1778, immediately distinguished himself by his oratory, at the trial of Admiral Keppel, whence he rose almost instantly into full practice, and led the Bar, in all appeals to juries, for nearly five and twenty years.

It is impossible to describe the grace, beauty, and copiousness, of his eloquence; it was totally unlike any thing in the same sphere, either at the time, before, or since. The silver tones of his voice, the lightning of his eye; the incessant blaze of his imagery; his touching appeals to the heart; and his profuse command of language, overwhelmed every feeling and cultivated mind with delight and astonishment.

Nor was his judgment less correct, than his talents were brilliant. I have heard those who are best capable of forming an opinion say, that his prudence and sagacity as an advocate, were as decisive as his speeches were splendid. He could discriminate

with as much labour and niceness, as he could illumine by the stores of his inexhaustible fancy. His inclination, no doubt, led him to give the excursive powers of his mind full play; but he had the ability of the most minute discernment and profound investigation, whenever the occasion required it. In short, he is a man formed in the prodigality of nature; and, to whomsoever honours be grudged, they cannot be said to have been unjustly won by Lord Erskine.

On February 8th, 1806, he was appointed LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, and created LORD ERSKINE, of *Restormel Castle, in Cornwall.*

He resigned the chancellorship in the following year, when Lord Eldon was re-appointed.

His Lordship married, March 29th, 1770 (being then an officer of the first regiment of foot), Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq. M. P. for Great Marlow (who died December 26th, 1805), and by whom he had issue,

First, Frances, who married, January 20th, 1802, to the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, in Sussex, and of Beaudesert, in Warwickshire; and has issue, first, Thomas Agar. Second, Erskine-William. Third, Frances-Elizabeth.

Second, Elizabeth, who was married, November 17th, 1798, to her cousin, Captain David Erkine, of the 31st regiment, and died August 2d, 1800, without issue.

Third, David Montague, who married January 1800, Fanny, daughter of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in North America, and has issue, first, Fanny. Second, Thomas. Third, John. He is a Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankrupts; was elected M. P. for Portsmouth, 1806; and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America the same year.

Fourth, Margaret.

Fifth, Mary, who was married, January 26th, 1805, to Edward Morris, Esq. M. P. for Newport, in Cornwall, a Master in Chancery.

Sixth, Henry-David.

Seventh, Thomas.

Eighth, Esme-Stewart, in the army.

Whilst a Commoner, his Lordship represented Portsmouth in parliaments 1783, 1790, 1796, 1802.

Titles. Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall.

Creations. By patent February 8th, 1806.

Arms. Azure, three garbs Or.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm, couped below the shoulder, grasping a batton, or rugged clubb, both proper.

Supporters. On the dexter side an ostrich, in his mouth a serpent; on the sinister a griffin; the one charged with a mullet under the wing, the other on the shoulder.

Motto. TRIAL BY JURY.

Seat.

BROWNE, LORD MOUNTEAGLE.

[*Marquis of Sligo, in Ireland.*]

THIS noble Lord is said to derive his descent from Sir Anthony, the first Viscount Montague of England, who was seated at Cowdray-castle, in the county of Sussex, and of whose family a younger branch,

RICHARD, is reported to have come[a] into Ireland at the head of an independent company in the service of Queen Elizabeth.[b]

On the division of Conaught into counties by Sir Henry Sydney, L.D. in 1565,[c] CAPTAIN BROWNE fixed his residence at *the Neale*, in the county of Mayo, of which county he was appointed the first high sheriff; and having strenuously endeavoured whilst in office to inculcate civility, industry, and obedience to the laws, he lost his life by the hands of the *then* uncultivated natives.[d] He was succeeded by his son

JOSIAS, who was living in 1636, and was then denominated of *the Neale*, in the county of Mayo, where he was succeeded by his eldest son

Sir JOHN, created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*, by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, in Scotland, 17th June, 1636.[e] In

[a] It is said, however, in a late *Gent. Mag.* that his *father* was a resident in Ireland.

[b] Ulster. [c] Harris's Tab. [d] Ulster.

[e] We William, Viscount Sterling, &c. proprietor of the country of New Scotland and Canada, and his Majesty's Lieutenant within the same: Forasmuch as by the feoffment granted to me by our late sovereign King James, and by our sovereign King Charles, I have full power to dispose of any part thereof to such as do undertake to plant there; and understanding the willingness of John

1626, he married Mary, daughter of Sir Dominick Browne, of Galway, Knt. and by her had three sons; viz.

Sir John, his heir.

John, ancestor to Lord Mounteagle, *of whom hereafter*. And

Dominick, of Breafield.

Sir GEORGE, the *second Baronet*, married the only daughter of Sir Henry Bingham, Bart. ancestor to Lord Lucan. He purchased the quarter of Carrowkelle, and other lands, before 1680, from Thomas Burke of the Earl of Mayo's family; soon after which period he deceased, and was succeeded by his son, Sir JOHN, the *third Baronet*, who was a Major in the army, and married, first, Anne Hamilton, daughter of George, Viscount Strabane; she died without issue, and he married secondly, Juliana, third daughter of Sir Patrick Bellew, of Bermeath, Bart. so created 25th April, 1687; by her who made her will 15th Nov. 1728, proved 10th May, 1729, he had three sons, and seven daughters; viz. Sir George, his heir; John, heir to his brother; Henry; Mabel; Anne; Juliana; Elizabeth; Catharine (married to Richard Bourke, of Newtown, in Tirawley); and two others.[5] Sir GEORGE, the *fourth Baronet*, married Bridget, daughter of Edward, the twentieth Lord of Athenry, by his second wife, Bridget, daughter of Colonel John Browne, of

Browne, Esq. eldest son to Josias Brown, of the Neale, in Ireland, for the advancement of the said plantation, we have granted unto the said John Browne, and to his heirs male lawfully descended of his body, that part of the said country of New Scotland bounded as follows; beginning twelve miles from the northernmost part of the island Anticosti, within the gulph of Canada, extending westward along the north side of the island six miles, and from thence southward, keeping always three miles in breadth; to have the salmon and other fishings, as well in salt as fresh water; and I do hereby incorporate the said proportion of land into a free barony and regality, to be called in all times, the Barony and Regality of Neale, to hold the same by the yearly payment of one penny usual money of Scotland: and whereas I have full power and authority granted to me by his Majesty, to confer titles of honour within the said country of New Scotland, upon all persons concurring to the advancing of the said plantation thereof, I do confer upon the said John Browne, and his heirs male lawfully descended, or to be descended of his body, the hereditary dignity and style of Baronet of New Scotland, with all and sundry prerogatives, privileges, precedencies, conditions, and others whatsoever, that any Baronet of Scotland or New Scotland hath had at any time granted to them; and we give and grant unto the said Sir John Browne, licence to wear and carry an orange tawny ribbon, the badge of a Baronet of New Scotland, bearing the arms of New Scotland in gold enameled, with the crown royal above, and this circumscription, Fax mentis honestæ gloria. Sealed with the great seal of New Scotland, 21st June, 1636. (From the original patent communicated by the late Sir John Browne, Bart.)

[5] Lodge.

Westport, and deceasing at the Neale, 8th May, 1737, without issue by her, who died 24th September, 1747, he was succeeded by his next brother, Sir JOHN, the *fifth Baronet*, first denominated of Raheens, and after of the Neale. June 30th, 1722, he married, first, Margaret, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Henry Dodwell, of Athlone, in the county of Roscomon, Esq. She died 23d April, 1739, and was buried in the cathedral of Kildare. He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Sir Walter Blake, Bart. and widow of Denis Daly, of Carrownekelly, in the county of Galway, Esq. By her he had no issue, but by his first wife had George, and John, successive Baronets; Dodwell; Henry, a lawyer of eminence in Jamaica; Palmer; and one daughter, Julia, married to Edmund Burke, of Curry, in the county of Mayo, Esq. He deceased after 1755, and was succeeded at the Neale, by Sir GEORGE, the *sixth Baronet*, who married Anastatia, eldest daughter of Denis Daly, of Rafford (by Lady Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Michael, the tenth Earl of Clanricarde); by her he had Margaret; Anne; Letitia; and Georgiana: and deceasing without male heirs, was succeeded by Sir JOHN, the *seventh Baronet*, who purchased his seat of Gaulston-park from the Earl of Belvidere, served in parliament in 1777, for the borough of Newtown, and represented the borough of Carlow, and was created *Lord Kilmaine*, November 16th, 1789. In April 1764, he married Alicia, second daughter of James, Viscount Charlemount, sister to the late Earl, and had issue, first, James-Caulfeild, *second Lord Kilmaine*. Second, John. Third, George. Fourth, Alicia, married to John Longworth, of Cragan-castle, in Westmeath, Esq. Fifth, Mary-Sarah, married Francis Longworth, Esq. Emily-Juliana, married the Rev. John Cromie; and Letitia, married Major John Ross. JAMES CAULFEILD, second Lord Kilmaine, married the Hon. Anne Cavendish, daughter of Lady Waterpark, and has four sons, and a daughter.

We return now to Colonel JOHN Browne, *second* son of Sir John, the first Baronet, who received a liberal education, being bred to the profession of the law; he was afterwards a colonel in King James's service, was taken prisoner at Galway in July 1691, and again at Limerick, where he was materially concerned in drawing up the celebrated articles of capitulation of that city; he married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of George Hamilton, fourth Lord Strabane; she died 14th August, 1680;[1] secondly, Maud,

[h] Ulster's Office, and Letter from Sir John Browne, Bart.

[1] See title Abercorn in Vol. II.

second daughter of Theobald, the third Viscount Mayo, and deceasing after 1705, left issue, by the latter, two sons and three daughters; viz.

First, Peter, his heir.

Second, Valentine, who married Bridget, daughter of Colonel James Talbot, of Mount-Talbot, in the county of Roscomon, and of Temple-Oge, in the county of Dublin, by whom he had only one daughter.

Bridget, married to Edward, twentieth Baron of Athenry; Elizabeth, to John Birmingham, of Kellbegg, in the county of Mayo; and Mary, married 8th July, 1702, to Sir Theobald, sixth Viscount Mayo.

PETER, the *eldest* son, married Mary, daughter of Denis Daly, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of King James II. and by her was father of

JOHN Browne, Esq. *first Earl of Altamont*, representative in parliament for Castlebar in 1749, and for which he continued to serve until 20th August, 1760, when by privy seal at Kensington of that date, and by patent at Dublin 10th September following,[k] his late Majesty King George II. was pleased to advance him to the *Peerage*, by the title of *Baron of Mount-Eagle, in the county of Mayo.*

He sat as a Peer in parliament 22d October, 1761;[l] 24th July, 1768, by privy seal at St. James's, and patent at Dublin 24th August following,[m] he was further advanced to the dignity of *Viscount Westport* in the same county, by which title he sat in parliament 17th October, 1769,[n] and by patent at Dublin 4th December, 1771,[o] was created *Earl of Altamont*, for which honour the privy seal bears date at St. James's 22d October preceding. His Lordship took his seat on the Earl's Bench, 5th December, 1771.[p]

In December 1729 he married Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. and sister to Sir Arthur, Earl of Arran, and deceasing 4th July, 1776, at Westport, left issue by his Lady, who died 7th March, 1771, six sons and one daughter, Lady Anne, who married in 1763, Ross Mahon, of Castle-Gore,

[k] Rot. Anno 34 George II. 2a. p. D. R. 40, and Signet Office.
[l] Lords Jour. IV. 206.
[m] Rot. Anno 8 George III. 2a. p. D. R. 37.
[n] Lords Jour. IV. 503.
[o] Rot. Anno 12 George III. 2a. p. D. R. 3.
[p] Lords Jour. IV. 596.

in the county of Galway, Esq. and has a numerous issue; the sons were:

First, Peter, Lord Westport.

Second, Arthur, Lieutenant-colonel of the 28th regiment of foot, and a Colonel in the army, where he served thirty-three years; appointed Constable of Carrickfergus, and elected to parliament for the county of Mayo. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. Gardiner, of Boston, in New England, by whom he had John, Major of the 67th regiment of foot; George; Henry; Anne; and Louisa, married, July 6th, 1803, Lieut.-Col. Browne, of Browne-Hall, in Mayo. He died at his house in Gloucester-street, Dublin, 21st July, 1779, aged forty-nine years. His widow died in July 1807.

Third, George, Collector of the Revenue of the district of Foxford and Newport, who served in parliament in the room of his brother Arthur, for Mayo, and is deceased.—He married Dorcas, daughter and coheir to James Moore, of Newport, Esq. Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Dominick-Geoffry Browne, of Castlemargaret, county of Mayo, Esq. and died in July 1782, leaving issue.

Fourth, James, called to the Irish Bar in Trinity term 1769, and appointed Prime Serjeant at law in May 1780, which on account of ill health he resigned in July 1787, when his present Majesty was pleased to grant him a pension of 1000l. per annum. He served in parliament for the borough of Castlebar, and died unmarried, in November 1790.

Fifth, Henry, appointed a Captain in the fifth or royal regiment of dragoons 20th January, 1764: he has since retired from the service, and married a daughter of the late Sir Henry Lynch, Bart. aunt to Sir Henry Lynch-Blosse, Bart. but has no issue.

Sixth, John, the youngest son, was bred to the sea service, was after appointed Collector of Newport and Foxford, which he has resigned. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Mr. Cocks; secondly, Rosalinda, daughter of Mr. Gilker; and hath issue by the first wife, two daughters, Emily, married in January 1788, to Dominick Browne, of Ashford, in the county of Galway, Esq. and Mary.[q]

Peter, *the second Earl*, was seated at Mount-Browne, in Mayo, for which county he served in parliament in 1779, and

[q] Information of R. Ousley, Esq. Almon, Debrett, &c.

was appointed Governor thereof with Sir John Browne, Bart. and 27th January, 1778, sat first in the house of Peers, on the death of his father.[r]

On 16th April, 1752, he married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Denis Kelly, of Lisduffe, in the county of Galway, Esq. and of Spring-garden, in the county of Mayo, formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Jamaica, on which marriage (his Lordship having thereby acquired a very considerable estate), he assumed the name of Kelly.

He died at Westport, 28th December, 1780,[s] having issue by his Lady (who died 1st August, 1765), two sons and four daughters; viz.

First, John-Denis, Lord Westport.

Second, Denis, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, formerly an officer in the third regiment of horse, served the office of Sheriff for Mayo in 1786, and represented that county in the last parliament; to which he had also been returned in the Imperial Parliament, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1807.

Lady Anne, married 18th August, 1785, to [t]Otway, first Earl of Desart; Lady Mary, died 10th June, 1776; Lady Elizabeth, married, August 1786, Ross Mahon, Esq. of Castlebar; and Lady Charlotte, married John Mahon, Esq.

JOHN-DENIS, the *third Earl of Altamont*, and *first Marquis of Sligo*, and FIRSE LORD MOUNTEAGLE of Great Rritain, received his education atEton, was appointed High Sheriff of Mayo in 1779, served in parliament for that county till his succession to the honours, sat first as a Peer on the death of his father, 22d November, 1781,[u] was appointed a member of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in 1787.

On December 29th, 1800, he was created *Marquis of Sligo*; and on February 20th, 1806, was elevated to the *British Peerage* by the title of LORD MOUNTEAGLE, *of Westport* and *Mayo*, in the united kingdom.

On May 21st, 1781, he married Sophia-Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Richard, Earl Howe, K.G. and dying June 2d, 1809, was succeeded by his son,

HOWE-PETER, *second Marquis of Sligo*, and SECOND LORD MOUNTEAGLE, born May 18th, 1788.

[r] Lords Jour. V. 31.
[s] Ulster.
[t] Fielding's Peerage.
[u] Lords Jour. V. 240.

Titles. John-Denis Browne, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron of Mount-Eagle, all in the county of Mayo; also Lord Mounteagle, in England.

Creations. Baron of Mount-Eagle, 19th September, 1760, 34 George II. Viscount Westport, 24th Aug. 1768, 8 George III. and Earl of Altamont, 4th December, 1771, 12 George III. Marquis of Sligo, December 29th, 1800, *Irish honours;* and Baron Mounteagle, of the united kingdom, February 20th, 1806.

Arms. Sable, three lions passant, between two gemels, in bend Argent.

Crest. On a wreath, an eagle displayed, Vert.

Supporters. The dexter a talbot, the sinister an horse, each gorged with an Earl's coronet.

Motto. SUIVES RAISON.

Chief Seat. Westport, in the county of Mayo, 128 miles from Dublin.

MONTGOMERY, LORD ARDROSSAN.

[*Earl of Eglintoun, in Scotland.*]

EGLINTOUN is the name of a lordship and castle in Airshire, from whence its owner took a denomination, *tempore regis Malcolmi.* Bryce de Eglintoun, son and heir of Eglun, Lord of Eglintoun, acquired certain lands from the community of the village of Irvine, *quas Radulphus filius & hæres quondam Hugonis de Eglintoun, dedit Communitati & Burgensibus dicte villæ datum in vigilia sancti Mattheii, anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo quinto,*[a] from whom in a continued series descended

Sir HUGH EGLINTOON, of that Ilk, who was Justiciary of Lothian, anno 1361.[b] He married Giles, daughter of Walter, Lord High Stewart of Scotland, sister to King Robert II. upon whose advancement to the throne, he obtained diverse grants of lands, and several employments, but leaving no male issue, his estate went to his daughter and heir, married to Sir John de Montgomery, of Eaglesham, Knt. whose ancestor

ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, son to Hugh de Montgomery, a noble Knight of French extraction, nearly allied to William, Duke of Normandy, was one of those nobles who accompanied this victorious Duke into England, and commanded the body of his army in the memorable battle of Hastings, in Sussex, anno 1066, where King Harold was slain, and the victory and crown of England accrued to the Conqueror, for which signal service King William bestowed on him very large gifts, and both gave

[a] Charta penes Burgum de Irvine.
[b] Drummond's History, published anno 1710.

him the territory and honour of Earl of Arundel, with the Earldom of Salisbury.[c] Being also a person of singular devotion, he founded, and most amply endowed the abbey of St. Peters, at Salisbury, where he at length took upon him the habit of a monk, and died 1094, leaving issue by Mable his wife, daughter of William de Talvaise, a great baron in Belesm, five sons; first, Hugh, died without issue. Second, Robert. Third, Roger. Fourth, Philip. And, Fifth, Arnulph.

Which ROBERT was knighted by the Conqueror the sixth of his reign, and always enjoyed his favour, but upon his death he adhered to Robert Curthose, against Henry I, and assisted him in the battle, where he was routed and taken prisoner. This exasperated King Henry so much, that he banished this Earl, and discountenanced his friends.

Then it is, and with much probability supposed, that PHILIP de Montgomery came for Scotland, and fixed his residence in the county of Tiviotdale, upon the Border, where he became a powerful man.

In the time of Malcolm IV. frequent mention is made of Robert de Mundegumery, *i. e.* Montgomery, who is one of the many witnesses to Walter, High Stewart of Scotland's foundation charter of the monastery of Paisly, anno Christi 1160.[d]

The next in order of succession taken notice of, if not his son, is ALLEN* de Mundegumbri, Knight, who held diverse lands in the tenement of Innerwick, of the Lord High Stewart of Scotland:[e] he is a witness to the charter of Robert Avenel, of his wood of Polwarth, to Arnold, Abbot of Kelso, anno 1221,[f] with whom he himself settles about the tithes of his lands of Innerwick, which had been in dispute between him and the convent; he left issue,

Sir JOHN* de Montgomery, Knt. his son, who shared the inheritance with William de Haukerstoun, which he obtained by Helen his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert de Kent, in Innerwick;[g] but more of this Sir John I have not discovered, saving, that jointly with the foresaid William, he was a benefactor to the Monks of Kelso for the health of his soul.[h]

From this to the time of Robert II. by many advantageous and honourable marriages, and their great and signal services done

[c] Dugdale's Baronage of England.
[d] Chartulary of Paisly.
[e] Ibidem.
[f] Chartulary of Kelso.
[g] Ibidem.
* Douglas makes Sir ALAN *son*, not *father* of Sir JOHN.
[h] Ibidem.

to the crown, both in the wars and otherways, this family became possessed of diverse fair lordships.

But omitting some traditions, I descend to Sir JOHN[i] Montgomery, of *Eglesham*, Knight, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Eglintoun, of that Ilk; which Sir John was in that expedition made against the English at the battle of Otterburn, anno 1388, where James, Earl of Douglas was slain. Here he behaved very valiantly, and took Henry Percy, son to the Earl of Northumberland, prisoner, and for his ransom obliged him to build the castle of Punoon, the chief messuage of the Lordship of *Eglesham;* he had issue three sons; Sir Hugh, Sir John, and Alexander.

First, Sir HUGH, a brave and gallant youth, lost his life in the service of his country, at the field of Otterburn, where his death is particularly remarked in this old heroic poem,

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree,
An arrow of a cloath-yeard long
Into the head drew he.
Against Sir Hugh Montgomery,
So right his shaft he set,
The gray goose wing that was therein,
In his heart-blood was weet.

Sir JOHN, the *second son, first Peer*, succeeded to the estate; he was sent into England one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. anno 1423;[k] and at the solemn inauguration of the said Prince, he was *one of the Barons* on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred in 1424, and *one of the Peers* who sat upon the trial of Murdo, Duke of Albany, where we find that unhappy Duke condemned to lose his head, though the records are wholly silent as to his crime. This Lord, who was raised to the Peerage in 1427, married Agnes, daughter to the Lord Maxwel, by whom he had,

ALEXANDER, his son and heir, *second Peer*, who indeed first raised the grandeur of the family, being a man of great parts. King James I. chose him a Privy Counsellor, and in 1430, constituted him jointly in commission with Sir Alexander Cuningham, to be Governor of Kintyre and Knapdale; and the next ensuing year

[i] Douglas makes this Sir John great great *grandson* of Sir Alan.
[k] Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

he was, with Alexander, Lord Gordon, and Mr. John Methven, Secretary of State, sent to England to treat of the continuing a peace betwixt the two realms, which was at length concluded by them, having survived the many difficulties and factions of King James I's reign. I find he was of the Privy-council to his son, King James II. anno 1440, from whom he obtained several beneficial grants from the crown, in consideration of his good and laudable services, not only performed to himself, but to his father of blessed memory. This Lord was twice sent Commissioner into England;[k] the first time in 1444, and the other in 1457. In both commissions he is designed, Alexander, *Dominus Montgomery*. He took to wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock,[l] by whom he had issue,

First, Alexander.

Second, George Montgomery, of Skelmurly, ancestor to the Montgomerys of Skelmorley, Baronets.

Third, Mr. Thomas Montgomery, the third son, was Parson of Egelsham.

He had likewise several daughters: first, Margaret, married to John, first Earl of Lennox. Second, Janet, to Sir Robert Cunningham, of Kilmaures, ancestor to the late Earls of Glencairn. Third, ———, to Alexander Hume, of that Ilk. Fourth, Jean, to John, Lord Kennedy. Fifth, Agnes, to William Cuningham, of Glengarnock.

The precise time of this Lord's death, which happened between 1451 and 1454, I have not found. He was succeeded in his estate and honour by

Andrew, eldest son, *third Peer*, Warden of the Marches 1457, who died before 1459. By Elisabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Hales,[n] he had three sons; Alexander, Robert, and Hugh.

Alexander, the eldest, after his grandfather's death was Lord Montgomery. And,

Robert, the second son, first of the Montgomerys of Broadstone,[o] of whom, *Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, of the kingdom of Ireland*, was the lineal heir.

Alexander, succeeded as *fourth Peer*, and was Warden of the Marches July 25th, 1459. He died 1487, having married Catherine,[p] daughter of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, by whom he had

[k] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.
[l] Genealogy of Eglintoun.
[m] Account of the Family of Eglintoun.
[n] Genealogy of Eglintoun.
[o] Charta penes Dominum Grenock.
Charta in publicis Archivis.

Hugh, his successor. Second, James Montgomery, of Smeithston. Third, John.

Which HUGH, *first Earl*, upon the accession of King James IV. to the crown, was named of his council, and in 1489, he obtained a grant of the Constabulary of his Majesty's castle of Rothsay,[q] the King ever treating him with particular marks of his favour, and at last was pleased to create him to the dignity of *Earl of Eglintoun*, anno 1503.[r] He married Helen, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, by whom he had three sons, and several daughters.

First, John, called Master of Eglintoun.

Second, Sir Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Lainshaw, Galowbery, Crevoch, Kilbryde, Milstonflet, Bradfurow, the temple land of Stewartoun, Holowchaple, Langanfee, Charlewrak, Longford, Crochdow, and Lochdernell, in Airshire;[s] the lands of Airdoch, and Nether-Craig, in Renfrewshire. Moreover, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Quintine Mure, of Skeldon, he considerably increased his fortune, his estate in all amounting to 100 merk land of old extent, and thereupon he added to his coat of arms *Argent, three mullets Azure*. He was killed in a feud by the Lord Boyd, in June 1547, having had two sons by the said Margaret his wife. First, John, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, but died without succession. Second, Sir Neil, who succeeded him, whose descendants were the Montgomerys of Linshaw, and *Lords Lyle*, he marrying Jean, daughter and sole heir of John, *last Lord Lyle*.

The third son was William Montgomery, of Greenfield, who acquired the lands of Stane, in Airshire, by marriage of Elisabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Frances, of Stane.[t] This branch divided itself afterwards by means of Hugh, a younger son, who became the root of the *Montgomerys of Auchinhood*, and his cadets.

Margaret, first daughter, married to William, Lord Semple. Second, Marjory, to William, Lord Somervel. The third, Maud, to Colin Campbel, of Arkinglass, but had no issue. Fourth, Isabel, to John Mure, of Caldwell, in Vicecomitatu de Renfrew, and had issue. Fifth, Elisabeth, to John Blair, of that Ilk. Sixth, Agnes, to John Ker, of Kersland, in Vicecomitatu de Air, and had issue.

q Charta in publicis Archivis. r Ibidem.
s Charta penes Jacobum Montgomery de Lainshaw.
t Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1508.

Here it is requisite to observe, that JOHN, son and heir apparent to this Earl, when the feuds run high betwixt the contending parties of the nobility in the minority of king James V. was killed in a scuffle between the Earls of Arran and Angus, on the street of Edinburgh, 30th of April, 1520,[u] leaving behind him a son and a daughter, by Elisabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonston, of Duntreath;[x] viz.

Hugh, who succeeded his grandfather.

And Christian, wife of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor to the late Duke of Queensberry, who died in December 1810.

Which HUGH, *second Earl of Eglinton*, was of the Privy-council to King James V. as he had been before to John, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland in the said King's minority, and was one of the Lords to whom his Grace committed the tuition of that Prince, upon his going to France to concert measures with that court for carrying on a war with England, anno 1520:[y] yea, the said King had such an esteem of this Lord, that when he went to France in order to espouse Magdalen, daughter of Francis I. anno 1536, he appointed him one of the Governors of Scotland, the Earl of Huntly being joined in commission with him. His wife was Marion, daughter of George, Lord Seton, by whom he had only a son,

HUGH, *third Earl*, his successor in the honour, who, as soon as he came to man's estate, married the Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Chattelrault, Governor of Scotland, which marriage was dissolved in 1562, they standing in the fourth degree of consanguinity, the Pope's dispensation not being obtained;[z] and then by the permission of the Bishop of Rome, he is allowed to marry Agnes, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Innerpeffrey, widow of Sir Hugh Campbel, of Lowdon: by her had four children:

First, Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun.

Second, Robert Montgomery, of Giffen, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbel, of Lowdon, by whom he had one daughter, Elisabeth, his sole heir, married to Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun.

Margaret, eldest daughter was married to Robert, first Earl of

[u] Hume's History of the Family of Douglas.

[x] Charta penes commitem de Eglintoun.

[y] Holinshed's History of Scotland.

[z] Original divorce, still extant.

Winton, mother by him of George, second Earl of Winton, and of Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun.

Agnes, the second, married to Robert, Lord Semple, and had issue.

This Earl stuck close to Queen Mary in the time of her greatest distress: he put himself in arms in her behalf, and was personally engaged in the battle of Lang-side,[a] where he, together with the Lord Seton, and many Barons of account, were taken prisoners, after which he thought fit to tender his submission to King James VI. and lived peaceably till his death, which happened in the month of June 1585;[b] his estate devolving on

Hugh, his son, *fourth Earl*, who was barbarously murdered on the score of a private quarrel, by John Cuningham, of Colnbeith, and his adherents, the 12th day of April, 1589,[c] whereby his country was deprived of an honour and ornament, his Prince of a faithful and able subject, and his family of a singular advantage. Mr. John Johnston wrote the following epitaph in praise of him:

Illa opifex sollers rerum, magni æmula Olympi
  Natura, immensis ambitiosa opibus;
Illa sibi de te certans quæ singula, rara,
  Vix aliis, dedit hæc cuncta benigna tibi.
Sic artus, sic ora, animos, sic pectora finxit,
  Cæteraque humanis anteferenda notis:
Vix aliquem ut credas mortali semine cretum,
  Ast quales tulerunt secula prisca deos.
Invidiosa nimis visa hæc mortalibus. Ergo
  Tollere mox properat insidiosa manus.
Fortunam ingentem gravior sæpe exitus urget:
  Præcipitique vides fulmine magna quati.

He left a son, by Giles his wife, daughter to Robert, Lord Boyd,

Hugh, *fifth Earl*, who succeeded him in his estate and honour. This Earl in 1603,[d] obtained a grant to himself, his heirs and assigns, upon the resignation of Mr. William Melvil, erecting the dissolved abbey of Kilwining, formerly a seat of Benedictine Monks, with all the lands and tithes, either in property or supe-

[a] Crawfurd's Memoirs. [b] Charta in publicis Archivis.
[c] Dr. Johnston's Scots Heroes.
[d] Charta in publicis Archivis, 5th January, 1603.

riority, which had belonged at any time thereto, into a temporal lordship, with the patronage of the churches of Kilwinling, Irvine, Dunbartoun, Kilmarnock, Loudoun, Ardrossan, Kilbirny, Dalry, Dunlop, Beith, Stewartoun, Stevenson, Dreghorn, Pearston, Kilbride, and Kilmachornal.

He married Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery, of Giffen, but dying without issue in 1612,[e] his estate, by virtue of an entail made by him, came to

Sir Alexander Seton, his cousin german, *sixth Earl*, who changed his name to *Montgomery*, but he could not enjoy the title of Earl, without the King's special allowance; which, soon after, his Majesty was pleased to bestow upon him, for the great merit of his ancestors, with the dignity and precedency formerly enjoyed by Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, last deceased.

This Earl was among the number of those Peers who engaged themselves against the King, anno 1638, upon the first commencing of our bloody civil war: he had the command of a regiment in the army that was sent to Ireland, anno 1642, toward the suppressing the rebellion of the native Irish:[f] he was likewise personally engaged in the battle of Longmarstonmuir, anno 1643, in the service of the Parliament of England against the King, where he behaved with abundance of courage, yet his Lordship still retained a respect and affection to his Majesty's person, and no man more abominated the murder of the Lord's anointed than he.

He heartily concurred with, and was extremely satisfied with the restoration of King Charles II. by whom he was constituted Captain of his guard of horse,[g] anno 1650; and the next year, while he was raising forces in the Western parts for the King's service, he was surprised at Dunbarton by a party of English horse, and sent prisoner to the town of Hull, and afterward removed to Berwick upon Tweed, suffering likewise the sequestration of his estate till the restoration made restitution to him, anno 1660.

His first wife was Anne, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had

First, Hugh, his successor in the honour.

Second, Sir Henry Montgomery, of Giffen, died without children.

Third, Sir Alexander, a Colonel in Ireland, in which kingdom he died.

[e] Spotiswood's History. [f] Guthry's Memoirs.
[g] My Lord Kingston's History of the Family of Winton.

Fourth, Colonel James Montgomery, of Coelsfield, *ancestor to the present Earl.*

Fifth, Robert, who in his youth making choice of a military life, went over to the wars in Ireland. Anno 1642, he was first made a Captain in his father's regiment, after which he listed himself in the service of the Parliament of England, where in time he arrived to the degree of a Major-general, and acquired the reputation of a man of courage, and a good officer: he firmly adhered to King Charles II. and in his Majesty's service he gave many signal proofs of his loyalty and valour on several occasions, especially at that memorable encounter at Dunbar, 3d of September, 1650, in which action he performed the part of a brave and valiant commander; likewise he commanded in the quality of Major-general of the horse in the royal army at Worcester, 3d of September, 1651, where he received diverse wounds, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, whence making his escape out of the castle of Edinburgh in disguise, anno 1659,[h] he got beyond sea to the King, and returned with his master, anno 1660, being one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed Chamber. He married Margaret, daughter of James, Viscount of Kilsyth, by whom he had James Montgomery, Esq. his son and heir.

His Lordship had likewise two daughters; first, Margaret, married to John, first Earl of Tweedale; after his death, to William, Earl of Glencairn.

The second, Anne, died unmarried.

He married to his second wife Margaret, daughter of Walter, Lord Bucleugh, widow of James, Lord Ross, but by her he had no succession.

And arriving to the seventy-third year of his age, he departed this life the 7th of January, 1661, his estaste and honour devolving on

Hugh, his son, *seventh Earl*, who was a man of perfect loyalty in the time of our civil troubles, as appears in all the accounts of those times, particularly by the Memoirs of the Bishop of Dunkeld, his cotemporary. In 1643, he raised a troop of horse, with which he marched in person, and fought valiantly at Longmarstonmuir, and several other battles and skirmishes, and continuing to adhere faithfully to the royal cause, he was therefore excepted out of Cromwell's indemnity, in 1654.[i]

[h] History of Seton, by the Lord Kingstoun.

[i] Original Act of Indemnity, penes me.

By Anne, his first wife, daughter of James, Marquis of Hamilton, he had one daughter,

Lady Anne, married to James Earl of Findlater.

Also by Mary, his second wife, daughter of John, Earl of Rothes, he had

First, Alexander, his successor.

Second, Francis Montgomery, of Giffen, who was one of the Lords of the Privy-council, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in the reign of King William and Queen Anne. He was appointed one of the Commissioners upon the part of Scotland to treat upon a nearer union with England in 1706, which was at that time completed. He had no issue by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and sole heir of Alexander, Earl of Leven; but by Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, of Lochermackhouse, in *Vicecomitatu de* Haddingtoun, he had, first, John Montgomery, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Air. Second, Alexander one of the colonels in her Majesty's foot guards, who died a very hopeful youth of his death wounds at the battle of Almanza, in 1711; also Elisabeth, a daughter, married to Patrick Ogilvy, of Lonmay.

This Earl had moreover five daughters;

First, Mary, married to George, Earl of Winton, *sans* issue.

Second, Margaret, to James, second Earl of Loudon.

Third, Christian, to John, fourth Lord Balmerinoch.

Fourth, Eleanor, to Sir David Dunbar, of Baldoon, in *Vicecomitatu de* Wigtoun, Bart. and had issue.

Fifth, Anne, to Sir Andrew Ramsay, of Abbotshall, Bart.

He departing this life, anno 1669, was succeeded by

ALEXANDER, his son and heir, *eighth Earl*, who was named one of the Lords of the Privy council, 1st of May, 1689, and dying in the end of the year 1701, left issue by Elisabeth his wife, daughter of William, Earl of Dumfries.

First, Alexander, the next Earl.

Second, Major Hugh. And,

Third, Major John Montgomery. And,

Mary, married to Sir James Agnew, of Lochnaw, and had issue.

Which ALEXANDER, *ninth Earl*, was one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King William, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. In 1700, he had a patent to sit and vote in the parliament of Scotland, as *Lord High Treasurer*, all officers of state, though neither peers, nor elected as commissioners, having by the constitution a place in parliament, and the crown a right,

when any one of the offices was vacant, to appoint one to represent in parliament the said office.

Upon the dissolution of the parliament in 1710, he was, on the 10th of November the same year, elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland to the parliament of Great Britain; also to the parliament in 1713; also in 1711, his Lordship was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain-court, which was then erected.

He died 1729, having married, first, Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Cochran, son and heir of William, Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two sons;

First, Hugh. And, Second, Alexander; who both died in the year 1696.

Also four daughters, first, Catherine, married to James, Earl of Galloway, and had issue.

Second, Eupheme, to George Lockhart, of Carnwath, and had issue.

Third, Grace, to Robert, Earl of Carnwath, and had issue.

Fourth, Jean, to Sir Alexander Maxwel, of Monrieth, Bart. and had issue.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had a daughter,

Lady Mary, married to Sir David Cunninghame, of Milncraig, and had issue.

His third marriage was with Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colzean, Bart. by whom he had seven daughters.

Lady Elisabeth, married to Sir John Cunninghame, of Caprington, Bart.

Lady Helen, married to the Hon. Francis Stewart, son of the Earl of Murray, and had issue.

Lady Susanna, married to John Renton, of Lamerton, Esq. and had issue.

Lady Margaret, married to Sir Archibald Macdonald, of Macdonald, Bart. and had issue the late Lord Macdonald, &c.

Lady Frances.

Lady Christian, married to James Murray, of Abercairny, Esq. and had issue.

Lady Grace, married to —— Bayne, Esq.

The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER, the *tenth Earl*, who was unfortunately shot on October 24th, 1769, by Mungo Campbell, from whom he was

endeavouring to take a gun, with which the murderer was sporting in his Lordship's grounds.[k]

Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his only brother,

ARCHIBALD, the *eleventh Earl*, who married, first, October 16th, 1770, Jane Ogilvie, daughter of George, eighteenth Earl of Crawford, who died in January 1778.

And, secondly, Frances, sister of Sir William Twysden, Bart. of Roydon Hall, in Kent, and had issue;

First, Mary, born March 5th, 1787, married, March 29th, 1803, Archibald, Lord Montgomery, son of the present Earl of Eglington.

Second, Jane, born May 20th, 1788, and died November 16th, 1805.

The Earl was a General in the army, and Colonel of the 51st regiment of foot, and was frequently returned one of the Sixteen Peers.

His Lordship deceasing in 1796, without issue *male*, the honours and the ancient estate of Eglington devolved upon the descendants of the abovenamed

Colonel JAMES Montgomery, of *Coilsfield*, who married, first, Jane, daughter of William Primrose, of Carrington, Esq. and by her had two daughters; and, secondly, Catharine Arbuckle, widow of John Baillie, Esq. of the Abbey, and had issue, a son,

ALEXANDER, of *Coilsfield*, who married Lilias, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Montgomery, of Skelmorlie, and had issue by this marriage, his eldest son,

HUGH Montgomery, the *present and twelfth Earl*, and FIRST LORD ARDROSSAN; by which last title his Lordship was advanced to the British Peerage, February 1st, 1806.

His Lordship married his cousin, Eleanora Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Bowertree-hill, in the county of Ayr, and has issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Archibald, Lord Montgomery, a Major-general in the army, married, March 29th, 1803, Lady Mary Montgomery, eldest daughter of Archibald, the eleventh Earl of Eglington.

Second, Roger, in the royal navy, died January 1799.

Third, Lilias, married to Dundas Macqueen, Esq.

Fourth, Jane.

Titles. Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Eglington, and Lord Montgomery, in Scotland; and Lord Ardrossan, in England.

[k] See Dodsley's An. Reg. 1770, p. 219.

Creations. Lord Montgomery, 1427; Earl of Eglington, 1503, Scotch honours; and Lord Ardrossan, in England, February 1st, 1806.

Arms. Quarterly first and fourth Azure, three flowers-de-lis, Or; second and third, Gules, three annulets, Or, stoned, Azure; all within a border, Or, flowered and counterflowered, Gules.

Supporters. Two dragons vert vomiting fire.

Crest. A maid holding in her dexter hand a man's head, and in the sinister an anchor.

Motto. GARDE BIEN.

Seats. At Eglington, in the county of Air; and Ardrossan, in the same county.

MAITLAND, LORD LAUDERDALE.

[*Earl of Lauderdale, in Scotland.*]

It appears from sundry ancient deeds and evidences, that the Maitlands were very early possessors of the barony of Thirlstane, in Hadingtounshire; for I find that

Dominus Ricardus de Mautlant gave to the Monks of Dryburgh *terras suas de Haubentside in territorio suo de Thirlestane pro salute animæ suæ & sponsæ suæ antecessorum & successorum suorum in perpetuum.*[a] Likewise he gave in pure alms to the said convent, *Omnes terras quas Walterus de Giling tenuit in feodo suo de Thirlestane & pastura in communi de Thirlestane ad quadraginta oves sexaginta vaccas & ad viginti equos.*

To Sir Richard succeeded

William de Mautlant, his son, in the barony of Thirlestane, who ratified and confirmed to the monastery of Dryburgh, *omnes terras quas Dominus Ricardus de Mautlant pater suus fecit dictis Monachis in territorio de Thirlestane.*[b]

The next of this noble family I have found, is Thomas de Thirlestane, who gave in free alms to the religious of Dryburgh, *Decimas Molendini sui de Thirlestane,*[c] *pro salute animæ suæ;* and to the Abbot of Kelso he grants a wadset of diverse lands within the territory of Thirlestane,[d] for a certain feu duty to be paid to him by the convent for ever.

Sir Robert Maitland, successor to the former, obtained a grant of the lands of Lethingtoun, from Sir John Giffard, Knt,

[a] Chartulary of Dryburgh in the Lawyers Library, MS. [b] Ibid.
[c] Ibid.
[d] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale, MS.

Lord of Yester, to be holden blanch of the granter, which is confirmed the 15th of October, 17th of King David II. anno 1346.[e] He was succeeded by

JOHN, his son and heir, who designs himself *Joannes de Mautlant, Dominus de Thirlestane, filius & hæres Roberti Mautlant quondam domini ejusdem*, when he makes a donation of the lands of Snaldon to the Monks of Dryburgh, *pro salute animæ suæ, Patris & Matris suæ.* He married Agnes Dunbar, daughter to Patrick, Earl of March,[f] by whom he had

ROBERT Maitland, of Thirlestane, his son and heir, who had the charge of the castle of Dunbar, from his uncle, George, Earl of March, when he went to England in discontent, conceiving himself affronted by King Robert III. when he espoused David his son, the Prince, to the Earl of Douglas's daughter, after he had been affianced to Elizabeth Dunbar, March's daughter; and when the Earl of March was forfeited, Thirlestane, his nephew, run the same fate,[g] but was again restored by the King's bounty. He took to wife Marion, daughter of James Scrimgeor, of Dudop, Constable of Dundee,[h] and left a son,

WILLIAM, to succeed him in his fortune, who obtained from Archibald, Duke of Tourain and Earl of Douglas, a grant to himself, and Margaret Wardlaw his wife, of the lands of Blyth, Hedderwick, Tullus, and Burncleugh, on the 23d January, 1432.[i] He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN Maitland, of Thirlestane, who by ———, daughter of ———, his wife, had two sons.

First, William Maitland, of Lethingtoun.

Second, James Maitland, of Achincastle, in Dumfrieshire, of whom branched the Maitlands of Eccles.[k]

Here it is not improper to take notice, that WILLIAM Maitland, of Lethingtoun, son and heir apparent of John Maitland, of Thirlestane, married Martha, daughter of George, Lord Seaton, and was killed at Flodden Field with King James IV. 9th Sep-

[e] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale, MS.

[f] Charta penes Carolum Maitlant de Eccles M. D. of the lands of Tibbers, Joanni Maitlant de Thirlestane, & Agnetæ Dunbar sponsæ suæ.

[g] Sir George Mackenzie's Baronage of Scotland, MS. penes me.

[h] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale, MS. penes me. [i] Ibid.

[k] I have seen a charter in 1506, granted by William Maitland, of Lethingtoun, to James Maitland of Achincastle, his brother, of the property of the barony of Tibbers, whose lineal male descendant and representative was Dr. Charles Maitland, of Eccles, physician in Glasgow, whose predecessor was Robert Maitland, son to the said James Maitland, of Achincastle.

tember, 1513, leaving issue by his wife aforesaid, Sir Richard, who succeeded his grandfather, and a daughter, Janet, married to Hugh, Lord Somervel.

Which Sir RICHARD was served heir to his father, William, on the 15th October, 1513. This noble person, who first raised the grandeur of his family, being a man of parts and literature, was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the 12th November, 1561[l] (though he had the misfortune to be blind), in place of Sir William Hamilton, of Sanquhar; and on the 20th of December, 1562, was constituted *Lord Privy Seal*,[m] then void by the demise of Donald, Abbot of Cowper, which office he held till, 1567, he resigned and gave up the signet, whereupon Mr. John Maitland, his second son, was invested in that office. Sir Richard continued a Lord of the Session during all the turbulent times of the regents in the minority of King James VI. till the year 1584.

"He is celebrated as a man of learning, talents, and virtue. His compositions breathe the genuine spirit of piety and benevolence. The chearfulness of his natural disposition, and his affiance in divine faith, seem to have supported him with singular equanimity under the pressure of blindness and old age. Knox has charged him with consenting, for the sake of a bribe, to the escape of Cardinal Beaton, who for some time had been confined at Seaton. But the accusation appears to be without foundation; for we learn from Sir Ralph Sadler's Letters, that the Cardinal was released by order of Arran, the Regent; who afterwards charged Lord Seaton with having liberated him from motives of venality. Contemporary poets have extolled Maitland as a man adorned by every virtue. His poem on *The Creation*, and *Paradyce Lost*, was printed in Allan Ramsay's *Ever-Green*. A considerable number of his productions are to be found in the valuable collection of Pinkerton.[n] He seems to have commenced his poetical career at a period of life, when that of other writers has more generally closed. It is supposed, that before he began to cultivate poetry, he had nearly attained the sixtieth year of his age. In his works it would, therefore, be improper to expect the effervescence of a youthful imagination, or the perpetual scintillations of a lively fancy. They are not, however, incapable of exciting interest; they present us with the thoughts, serious and gay, of an amiable

[l] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale, penes me.

[m] Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ, ad annum 1562.

[n] See Ancient Scotch Poems, 2 vols. 8vo. 1786.

old man, habituated to courts, and accurately acquainted with men and manners."[o]

He resigned his place to Sir Lewis Ballenden, and his last breath on the 1st of April, 1586,[p] aged ninety, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Cranston, of Corsby,[q] three sons;

First, Sir William.

Second, Sir John. And,

Third, Mr. Thomas, who is the Prolocutor with George Buchanan in his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos.*

Likewise several daughters.

Helen, married to John Cockburn, of Clerkingtoun,[r] and had issue.

Margaret, to James Heriot, of Trabroun,[s] and had issue.

Mary, to Alexander Lawder, of Hattoun, and had issue.

Isabel, to William Douglas, of Whitingham,[t] and had issue.

But to return to Sir WILLIAM Maitland, of Lethingtoun, Sir Richard's eldest son; the first preferment I find he had was in 1558, when he was constituted Secretary of State to Queen Mary,[u] and one of her Majesty's Privy-council, 1561. When the civil war broke out, anno 1567, Lethingtoun's wisdom and reputation was such, that both parties courted him to be of their side; but he did not determine himself to any party at first, but did fall in with either of them as he thought they intended the honour and safety of the Queen, and the good of the country; and as he could not justify the Queen's actings, so he was a strenuous opposer of those methods that were taken against her by her own subjects at the court of England, as importing high contempt against their native princes, and highly derogatory to the honour of Scotland, in subjecting it and their Sovereign to the cognizance of a foreign court; but his warmest side was ever toward the Queen, in whose interest he appeared, by joining with Sir William Kirkaldy in keeping out the castle of Edinburgh against the young King, and the authority of the Regent, for which he was

[o] Irving's Lives of Scotch Poets, II. 154.

[p] Historical Account of the College of Justice, MS.

[q] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale, MS.

[r] Charta in publicis Archivis. [s] Ibid.

[t] Memoirs of the Family of Lauderdale.

[u] Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ, data 4 December, 1558.

deprived of the Secretary's place, anno 1570.[x] This celebrated man makes a conspicuous figure during the turbulent reign of Queen Mary, in the pages of Robertson. In 1558, he was appointed Principal Secretary of State to the Queen. The elegant historian gives the following character of him: "Maitland had early applied to public business admirable natural talents, improved by an acquaintance with the liberal arts; and, at a time of life when his countrymen of the same quality were following the pleasures of the chase, or serving as adventurers in foreign armies, he was admitted into all the secrets of the cabinet, and put upon a level with persons of the most consummate experience in the management of affairs. He possessed, in an eminent degree, that intrepid spirit, which delights in pursuing bold designs, and was no less master of that political art and dexterity, which is necessary for carrying them on with success. But these qualities were deeply tinctured with the neighbouring vices; his address sometimes degenerated into cunning; his acuteness bordered upon excess of subtlety and refinement; his invention, ever fertile, suggested to him, on some occasions, chimerical systems of policy, little suitable to the genius of the age; and his enterprising spirit engaged him in projects vast and splendid, but beyond his utmost power to execute. All the contemporary writers, to whatever faction they belong, mention him with an admiration, which nothing could have excited but the greatest superiority of penetration and abilities." In 1573, he joined with Kirkaldy in keeping the castle of Edinburgh against the young King; but the garrison at last mutinied, and the castle was surrendered to Drury, to whom Kirkaldy and Maitland became prisoners. Morton insisted they should suffer the punishment due to their rebellion. He first confined them to separate prisons; and soon after, with Elizabeth's consent, condemned Kirkaldy and his brother to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh. Maitland, who did not expect to be treated more favourably, prevented the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death, and "ended his days," says Melville, "after the old Roman fashion," 1573. Leaving issue, by Mary his wife, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, a son, James, who died without male issue, and a daughter, Mary, married to Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh.[y]

His brother, Sir JOHN Maitland, born about 1537, became

[x] Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI.
[y] Johnstoni Historia rerum Britannicarum.

finally his heir male. Though originally in the interest of Queen Mary, who made him Lord Privy Seal, 1567, he was made a Senator of the College of Justice, after Morton's fall, and advanced to the office of Secretary of State, 1584.

In 1586, in defiance of the intrigues of his enemy, Captain James Stewart, he was appointed *Lord High Chancellor;* and, together with that dignity, enjoyed all the power and influence of a prime minister.

He was created *a Peer* by the title of *Lord Maitland* of Thirlestane, May 18th, 1590.

He was author of a poem preserved by Pinkerton, containing a Satire *Aganis Sklanderous Toungis*; and of several epigrams in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum:* he died in 1595. "This year," says Robertson, "the King lost Chancellor Maitland, an able minister, on whom he had long devolved the whole weight of public affairs. As James loved him while alive, he wrote, in honour of his memory, a copy of verses, which, when compared with the compositions of that age, are far from being inelegant."

He married Jean, only daughter of James, Lord Fleming, by Barbara his wife, daughter of James, Duke of Chatlerault. By her he had

John, his successor.

And one daughter, Anne, married to Robert, Lord Seaton, son and heir apparent to George, first Earl of Winton.

This worthy Lord, who made his exit out of this world on the 3d of October, 1595, as has been said, was interred at the church of Hadingtoun, King James honouring him with this epitaph of his own composing:

Thou passenger that spies with gazing eyes,
  This trophie sad of Death's triumphant dart,
Consider when this outward tomb thou sees,
  How rare a man leaves here his earthly part:
His wisdom and his uprightness of heart,
  His piety, his practice of our state;
His quick engine so verst in every art,
  As equally not all were in debate.
Thus justly hath his death brought forth of late
  An heavie grief in Prince and subjects all,
That vertue, love, and vice do bear at hate,
  Though vitious men rejoices at his fall.

As for himself, most happy doth he die,
Though for his Prince it most unhappy be.

JOHN, *second Lord Thirlestane*, the Chancellor's son, was a nobleman of great honour and probity, and managed his affairs with that conduct and discretion, that he made considerable additions to his fortune.

He was much favoured by King James VI. who created him first *Viscount of Lauderdale*, and thereafter honoured him with the title of *Earl of Lauderdale*, by letters patent bearing date 24th of March, 1624.[z]

It seems that he had no state employment, save that he was some short time President of the Council, and one of the ordinary Lords of the Session, from which he was removed anno 1626.[a] I think it not foreign here to remark of this noble Lord, that he was so very well acquainted with his own affairs, that he made exact inventories of all his charters and writs, which was very happy for the family afterwards, for the charter chest being concealed under ground for preservation in the time of the civil war, the writs were so entirely defaced at the Restoration, that they were become illegible, but by reason of the character this Earl had of integrity, these very inventories were by order of parliament appointed to supply the place of the ancient records and evidences of the family, the clerk register signing every page of the book in which they were written.

This worthy Lord[b] departing this life in February 1645,[c] was interred at the church of Hadingtoun with his ancestors; and the learned Mr. Drummond, of Hawthornden, made this epitaph upon him:

Of those rare worthies who adorn'd our North,
And shin'd like constellations, thou alone
Remainedst last, great Maitland, charg'd with worth
Second in vertue's theatre to none,
But finding all eccentric in our times,
Religion into superstition turn'd,
Justice silenc'd, exiled, or inurn'd,
Truth, faith and charity reputed crimes,

[z] Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. [a] Balfour's Annals.
[b] See his character in Lord Clarendon's Hist. V. 124.
[c] Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs from 1638 to 1649.

The young man destinate by sword to fall,
And trophies of their countries spoils to rear;
Strange laws the ag'd and prudent to appal,
And forc'd sad yokes of tyranny to bear,
And for, nor great, nor virtuous minds a room,
Disdaining life thou shroud'st thee in thy tomb.

By Isabel his wife, only daughter of Alexander, Earl of Dumfermling, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, by Lilias his wife, daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummond, he had

First, John, Duke of Lauderdale.

Second, Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John Lundin of that Ilk, by whom he had one daughter, Sophia Lundin of that Ilk, married to John, Earl of Melfort.

Third, Charles, thereafter Earl of Lauderdale.

JOHN, *second Earl*, afterward *Duke of Lauderdale*, and *Earl of Guilford*, in the beginning of the civil war was among the most forward for the covenant, and prosecuted it for some time with the most eminent animosity.[d] He was much trusted by that party in the management of affairs both in church and state. When he was a very young man, his Lordship was sent one of the Commissioners from the church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, anno 1643, for the framing a new model of government in the church. The next year he was appointed one of the Commissioners from the States of Scotland to treat with the King at Uxbridge;[e] but that treaty ending without the effect desired, he was again commissioned from the parliament to treat with his Majesty at Hampton Court in the year 1647,[f] the conclusion of which was the raising an army from Scotland toward therescue of his Majesty.

As soon as the army was ready to march into England, his Lordship was sent over to Holland to require that the Prince of Wales might repair to the Scots army, which was agreed to in the treaty; but the misfortune that befel the army at Preston put a stop thereto, so that the Earl, after a few weeks stay at the Hague, bent his course homeward to employ his interest for serving the King; but before he came thither, he came to understand that the state of affairs was so much altered, that the engagement was declared unlawful, and to what penalties he himself and all others who were the promoters thereof were liable to; whereupon,

[d] The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Civil War.
[e] Ibid. [f] Ibid.

without suffering his ship to go into any port, he returned again into Holland[g] to offer his service to the Prince, who by that time was become King by the murder of his father.

Here my Lord Lauderdale staid till after his Majesty's coming over to Scotland in 1650: his Lordship soon followed, though he was not admitted to come near the court, or so much as wait upon the King till the meeting of the parliament 1651, wherein all the different parties seemed to be united for his Majesty's service.[h]

His Lordship marched with the King into England. Upon the loss of the army at Worcester he was taken prisoner, and committed to the Tower, where he underwent a long and severe imprisonment for the space of nine years.

At length by the restoration of his Majesty, in 1660, he obtained his liberty, when his Lordship became the *Prime Minister of State;* and for the space of twenty years he disposed of all the offices and honours of the kingdom entirely without a rival.

He was first constituted sole Secretary of State anno 1661, President of the Council, one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, first Commissioner of the Treasury, when the treasury was turned into commission, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber: also, in 1669, he was appointed High Commissioner to the parliament, and bore the same character in four succeeding sessions, and had the honour likewise to represent his Majesty's person in the Convention of Estates 1678: in all which important trusts deporting himself with great ability, his Majesty in testimony thereof, upon the 2d of May, 1672, raised him to the dignity of *Duke of Lauderdale,* and to the heirs male of his body;[i] also upon the 25th June, 26th of Charles II. his Grace was made *a Peer of England,* by the title of EARL OF GUILFORD,[k] and one of the Privy council in that kingdom; and last of all, as a further testimony of his Majesty's favour, he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

But notwithstanding all those high advancements in honour and preferments, together with the loud and uninterrupted favour of his Prince; upon a new turn of affairs at court toward the end King Charles's reign, his Grace was obliged to resign all his offices, except those that were to continue during his life, and be

g The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Civil War. h Ibid.

i Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. ad annum 1672.

k Sir William Dugdale's Baronage England, Vol. II.

died under a cloud soon thereafter, on the 24th of August, 1682, and was interred in the vault of his family at Hadingtoun church, where you may read this inscription on a tablet of brass fixed on his coffin:

In Spem beatæ Resurrectionis,

Hic conditur illustrissimus & nobilissimus Princeps ac Dominus, D. Joannes Dux de Lawderdale, Marchio de March, Comes de Lawderdale & Guildford, Vicecomes Maitland, Dominus de Thirlestane, Musleburgh, Bolton, & Petersham; sæpius ad Parliamenta & Ordinum hujus Regni Conventus tenenda Prorex; a Restauratione Regiæ Majestatis, per 20 Annos solus, pro Regno Scotiæ, Regum optimo, Carolo Secundo, a Secretis; Præses Secreti Concilii; prædicto potentissimo Regi, in Regno Angliæ, a Secretioribus Conciliis & ex Cubiculariis Primariis unus; Castelli Regii Edinburgeni Constabularius & Gubernator: Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques.

Natus 21 *Maii M. DC. XVI. Leidintonæ. Obiit* 24 *Die Augusti, prope Fontes de Tunbridge, Anno humanæ Salutis M.DC.LXXXII. Ætatis* 68.

"The Earl of Lauderdale," says Burnet, "afterwards made Duke, had been for many years a zealous covenanter; but in the year 47 he turned to the King's interests; and had continued a prisoner all the while after Worcester fight, where he was taken. He was kept for some years in the Tower of London, in Portland castle, and in other prisons, till he was set at liberty by those who called home the King. So he went over to Holland, and since he continued so long, and contrary to all men's opinions, in so high a degree of favour and confidence, it may be expected that I should be a little copious in setting out his character, for I knew him very particularly. He made a very ill appearance; he was very big: his hair red, hanging oddly about him; his tongue was too big for his mouth, which made him bedew all that he talked to: and his whole manner was rough and boisterous, and very unfit for a court. He was very learned, not only in Latin, in which he was a master, but in Greek and Hebrew. He had read a great deal of divinity, and almost all the historians, ancient and modern: so that he had great materials. He had with these an extraordinary memory, and a copious but unpolished expression. He was a man, as the Duke of Buckingham called him to me, of a blundering understanding. He was haughty beyond expression,

abject to those he saw he must stoop to, but imperious to all others. He had a violence of passion that carried him often to fits like madness, in which he had no temper. If he took a thing wrong, it was a vain thing to study to convince him: that would rather provoke him to swear, he would never be of another mind: he was to be let alone: and perhaps he would have forgot what he had said, and come about of his own accord He was the coldest friend and the violentest enemy I ever knew: I felt it too much not to know it. He at first seemed to despise wealth: but he delivered himself up afterwards to luxury and sensuality: and by that means he ran into a vast expense, and stuck at nothing that was necessary to support it. In his long imprisonment he had great impressions of religion on his mind: but he wore these out so entirely, that scarce any trace of them was left. His great experience in affairs, his ready compliance with every thing that he thought would please the King, and his bold offering at the most desperate counsels, gained him such an interest in the King, that no attempt against him, nor complaint of him, could ever shake it, till a decay of strength and understanding forced him to let go his hold. He was in his principles much against Popery and arbitrary government; and yet, by a fatal train of passions and interests, he made way for the former, and had almost established the latter. And, whereas some by a smooth deportment made the first beginnings of tyranny less discernible and unacceptable, he by the fury of his behaviour heightened the severity of his ministry, which was liker the cruelty of an inquisition than the legality of justice. With all this he was a Presbyterian, and retained his aversion to King Charles I. and his party to his death."

This great Duke married, first, Anne, daughter and coheir of Alexander, Earl of Hume, by whom he had only one daughter,

Anne, married to John, second Marquis of Tweedale.

And after her death, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of William Murray, Earl of Dysart, widow of Sir Lionel Tolmache, of Helmingham, but by her had no succession.

The Duke of Lauderdale dying thus without male children, the dignity of Duke extinguished with himself, the honour of Earl devolving upon

Charles Maitland, of Hattoun, his brother; which Charles, *third Earl of Lauderdale*, was constituted Treasurer Deputy, anno 1670, as his Lordship was also one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and General of the Mint during the ministry of the Duke his brother. He married Elizabeth, daughter and

heir of Richard Lawder, of Hattoun, by whom he had a numerous issue.

First, Richard, fourth Earl of Lauderdale.

Second, John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale.

Third, Charles Maitland, Esq. who married Lilias, daughter to Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, widow of Sir John Stirling, of Kier.

Fourth, William Maitland, Esq. who married Christian, daughter and heir of Robert, Viscount of Oxenford.

Fifth, Alexander Maitland, Esq.

Sixth, Isabel, the eldest daughter, married to John, Lord Elphinston.

Seventh, Mary, the youngest, to Charles, Earl of Southesk.

This Earl died upon the 9th of June, 1691,[l] the honour devolving upon

RICHARD, his son and heir, *fourth Earl of Lauderdale*, who in his younger years was bred up to every thing that was proper to qualify him for those great employments his ancestors had enjoyed in the state, and his improvement so far exceeded his years, that he was very early admitted into the Privy-council, and made Lord Justice Clerk, anno 1681; but his father-in-law, the Earl of Argyle, having made his escape out of the castle of Edinburgh, and some letters of his being intercepted and deciphered, whereby it appeared some had been written to him; and though the matter of them was very innocent, yet it being correspondence with a person condemned, it brought him under a cloud,[m] and he was deprived of his place; but notwithstanding, he continued inviolably devoted to the interest of King James, and upon the Revolution he followed the fortune of the said King into France, where he died [n] some years thereafter, leaving no surviving issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, so that the title of *Earl of Lauderdale* came to

Sir JOHN, his brother, *fifth Earl*, who being bred a lawyer, was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, anno 1689, and thereafter to be General of the Mint, which office he enjoyed till his death, which happened the 13th of August, 1710.[o] By Margaret his wife, only daughter of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, he had three sons; viz.

[l] Public prints of 1691, in the Lawyers' Library.

[m] Memoirs of the Earls of Lauderdale.

[n] He is known as the translator of Virgil.

[o] History of Europe for 1710.

First, JAMES, *Lord Maitland*, who in his father's time married Jean, daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland, and dying in the beginning of the year 1710, left one daughter, Lady Jean.

Second, Charles, the next Earl.

Third, John, a Colonel in the guards.

And a daughter, Elizabeth, married to James, Earl of Hyndford.

Which CHARLES, *sixth Earl*, was constituted General of the Mint upon the removal of Alexander, Earl of Hume, soon after King George's accession to the crown. He was also constituted President of the Court of Police, and Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Mid Lothian, and was returned one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, 1741; and died July 19th, 1744.

His Lordship married Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James, fourth Earl of Findlater and Seafield, the last Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue,

First, James, the late Earl.

Second, Charles, married, first, to Miss Barclay, heiress of Towie, by whom he had a son, Charles, who died November 28th, 1795; secondly, to ———, daughter of Peter Haldane, of Gleneagles, Esq.; and, thirdly, to Janet, daughter of Sir ——— Moncrief, Bart.

Third, George, an Archdeacon in Ireland, died in 1763.

Fourth, Richard, Adjutant-general in America, died August 24th, 1772.

Fifth, Alexander, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, married Penelope, daughter[p] of Colonel Madan, of Hertfordshire, who died December 20th, 1805, aged seventy-five.

Sixth, Frederick, Captain in the navy, married to Miss Dick, and died on December 16th, 1786, leaving issue a daughter, married April 4th, 1793, to Henry Scrymgeour, Esq.

Seventh, Patrick, married to the Countess dowager of Rothes, and deceased May 17th, 1797, leaving one daughter, Mary-Turner, born in 1775.

Eighth, John, died June 29th, 1779.

Ninth, Elizabeth, married, first, to James Ogilvy, Esq. of Rothemoy; and, secondly, to General Anstruther.

Tenth, Margaret, died unmarried.

Eleventh, Janet, married Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, Esq.

[p] Cousin to William Cowper, the Poet.

and died December 30th, 1805, having had issue, Thomas, a General in the army, who died in the West Indies, and to whose memory a monument is erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and Charles, now M. P. for the county of Berks.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, the *seventh Earl*, who was born in 1718, and married, in 1749, Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Lomb, Bart. (by the daughter and heir of Thomas Turner, Esq. of Ileden, in Kingston, near Canterbury), by whom (who died on July 18th, 1789) he had issue,

First, Valdave-Charles Lauder, who died young.

Second, James, the present Earl.

Third, Thomas, a Privy Counsellor, commanding the forces in the Island of Ceylon, and a Lieutenant-general in the army.

Fourth, John, in the army, who died in October 1768.

Fifth, William Mordaunt, a Brigadier-general in the army; married, *first*, April 28th, 1797, to Miss Napier, daughter of Major-general Napier; and, *secondly*, the widow of Dalhousie Watherston, Esq. of Manderston, in Scotland, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Tilehurst, in Berks.

Sixth, Charles, who died young.

Seventh, Hannah, who died young.

Eighth, Elizabeth, who married, March, 1770, to David Gavin, Esq. by whom she had issue a daughter, who married, September 2d, 1794, John, Earl of Breadalbane.

Ninth, Mary Julian, married March 9th, 1773, to Thomas Hogg, Esq. and has issue.

Tenth, Hannah-Charlotte, married April 18th, 1785, the sixth Marquis of Tweedale, who died May 18th, 1804, leaving issue.

Eleventh, Jane, married, first, December 22d, 1787, Samuel Long, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1808, William Houston, Esq. a Brigadier-general in the army.

Twelfth, Anne, married, July 1st, 1783, Francis Dashwood, Esq.

The Earl deceasing August 17th, 1789, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

JAMES, the *present and eighth Earl of Lauderdale*, and FIRST BARON LAUDERDALE, *of England*.

His Lordship married, August 15th, 1782, Eleanor, only daughter of Anthony Todd, Esq. by whom he has issue,

First, James, *Viscount Maitland*, born July 12th, 1784, M. P. for Camelford, 1806.

Second, A son, born June 10th, 1785.

Third, Another son, born March 4th, 1789.

Fourth, A daughter, married May 8th, 1807, Robert Fraser, Esq.

Fifth, a daughter, born October 10th, 1792. And,

Sixth, A son, born November 5th, 1793.

His Lordship before his accession to the Peerage sat in the House of Commons for Newport, Cornwall, 1780; and for Malmsbury, Wilts, 1784; and has always taken an active part in politics.

In 1790, he was returned one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

In the administration of Lord Grenville, 1806, his Lordship was sent AMBASSADOR TO PARIS to negociate a peace.

On February 15th, 1806, his Lordship was elevated to the British Peerage, by the title of LORD LAUDERDALE *of Thirlestane.*

Titles. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount, and Baron Maitland, of Thirlestane, in Scotland; and Lord Lauderdale of Great Britain.

Creations. Lord Maitland, May 15th, 1590; Viscount, 1616; Earl of Lauderdale, March 24th, 1624, Scotch honours; and Lord Lauderdale of Great Britain, February 15th, 1806.

Arms. Or, a lion rampant couped in all its joints Gules, within a double tressure counterflowered Azure.

Supporters. Two eagles proper.

Crest. A lion sejant full faced Gules, holding in his dexter paw a sword proper, hilted and pomelled Or, in the sinister a Flower-de-luce Azure, crowned Or.

Motto. CONCILIO ET ANIMIS.

Seats. Lauder-Forth, in the county of Berwick; and Hatton, in the county of Edinburgh.

FORBES, LORD GRANARD.

[*Earl of Granard, in Ireland.*]

THIS family, says the ancient Scotch historian Boece, as quoted by Sir David Dalrymple, were at their beginning called BOIS,[a] but by killing a mighty bear that infested the country, they assumed the name of FORBES, and the coat armour which they now use. They had sundry grants of land in the Mearnes, from King Robert Bruce, and the lands of FORBES in the shire of Aberdeen, from King Alexander II.; from whose reign, in the thirteenth century, that castle hath been the seat of the chief branch of the family.

ALEXANDER FORBES, the son of ALEXANDER *Bois*, loyally adhering to King David Bruce (son of the said Robert), against Edward Baliol, who by the assistance of King Edward III. had usurped the crown of Scotland in 1331, was killed in the battle of Dupplin the year after.

To him succeeded Sir JOHN Forbes his son, who was knighted by King Robert II. successor to his uncle David (in whose service his father was killed), and being seated at *Castle Forbes*, was styled Sir John Forbes of that Ilk (a term used in Scotland, when the name of a family and seat are the same), and acquiring from Thomas, Earl of Mar, several lands in the county of Aberdeen,

[a] In 1304, King Edward I. took the castle of Urquhart, and slew every person in it, except the wife of Alexander Bois, lord of the castle, who was then pregnant; the child proved a boy, and he having slain a mighty bear, that infested the country, he received the appellation of FOR-BEAST, and this was afterwards corruptly pronounced FORBES. (Annals of Scotland, by Sir David Dalrymple, Vol. I. p. 311.)

was confirmed therein by the charter of the said King, in 1393; and in 1395, appointed Justiciary within the bounds of Aberdeen, and Coroner of that shire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Kennedy, of Dunure, by whom he had three sons,

First, Sir Alexander, his heir.

Second, Sir William (who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir William Frazer, of Philorth, with whom having the *barony of Pitsligo*, and a son, Alexander, he was ancestor to Alexander Forbes, created 24th July, 1633, Baron of Pitsligo, whose descendants long enjoyed that title.)

Third, Sir John, the third son, who obtained the Thanedom of Formartin, by the marriage of Margery, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Preston, of Formartin, and was founder of the family of Tolquhon, from whom branched those of Foveran, Watertown, Colloden, and others.

Sir Alexander, the eldest son, obtained a grant to him and his heirs, 10th December, 1423, from John, Earl of Buchan, of the lands of Mickle-Fintry, Blacktown, and Ballcross; and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of —— Douglas, left issue James, his heir, and a daughter, Annabella, married to Sir Patrick Gray, of Kynneff, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James II. of Scotland, and [b] ancestor to the Lords Gray.

Sir James, who succeeded about the year 1444, was knighted, and created *Lord Forbes* by King James II. and taking to wife Egidia, daughter of William Keith, Earl Marishall, had issue two sons,

First, Sir William, his successor in title and estate, *ancestor to Lord Forbes, of Scotland.*

Second, Patrick Forbes, of Corse.

And a daughter, married to Malcolm Forbes, of Tolquhon.

From Patrick Forbes, of Corsse, the younger son, descended

Sir Arthur Forbes, of *Castle-Forbes*, in the parish of Clongish, and county of *Longford*, who, by patent dated at Dublin 1st April, 1622 (with James and Robert Forbes, Gentlemen, all natives of Scotland), were made free denizens of Ireland; and in pursuance of his Majesty's commission, dated 29th January, 1620, for the plantation of the county of Leitrim, the territories of O'Ferrall, Delvin, M'Coghlan, and Kilcoursie, in the King's County; of Iregan, in the Queen's County; and part of Clancol-

[b] Douglas, p. 312.

man, in Westmeath; the King granted and confirmed to him for ever, 500 acres of arable and pasture land, and 670 of wood and bog, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. And further (by virtue of the commission dated 30th September, 1619, for the plantation of the county of Longford, and the country of Elye O'Carroll, in the King's County), his Majesty granted to him and his heirs the lands of Clongisse, Ballymacbrian, and others, in the barony and county of Longford, containing 600 acres arable and pasture, and 668 acres of wood and bog; which were erected, with the lands granted to the said James and Robert Forbes, into the *manor of Castle-Forbes*, with usual privileges, a Thursday market, and a fair on St. Bartholomew's day at Clongisse, and were confirmed 9th August, 1637, to his son, Sir Arthur, by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, dated 7th September, 1636, in reversion after his mother's death, at the yearly rent of 14l. 12s. 2d. h. English, whereof 3l. 5s. was added by way of increase, by virtue of the order and agreement of the late composition; and were further confirmed to him in fee, with other lands, 20th September, 1639.

September 26th, 1628, he was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia;* and having, by petition to the King, made discovery, that certain royal fishings did belong to his Majesty in the province of Ulster, having therein received the advice of the commissioners for Irish causes, who seriously examined his propositions, and certified their opinion; his Majesty, by letter from Westminster, 21st October, 1628, required the L. D. Falkland to inform himself of their quality and value, and after due examination of all particulars, to cause his counsel to prosecute the eviction thereof into his Majesty's possession, by a due and legal course of proceeding,[c] wherein Sir Arthur was to give his best help and furtherance; after which the Deputy was authorised to grant unto him such a proportion as his Lordship should think fit; and in further recompense for that particular service, the King was pleased to bestow upon him, by *Concordatum*, out of the overplus of the value and first profits of the rest of the said royal fishery, not leased to him, the sum of 300l. English.

He married Jeane, daughter of —— Lowther, Esq. and dying as by inquisition 14th April, 1632, had issue by her, who survived him,[d]

[c] Lodge Collect.

[d] Her Ladyship was a great sufferer by the rebellion of 1641, as appears by

Sir ARTHUR, his heir, *first Earl of Granard*, then nine years of age; who was a person of great interest in the province of

her deposition, sworn 3d September, 1642 (before John Watson, William Aldrich, and Henry Brereton, Esqrs. commissioners for taking the examination of Protestants, concerning their losses and sufferings), wherein she declares, that about 25th October, she was robbed by the Irish rebels in the counties of Longford, Cavan, and Leitrim, of her means and goods to the value of 620l. 8s. in cattle; 182l. in horses and mares; 331l. 8s. in sheep and hogs; 156l. 3s. 4d. in household-stuff, &c. the charge of building the house of Castle-Forbes, with the bawne, out-houses, gardens, orchards, and improvements, 1000l.; stock in the farm-house, 40l.; corn in ground, 107l.; corn in haggard, 140l.; due debts, 289l. 8s.; her sons cloaths, worth 25l.; a cloak-bag of small clothes of her own, worth 40s.; and she was also deprived of, and by the rebellion had lost the possession of the lands there (containing 600 acres), 129l.; and of 200 acres with the plantation house, and with the proportion of Drumeal, worth 47l. a year, besides the charge of building that house and mill there, coming to 40l.; and also of the possession, rents, and profits of 200 acres, in the proportion of Horne and Dirvellane, worth 20l. 10s. per annum, and of the lands called the two Burgess-plots, in the corporation of St. Johntown, of the yearly rent of 14l.; besides the charge of the buildings thereon, worth 120l.; and of the proportion of land, containing 500 acres, in the county of Leitrim, of the yearly rent of 80l. besides the charges of the building of the castle, bawn, and mill, upon the said lands of Balligecre, amounting to 160l.; and also of her lands, containing 1000 acres in the county of Cavan, being her jointure by her first husband, worth 260l. a year, &c. The feeding and relieving poor despoiled Protestants, to the number of 220, from about the 1st November, 1641, to 2d August, 1642, who otherwise must have perished, when she and they stooping to a most miserable and woful want, were enforced to desert the castle on quarter, go to Dublin, and at their coming away, leave to the rebels, arms and ammunition, worth 50l. so that her losses amounted to 3774l. 8s. 4d. besides the future loss of her lands and means, worth 561l. 16s. a year. Her Ladyship's behaviour during the assaults made on her house by the rebels, deserves particular notice; and it appears by the depositions of Arthur Auchmuty, of Castle-Forbes, and Martin Johnston, taken before the said commissioners, 13th September, 1642, that her Ladyship in the very beginning of the rebellion, fearing the dangers which ensued, she endeavoured to furnish her castle with arms, ammunition, provisions, and men, to resist the rebels; and gathering all her British tenants in the county of Longford, kept as strong watch and ward as possible. And the rebels soon after robbing all her tenants, with those of the Lady Longford and Sir John Seaton, who thereupon fled to Castle-Forbes for relief, and taking the castle of Longford, murdering the garrison after quarter given, prepared to besiege Castle-Forbes, and being 500 strong, built cabbins within musket-shot, and took their cattle, but were repulsed four several times; when beleaguring the castle anew within pistol-shot, and making many trenches, they shot in at the windows, and killed some in the house and some on the walls, but with the loss of about eighty by the fire from the castle. After this they took the *well* by surprise, and in order to deprive the besieged of water, seized a Scottish man that endeavoured to go to the castle, and

Ulster, and in the distracted time of the rebellion, an officer of horse: and being zealously affected to the royal interest, "was a commander in the northern parts of Scotland for King Char. II. which," as Sir Philip Warwick writes, "some time after Worcester fight cost the English some pains and marches, because the commanders were choice men, such as the Lord Glencairn; Sir Arthur Forbes, and Middleton; yet Monk at length defeated them; and the very isles of Orkney, the Hebrides and Shetland, were reduced." After this he returned to Ireland, and being comprehended within the articles made by General Monk with the Lord of Lorne, and by the fourth head thereof, to enjoy his estate in Ireland, if the same was not disposed of; the government, in consideration that it did not appear that he ever acted, assisted, or countenanced the rebellion in Ireland, and that the levying of war by him was only in Scotland or England, ordered 17th August, 1655, that he should enjoy his estates in the counties of Leitrim and Longford. When the Restoration was concerted, between the Lord Broghill and Sir Charles Coote, he was sent to Brussels by Sir Charles, to assure the King, if he would please to come into Ireland, the whole kingdom would declare for him;

hanging him, ripped up his belly, and threw him into the well. The castle being near starved for want of water, dug a hole forty feet deep in the *bawne*, and recovered water; and when any went out privately to seek relief, the rebels, from time to time, murdered and left them to be devoured by dogs and fowls, calling the Protestants of the castle, *puritan dogs and heretics; traitors to God and the King; and threatening that man, woman, and child should be cut off*. When no relief was expected from the army, the Lady Forbes gave all her great horses to eat; and after they were all spent, the besieged eat the stinking cow-hides, which had lain on dunghills in the *bawne* from Christmas, or All-hallow tide, before; and were enforced to dry and grind upon quernes all the old sour grains of malt they could get, and bake them for bread, and the poorer sort eat the weeds from off the dunghills, so that they were put to strange misery and want. And when her Ladyship and Lady Seaton, by letters, earnestly desired leave for the poor to go into the garden, or before the castle-gate, to eat the grass, they refused, with saying, *they would keep them till the ravens did eat their guts*. And two children going forth to eat weeds, the one was shot dead, and the other wounded. After which a poor woman, whose husband they had apprehended, going to beg his life, with two children at her feet and one at her breast, she and her sucking child were slain, one of the others had his neck broken, and the third hardly escaped. When the besieged were driven to that exigence, that they had nothing to eat, but were all very near to famish, then with much difficulty, Lady Forbes obtained quarter, to march away with their wearing clothes and arms to Trim, where 220 persons, through many dangers and miseries, were conducted, and thence escaped to Dublin. (Lodge.)

but the King, well knowing that Ireland must wait upon the fate of England, resolved to attend the vicissitude there, and dismissed Sir Arthur with such letters and commissions as he desired.

Upon the Restoration he was considered, for his great abilities, as a fit person to compose the unsettled state of this kingdom, and was accordingly, 19th March, appointed one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, for putting in execution his Majesty's declaration of 30th November, for the settlement of Ireland,[e] as he was again, 22d May, 1662; having, 9th February, 1660, been made Captain of a troop of horse; and in 1661, was member of parliament for Mullengar.[f] In 1663, the execution of a plot being intended on the 25th of May, by sur-

[e] Collect.

[f] The King, as a reward of his services, and in satisfaction of a certain arrear, made him two grants, 2d April, and 27th July, 1661, of divers houses, gardens, castles, meadows, the Dominican abbey, with the park thereto belonging; the abbey of the Canons regular, &c. in Mullingar, which were confirmed by the Acts of Settlement: and the said town, with others in Westmeath, were, 9th March, 1674, constituted into the manor of Mullengar, with liberty to send two burgesses to parliament. And by the same grant, divers lands were annexed to the manors of Castle-Forbes and Agherehunson, with power to empark 800 acres for deer in each; and there being a Thursday market, and two fairs, 24th June and 1st November, at Mullengar, the King granted him two additional fairs, to be holden there 18th August and 26th March. He had also two grants upon the Acts of Settlement, of the lands of Esker, Orem, and others, in the county of Longford; and 18th January, 1678, an abatement of the new quit-rents imposed by the said Acts. And John Hollywood, of Artaine, in the county of Dublin, Esq. being seised of several lands in that county and elsewhere, by decree of the Court of Claims; remainder to the crown, on failure of his issue male, his Majesty, 26th February, 1680, granted the same to the Lord Granard, consisting of the manors of Artaine, otherwise Tartaine, and great Hollywood's lands in Santry, with divers others in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Wexford, to hold to him and his heirs for the term of 1000 years, at the yearly rent of 3 d. per acre, to commence from the expiration of Hollywood's interest. Also 17th May, 1678, his Lordship, and Colonel Alexander M'Donnel, of Drumersnaw, jointly purchased from Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, for 4000l. the manor of Lymrick, in the county of Leitrim, of which, 21st March, 1680, they made a division, whereby his Lordship had all that part which lay in the barony of Moyhill (except the mill of Dromcree, and three parts of a cartron of Dromcree thereto adjoining), and the cartron of Dromgillerane, in the barony of Leitrim; and with Sir George Lane, Sir William Flower, Sir John Stevens, Sir Matthew Appleyard, and Colonel Robert Sandys,* he took to farm four baronies from the commissioners appointed to manage the forty-nine security in the county of Longford.

* Collect.

prising the castles of Dublin, Drogheda, Derry, and other places of strength, and to seize the person of the Duke of Ormond, L.L. Sir Arthur Forbes being then in the North, found reason to suspect that an insurrection was speedily intended, and discovered the designs formed for the surprise of Derry, Culmore, Lemavaddy, and Raphoe; but as there was not a party of horse in the counties of Tyrone and Donegall on which he could depend, he resolved to run all hazards to prevent the intended mischief; and 24th May, secured *Staples*, member of parliament for Strabane, the chief conspirator, whom he imprisoned at Culmore; which when the soldiers in Derry understood, they thought fit to continue in their duty; and the conspirators in the North finding their schemes hereby defeated, fled into Scotland to avoid their deserved punishment.

After this he was sworn of the Privy-council, and 9th August, 1670, on the death of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, in consideration of his eminent loyalty and good services, and as a mark of the King's favour, was made marshal of the army, to have for his ordinary retinue one trumpeter and thirty horsemen lightly armed, with the pay of 687l. 8s. 4d. a year; and moreover, had a pension of 600l. a year for secret services, without accompt, which on the establishment, commencing 1st January, 1687, was augmented to 634l. 12s. a year.

On the 12th June, 1671, he was appointed one of the L. J. of the kingdom, as he was again 5th July, 1675; and 26th October that year, for the (1649) officers, pursuant to the King's declaration for the settlement of the kingdom,[g] and by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 23d September, and [h]patent at Dublin 22d November that year, was created *Baron Clanehugh*, and *Viscount of Granard*, with the creation fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. payable out of exchequer.

April 1st, 1684, he was made Colonel of the royal regiment

[g] Lodge Collect.

[h] The preamb'e. Cum eximia merita et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Arthuri Forbesse Baronetti, Mareschalli exercitus nostri in regno nostro Hiberniæ, ac ad præsens unius Justiciariorum nostrorum dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ nobis abunde innotuerint: Commemorantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem ac complurima, egregia ac acceptabilia servitia quæ nobis hucusque præstitit; hinc est quod nos prædictum Arthurum Forbesse perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus; ac cum ad statum et dignitatem Baronis et Vicecomitis hæreditarii hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Scistis igitur, &c. Rot. pat. anno 27 Car. II. 4ª p. d.

of foot in Ireland; and 10th September, a Lieutenant-general of the army; and his Majesty by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 29th November, and by patent[1] 30 December that year, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of *Earl of Granard*, with the annual fee of 20l.[k] King James II. also on his accession, continued him in the post of Lieutenant-general of the army, 20th June, 1685, with the fee of 634l. 12s. a year; being 20th March preceding, constituted one of the L. J. and with his colleague, Michael, Archbishop of Armagh, having 5000l. a year granted during his Majesty's pleasure. But being pressed by the Council for orders to empower the Roman Catholics to commit, without bail, any person accused, he grew weary of the government, and by letters to England, desired to be dismissed; but that party representing him to the King, as a person fit to be kept in his Majesty's interest, being very prevalent in the North, the King wrote him a letter with his own hand, giving him assurance, that nothing should be acted prejudicial to the Protestant interest, of which his Lordship was at that time very jealous. However, he soon found the King's proceedings in Ireland very contradictory to this assurance, and his Lordship asserting the cause of the Protestants, was, 24th March, 1689, dismissed from being Chairman of the council.

December 1st, 1690, he was sworn of the Privy-council to King William; and the next day, signed the proclamation, forbidding all their Majesties subjects of Ireland to use any trade with France, or to hold any correspondence or communication with the French King and his subjects. Colonel Michelburne marching with a detachment of his regiment, 500 militia foot of the province of Ulster, two troops of dragoons, and six field pieces, and encamping at Drumcliefe, about three miles from Sligo, gave an account to the Earl of Granard,[l] who, 13th September, 1691, joining the Colonel with the forces under his command before Sligo, his Lordship caused batteries to be raised, and insinuated to the enemy such apprehensions of his artillery, which

[1] The preamble. Nos regia mente nostra recolentes quamplurima bona at acceptabilia servitia nobis per prædilectum et perquam fidelem consanguineum et consiliarium nostrum Arthurum Vicecomitem de Granard præstita; ipsum præfatum Arthurum Vicecomitem de Granard, in altiorem honoris classem et in statum, gradum, et dignitatem Comitis hæreditarii hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

[k] Enrolled 20th May, 1686, 2° Jac. II. 4ª p. D.

[l] Lodge Collect.

they were made to believe he had brought with him, that they surrendered that strong fort on the 15th; 600 men marching out under Sir Teige O Regan, leaving sixteen pieces of cannon, when Colonel Michelburne was made the governor.

October 20th, 1692, he took his seat in parliament, and two days afterwards was appointed of the committee, to prepare an address, containing the humble and hearty thanks of the House of Peers to their Majesties, for the great care they had taken in delivering this kingdom from Popery and slavery.[m] He built the church of Castle-Forbes, and settled the linen manufacture at that place; and dying in or about the year 1695, was there buried.

He married Catharine (whose personal estate of 500l. was seized by King James),[n] daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, of Mosstown, in the county of Longford, Bart. widow of Sir Alexander Stewart (ancestor to the late Earl of Blessinton), and by her, who died in Dublin 8th December, 1714, and was buried with him, had issue five sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, Arthur,[o] his successor.

Second, Robert,[p] killed at the siege of Buda in 1686, and buried in a monastery near Vienna.

Third, Francis,[q] on whom, jointly with his brother Thomas, King Charles II. (having a just sense of their father's services), by letter from Hampton Court, 17th July, 1674, settled a pension of 183l. 8s. a year, for their respective lives, from the death of Arthur, Earl of Donegall, on the civil list, which was continued 1st January, 1687. He died unmarried.

Fourth, Patrick,[r] died also unmarried.

Fifth, Thomas,[s] died without issue.

The daughter, Lady Catharine,[t] was married to Arthur, the third Earl of Donegall, and died 15th June, 1643.

Sir Arthur, the *second Earl of Granard*, succeeded his father 1st March, 1685, in the command of his regiment; made a lease to King William, 4th December, 1701, of the ground on the east side of Mullengar, whereon the barrack is built; and having a pension of 500l. a year, had the same confirmed by privy seal 10th April, and by patent 21st July, 1703,[u] in consideration of his, and his father's services to the crown, for the life of himself and Queen Anne, and 2d August, 1707, he took his seat in the

[m] Lords Journals, I. 457. [n] MS. pedig. penes J. L.
[o] Ibid. [p] Ibid. [q] Ibid. [r] Ibid. [s] Ibid.
[t] Ibid. [u] Rot. Can. 2° anno 3ª p. f. R. 28.

House of Peers.[x] He married in October 1678, Mary,[y] eldest daughter of Sir George Rawdon, of Moira, in the county of Down, Bart. whose great-grandson, Sir John, was created Earl of Moira, and dying at Symon's Court, near Dublin, 24th August, 1734, was interred at Castle-Forbes; having had issue by her (who died 1st April, 1724, and on the 3d was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, whence she was conveyed to Moira), three sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Arthur, Lord Forbes,[z] killed in a duel in Flanders, unmarried.

Second, Edward, Lord Forbes, an officer in the army, and killed at the battle of Hockstet, 13th August, 1704, unmarried.

Third, George, Lord Forbes,[a] his successor.

First daughter, Lady Jane,[b] was married to Major Josias Champagne, of Portarlington, who died there suddenly, 1st May, 1737, leaving by her, who died in October 1760, at Lumville, in the Queen's County, an only son, the Rev. Arthur Champagne, A. M. presented 1st November, 1741, to the Rectories of Castlepetre, Croghan, and Killclonfert; 12th April, 1742, to the Vicarages of Monasterroris and Killclonfert, in the diocese of Kildare; and 3d October, 1746, to the Vicarage of Mullengar, in the diocese of Armagh, and to the Deanery of Clonmacnois, in February 1761. He married the daughter of Major Hammon, and by her, who died 21st August, 1784, had issue four sons, and six daughters; viz. Rev. Arthur Champagne (married in 1788 to a daughter of —— Homan): George, also in holy orders; Forbes, and Josias, both Generals in the army. The daughters were, Jane (married, 11th April, 1767, to Henry, now Earl of Uxbridge.) Letitia (married, 18th December same year, to George Stepney, of Durrow, in the King's County, Esq. and had issue by him, who died in 1783, two sons); Mary-Anne (13th November, 1782, to Sir Charles Desvoeux, Bart.); Deborah, to Rev. Samuel Close; Elizabeth, unmarried; and Harriet, in 1783, to Erasmus, eldest son of Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, of Gilltown, in the county of Kildare, Bart.[c]

Lady Dorothy, second daughter, died unmarried 17th May, 1729, and lies buried in St. George's Chapel, near Dublin.

Sir George, the *third Earl of Granard*, being brought up in

[x] Lords Journals, II. 179.

[y] Articles, dated 21-22d October, 1678. [z] MS. ped.

[a] Ibid. [b] Ibid

[c] See Duke of Leinster, n. and information Lord Granard.

the royal navy, received a commission from Queen Anne, 16th July, 1706, appointing him commander of a small ship of war; whence, in 1708, he was promoted to the Sunderland, a fourth rate of sixty guns, and in 1713 removed to the Greenwich of the same rate. He served in the British parliament for Queenborough, in Kent; and 27th February, 1725, being summoned by writ to the House of Peers in this kingdom, by the title of *Lord Forbes*, took his seat 7th September following.[d] November 25th, 1729, he was appointed Captain-general and Commander in chief, in and over the British Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, with full power, not only to appoint a court of judicature, and nominate persons in the several provinces to administer the oaths, and to pardon or condemn any pirates or other criminals, but to erect platforms, castles, fortifications, and towns, and to furnish the same with ordnance and ammunition, necessary for the defence of those islands; and 10th December, it was ordered by the House of Peers, that he should have leave to be absent from the service of that house to attend his said government,[e] but in June following he resigned this commission.

In 1731 he commanded the Cornwall, a third rate of eighty guns;[f] and in April 1733, was appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the court of Muscovy, in which embassy he embarked 9th May, and arrived at Petersburgh 21st June; during his residence at which court, he was constituted, 11th May, 1734, Rear-admiral of the white-flag, and receiving his commission 25th June, was recalled from his embassy. The *Czarina*, at his audience of leave, expressing a great sense of his Lordship's merits, and her satisfaction in his being sent to her court, presented him with a diamond ring of great value from her own finger, with her picture enriched with diamonds, and 6000 rubles in specie. December 17th, 1734, he was made Rear-admiral of the red; from which, 30th April, 1736, he was advanced to be Vice-admiral of the blue; and in June 1738, appointed Commander in Chief of a squadron of ships designed for the West Indies, which he not long after resigned. At his death, he was SENIOR ADMIRAL OF THE BRITISH NAVY. In 1741, his Lordship was returned member of parliament for the boroughs of Air, Irwin, &c. in Scotland; was one of his Majesty's Privy-council; and Governor of the counties

[d] Lords Jour. II. 167. [e] Jour. III. 106.

[f] October 4th, 1733, he had a grant of a Thursday market, and four fairs, 3d May, 26th July, 8th September, and 21st November, at Dromlisk, in the county of Longford.

of Westmeath and Longford, which he resigned in 1756, and was succeeded in that of Longford, by his eldest son, on 8th October.

He married Mary, elder daughter of William, the first Lord Mountjoy, relict of Phineas Preston, of Ardsallagh, in Meath, Esq. and deceased 29th October, 1765, aged eighty, leaving issue by her who died 4th October, 1755,[g] one daughter, Lady Mary, married to —— Irvine, of Edinburgh, Esq. and two sons; viz.

First, George, Lord Forbes, his successor. And,

Second, John, appointed, 24th October, 1738, Commander of the Portmahon, of twenty guns, then stationed on the coast of Ireland; whence he was removed, 10th August, 1739, to the Severn of fifty guns; and 9th July, 1740, to the Tiger of fifty. In 1741, he commanded the Guernsey, of fifty guns, in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Nicholas Haddock, as he did the Norfolk, of eighty guns, 22d and 23d February, 1743, with great bravery and conduct, under Vice admiral Matthews, in the engagement with the united fleets of France and Spain near Toulon; was made, 15th July, 1747, Rear-admiral of the blue squadron, and soon after appointed Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. October 18th, 1770, he was made Admiral of the white flag, and afterwards Admiral of the fleet, and General of the marine forces. August 26th, 1758, he married Lady Mary Capel, born 13th October, 1722 (fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Essex), and died March 10th, 1796, leaving by her, who died 9th April, 1782, two daughters, twins, born in 1760; viz. Catharine-Elizabeth, married to the Hon. William Wellesley-Pole, brother to the Marquis of Wellesley, and has issue; and Maria-Eleanor, married the Hon. John Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon.

Sir George, the *fourth Earl of Granard*, succeeded his father; 6th October, 1726, he was made an Ensign in Colonel Disney's regiment of foot; a Captain, 25th April, 1729; 17th February, 1740, a Major of foot, and being on board his brother's ship, was wounded in the aforesaid engagement; 11th October, 1746, he was made Lieutenant-colonel of the Tangier regiment; and in 1749, chosen to parliament for the borough of Mullengar. June 11th, 1754, was appointed Quarter master, and Barrack-master general of Ireland. He was Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot; and 26th March, 1765, was made a Lieutenant-general. He took his seat in parliament 22d October, 1765;[h] married his

g Information, Jo. Preston, Esq.

h Lords Journals, IV. 341.

first cousin, Letitia, daughter of Arthur Davys, of Carrickfergus,[1] and died 16th October, 1769, leaving issue by his Lady, who deceased 19th May, 1778, one son,

Sir GEORGE, *the fifth Earl*, who was born 2d April, 1740, and took his seat in parliament 16th November, 1769.[k] He mar-

[1] John Davys, Esq. was an Alderman of Carrickfergus, and representative thereof in the parliament of 1630, as he was for the county of Antrim in 1661; made his will 17th January, 1663, proved 22d April, 1668;* he left issue, Hercules, Henry, and John. Hercules, the eldest, served in parliament for Carrickfergus in 1661 and 1695, and died 14th March, 1711, and having married, 1st July, 1661, Lettice, youngest daughter of Charles, Viscount Moore, of Drogheda,† had by her, who was born 15th January, 1643,‡ two sons, John, his his heir; and Hercules, father of Arthur Davys, of Carrickfergus, Esq. who served in the parliament of 1713, for said town, and by Catharine his wife, younger daughter of William, the first Viscount Mountjoy, had issue William-Henry; Hercules; daughter Mary, married as in text; and Anne. John, the elder son, of Carrickfergus, and also of Hampstead, near Dublin, was returned to parliament for Charlemont 12th March, 1704, served for Carrickfergus in 1703, and died 12th March, 1743.‖ He married, 10th April, 1699,§ Anne, eldest daughter of William, the second Viscount Charlemont, and by her, who was baptized 20th January, 1689,** had issue seven sons, and seven daughters; viz. Hercules, buried at St. Michan's 22d September, 1704; William, buried there, 10th October same year;†† John (baptized 7th December, 1705, was Sheriff of Carrickfergus in 1741, died unmarried 6th August that year, and was buried at St. Mary's); Charles, heir to his father; Henry, born 1st March, 1710, died young; James (born 20th July, 1712, and appointed 21st October, 1742, Comptroller of the ordnance stores; 6th July, 1749, he married Mary, daughter of William Pole, of Ballyfin, in Queen's County, Esq. and died at Glasneven, county of Dublin, 5th April, 1761, without issue);‡‡ Caulfield (born 1st September, 1714, appointed in July 1742, a Lieutenant of foot, and died unmarried); daughters, Anne, Lettice, and Mary, died young, before October 1714;‖‖ Sarah (married 7th April, 1740, to Thomas Callaghan, Esq. younger son of Cornelius Callaghan, counsellor at law, and died 13th August, 1745, leaving two sons and two daughters); Judith (born 8th February, 1715, married n 1740, to John Tuckey, of Dublin, Surgeon, and had issue); Alice (baptized 10th April, 1717, and married to Michael Howard, Merchant of Dublin, but had no issue); and Jane, born 19th May, 1718. Charles Davys, of Hampstead, Esq. who succeeded his father, was made Second Lieutenant in Colonel Folliott's regiment of foot, in April 1744, served the office of Sheriff for the county of Dublin in 1745,§§ and died unmarried.

[k] Lords Journals, IV. 513.

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* Prerogative Office. † Ibid. ‡ Decree, July 1695.
‖ Chancery Bill, 15th June, 1761. § Articles dated 5.
** Lodge, 1st Edit. II. 101. †† Registry of that parish.
‡‡ Chancery bill ut antea. ‖‖ St. Mary's registry.
§§ Prerogative Office, and St. Mary's registry.

ried, first, in 1759, Dorothea, second daughter of Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Plas-Newyth, in the Island of Anglesey, Bart. by Caroline Paget, granddaughter of William, Lord Paget, and by her, who died at Knights-bridge 24th February, 1764, had only one son.

First, George, Lord Forbes, born 14th June, 1760.

He married, secondly, 20th April, 1766, Lady Georgina-Augusta Berkeley, sister to Frederick Augustus, late Earl Berkeley, born 18th September, 1749; by whom he left two sons, and four daughters; viz.

Second, Henry, born 22d September, 1760, married, December 29th, 1794, Elizabeth Preston, second sister of John, Lord Tava.

Third, Frederick.

Fourth, Lady Anne-Georgina, born 7th July, 1772, married in 1797, Colonel Archibald Macneil.

Fifth, Lady Augusta, born 4th October, 1773, married in 1798, Major-general Leith.

Sixth, Lady Georgina-Louisa, born in December 1779, married, June 19th, 1806, Sir William Call, Bart.

Seventh, Lady Elizabeth, born in December 1780.

His Lordship dying 16th April, 1780, his Lady remarried with the Rev. Samuel Little, D. D. and has issue.

Sir George, the *sixth and present Earl*, and first Lord Granard *of England*, was born 14th June, 1760,[l] and took his seat in parliament 15th November, 1781;[m] and on February 15th, 1806, was raised to the British Peerage, by the title of Lord Granard, *of Castle-Donnington, in Leicestershire.*

He married, 10th May, 1779, Lady Selina-Frances Rawdon, fourth daughter of John, Earl of Moira, born 9th April, 1759, and by her has issue, viz.

First, George-John, Viscount Forbes, born May 3d, 1785, a Captain in the 36th regiment of foot.

Second, Elizabeth-Mary, born December 3d, 1786, married, October 15th, 1807, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne, Lord Rancliffe.

Third, Selina-Frances, born July 20th, 1788, and died in 1791.

Fourth, Adelaide-Dorothea, born August 10th, 1789.

Fifth, Francis-Reginald, born September 17th, 1791.

Sixth, Ferdinando, born December 1793, and died February 13th, 1802.

[l] Ulster. [m] Lords Journals, V. 237.

Seventh, A daughter, born February 23d, 1795.

Titles. Sir George Forbes, Earl and Viscount of Granard, Baron Clanehugh, Lord Granard, of Castle-Donnington, and Baronet.

Creations. Baronet of Nova Scotia, 26th September, 1628, 3 Car. I.; Baron Clanehugh, and Viscount of Granard, in the county of Longford, 22d November, 1675, 27 Car. II.; Earl of Granard, 30th December, 1684, 36th of that reign; and Lord Granard, of Castle-Donnington, February 15th, 1806.

Arms. Azure, three bears heads couped, Argent, muzzled, Gules.

Crest. On a wreath, a bear, passant, Argent, guttee de sang, muzzled, Gules.

Supporters. The dexter, an unicorn, Erminois (yellow powdered with black): the sinister, a dragon, with wings expanded, Ermine.

Motto. FAX MENTIS INCENDIUM GLORIÆ.

Seats. Castle-Forbes, in the county of Longford, two miles from Longford, and sixty-two from Dublin; Clanehugh-Lodge, in the county of Westmeath, four miles from Mullengar.

CREWE, LORD CREWE.

"THE township of CREWE, in the parish of *Barthomley*, in *Cheshire*, which lies about four miles S.W. by S. from Sandbach, was," says Lysons, "from a very early period, the seat and inheritance of the family of CRUE, or CREWE. About the year 1288, THOMAS DE CREWE became possessed of a knight's fee, parcel of the barony of Wich-Malbank, which, in 1253, had belonged to Philippa, Countess of Warwick; this comprised the lordship of Crewe, to which some other manors were attached as parcel of that lordship. About the year 1300, JOAN, eldest daughter and coheiress of THOMAS de Crewe, the last male heir of the elder branch of the family, married Richard Praers, whose granddaughter brought *Crewe*, in marriage, to Sir Robert Fulleshurst, or Foulshurst, one of Lord Audley's Esquires at the battle of Poictiers. Sir Christopher Hatton purchased it of the Foulshursts in 1578.

"About the year 1610, Sir RANDAL CREWE, Serjeant at Law, descended from PATRICK, a younger brother of Thomas de Crewe (whose daughter, Joan, three centuries before, brought this estate to the Praers family), purchased the *manor of Crewe* of Sir Christopher Hatton's heirs, and built Crewe-Hall, which, with the manor, continued in his descendants of the male line till the death of John Crewe, Esq. in 1684; ANNE, his elder daughter, and eventually sole heir, married JOHN OFFLEY, Esq. whose ancestors had been settled at Madeley Manor, in Staffordshire, as early as the year 1237; JOHN, his eldest son, took the name of CREWE, by act of parliament, in 1708; and was grandfather of

of the present proprietor, who, in 1806, was created BARON CREWE."[a]

PATRICK CREWE, a fourth son (and younger brother of Thomas de Crewe, whose heiress married Foulshurst), had two sons; of whom, David, the younger, was ancestor to the present Peer. But the elder was ancestor to the Crewes of *Pulcroft*; the coheiresses of which family married into the families of Boydell, Chetwode, Leycester, and Wetenhall.

Of DAVID Crewe, the younger son, the posterity settled at *Soonde*.

THOMAS Crewe, great grandson of David, married a daughter of Henry Norbury, Under-Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. And to his *second* wife, Margaret, daughter of John Patrick, of *Nantwich*; in consequence of which he settled in that *town*.

His descendant, JOHN Crewe, of Nantwich, Gent. (whose monument remained in the church of that place, till taken down when the south gallery was erected; of which, however, the inscription is preserved in Dugdale's Visitation), had issue by Alice Mainwaring his wife, two sons.[b]

[a] Lysons's Britannia, II. 502.

[b] RALPH Crewe, a younger son of Thomas Crewe, of the Nantwich family, was of Alvaston in the reign of Henry VII. and left an only daughter, married to an ancestor of the Walthalls. The Crewes of Cholmondeston, are said to have been descended from one of the younger branches of the Crewes, of Crewe-Hall, and one pedigree derives their descent from a younger son of Thomas Crewe, son of Thomas, who first settled at Nantwich: this branch is supposed to be extinct; none of the family have for many years resided at Cholmondeston. The Crewes, or as they have generally spelt their name, Crues, of Crewe, near Farndon and Holt, in Denbighshire, are represented in some pedigrees of the family as descended from David, a younger son of Thomas Crewe, who died in the reign of Edward I. The pedigree in Barthomley church, drawn up by Sir William Dugdale, makes no mention indeed of this David, or of the Crues of Holt, and Crewe near near Farndon; but they are represented as descended from the Crewes, of Crewe-Hall, in a very copious pedigree in the British Museum,[a] which appears to have been drawn up by Randle Holme, from the communications of Sir John Crewe, of Utkinton. These Crues, of Crewe, became extinct in the male line in the fifteenth century; the coheiresses married Dod and Bird, and the heiress of Bird married Stringer. The Crues of Holt were of that place from the reign of Richard II. till the death of Samuel Crue, Esq. in 1770: Thomas Crue Dod, Esq. his sister's son, is the present representative of this family." *Lysons's Mag. Brit. Vol. II.* p. 371.

[a] Harl. MSS. No. 2119.

First, Sir Randal, *ancestor of the present Peer, of whom hereafter.*

Second, Sir Thomas Crewe, of Stene, co. Northampton, Serjeant at Law; married Temperance, daughter and coheir of Reginald Bray, of Stene, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had four sons, and five daughters; viz. First, John. Second, Thomas. Third, Nathaniel. Fourth, Salathiel. Fifth, Anne. Sixth, Patience. Seventh, Silence. Eighth, Prudence. Ninth, Temperance, wife of John Browne, Esq. she died September 22d, 1634, aged twenty-five. Their mother, Temperance, died October 25th, 1619, æt. 38.

Sir Thomas died February 1633, æt. 68.

John Crew, of Stene, in the county of Northampton, Esq. son and heir to Sir Thomas Crew, Serjeant at Law, was twice chosen M. P. for Northamptonshire, in 15 Charles I. and 12 Charles II. During the usurpation he continued faithful to his Prince; and by his great prudence (with no small hazard), loyally contributing his best endeavours for the happy restoration of King Charles II. in testimony of his Majesty's gracious acceptance of this his laudable service, he was by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster the twentieth day of April, in the thirteenth year of his reign, advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Crew of Stene, and to the heirs male of his body.

He married Jemima, daughter and coheir of Edward Walgrave, of Lawford, in com. Essex, Esq. By whom he had issue four sons (the rest dying young); viz. *First,* Sir Thomas Crew, Knt. *Secondly,* John. *Thirdly,* Nathaniel, Bishop of Durham. And, *Fourthly,* Walgrave; as also two daughters; Jemima, married to Edward, Earl of Sandwich; and Anne, to Sir Henry Wright, of Dagenham, in com. Essex, Bart.

His Lordship died December 12th, 1679, æt. 72.

Thomas, second Lord Crewe of Stene, by Mary, his first wife, who died July 4th, 1658, daughter of Sir George Townshend, late of East-Raynham, in com. Norf. Baronet, had issue, John, who died in his youth; and two daughters; Anne, married to —— Jollyf, of co. Staff. Esq.; and Temperance, the wife of Sir Rowland Alston, son and heir to Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, in com. Bedf. Baronet, and remarried to Sir John Wolstenholme. And by Anne, his second wife, daughter and coheir to Sir William Airmin, of Osgodby, in com. Lincoln, Bart. (widow of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Wilberhall, in com. Norf. Bart.

and afterwards remarried to Lord Torrington), he had four daughters, his coheirs; viz. First, Jemima, wife of Henry, Duke of Kent. Second, Armyne, wife of Thomas Cartwright, of Aynho, Esq. Third, Elizabeth, wife of Charles, Earl of Arran. Fourth, Catharine, wife of Sir John Harpur,[c] of Calke, co. Derby, Bart. His Lordship died November 30th, 1697, æt. 74, and was succeeded by his brother,

NATHANIEL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, THIRD LORD CREWE OF STENE.

"Bishop Crewe," says Hutchinson,[d] in his History of Durham, "was the fifth son of John, second Lord Crewe, of Stene, in the county of Northampton, by Jemima, daughter and coheiress of Edward Walgrave, of Lawford, in Essex, Esq. He was born at Stene on the 31st of January, 1633, and, in 1652, was admitted Commoner of Lincoln College in Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the 1st January, 1655, and soon after was chosen Fellow of that college. The 29th of June, 1658, he took the degree of Master of Arts. At the restoration, he declared heartily in favour of the crown and hierarchy, and in 1663, he took the degree of Doctor of Law, and soon after went into holy orders. On the 12th of August, 1668, he was elected Rector of Lincoln College, upon the decease of Dr. Paul Hood. On the 29th of April, 1669, was installed Dean of Chichester, and held with that dignity the Precentorship, in which he had been installed the day before; he was also appointed Clerk of the Closet to King Charles II. In 1671, upon the translation of Dr. Blandford to the See of Worcester, he was elected BISHOP OF OXFORD in his room, and consecrated the 2d of July, being allowed to hold therewith, *in commendam*, the Living of Whitney, and the Rectorship of Lincoln College; but the latter he resigned the 10th of October, 1672. In 1673, he performed the marriage-ceremony of James, Duke of York, and Maria of Este. Through that Princess's interest (with whose measures he seems to have been very compliant), he was translated to the opulent SEE OF DURHAM. In the beginning of the year 1675, he baptized Katharina-Laura, the new-born daughter of James, Duke of York. The 26th of April, 1676, he was sworn of the Privy-council to Charles II. Upon the accession of James II. to the crown, he was in great favour at court, being thought most obsequious to the will of the

[c] In right of this descent, the present Sir Henry *Harpur* has within these few years taken the name of CREWE.

[d] Hutchinson's History of Durham, Vol. I. pp. 555, 556, 557, 558.

Sovereign: accordingly, on the 29th of December, 1685, he was made Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, in the room of Henry, Bishop of London, who had been removed; and within a few days after admitted of the Privy-council. In 1686, he was appointed one of the Commissioners in the new ecclesiastical commission erected by King James, and was proud of that honour. Bishop Burnet[e] says, "He was lifted up with it, and said, now his name would be recorded in history; and when some of his friends represented to him the danger of acting in a court so illegally constituted, he said, he could not live if he should lose the King's gracious smiles; so low and so fawning was he." By virtue of that commission, he appeared on the 9th of August at the proceedings against Henry, Bishop of London; and was for suspending him during the King's pleasure, though the Earl and Bishop of Rochester, and Chief Justice Herbert, were against it. Immediately after that Bishop's suspension, commissioners were appointed to exercise all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese of London, of which Bishop Crewe was one. The 20th of November following, he was present at, and consenting to the degradation of Mr. Samuel Johnson, previous to the severe punishment that was inflicted on that eminent divine. In the quality of an ecclesiastical commissioner, he countenanced with his presence a prosecution carried on in May 1687, against Dr. Peachy, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, for refusing to admit one Alban Francis, a Benedictine Monk, to the degree of Master of Arts in that University, without taking the oaths.[f] And in July the same year, he offered to attend the Pope's Nuncio at his public entry into London; but his coachman refused to drive him.[g] His name was again inserted in a new ecclesiastical commission, issued out this year, wherein he acted during the severe proceedings against Magdalen College in Oxford, for refusing to elect one Anthony Farmer their President, pursuant to the King's mandate. The Bishop continued acting as an ecclesiastical commissioner (being styled the Grand Inquisitor thereof), till October 1688, when that commission was abolished. Towards the end of the year 1687, he was employed, with the Bishops of Rochester and Peterborough, to draw up a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's being with child. Thus he constantly complied with the King's

[e] Vol. I. p. 676, edit. 1724.

[f] Kennet's Compl. Hist. p. 501.

[g] Kennet's Compl. History, p. 594. Salmon's Lives of English Bishops, p. 397.

designs, and constantly coincided with his humours, till he discovered that the Prince of Orange's party was likely to prevail: this induced him to absent himself from the council-board; and as he was servile, so he was abject: he threw himself in the way of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to tell him he was sorry for having so long concurred with the court; and begged to be reconciled to his Grace and the other Bishops.[h] He found it was now time to retract, change his countenance, and counterwork his former principles; and in the convocation that met in January 1688-9, to consider of filling the throne, he was one of those who voted on the 6th of February, that James II. had abdicated the kingdom.[i] Notwithstanding all this, his thorough compliance with the late court's arbitrary designs, had rendered him so obnoxious to the nation, that he was excepted by name out of the pardon granted by William and Mary the 23d of May, 1690.[k] The Bishop was so terrified with this public mark of ignominy, that he absconded for a time, and actually fled beyond sea. Kennet[l] says, "that he despaired of any favour at the Revolution, and was once got beyond sea in a fright; but being brought back by the importunities of a domestic servant, he made fresh interest in the new court and parliament, and bought off the complaints of Mr. Samuel Johnson, and others, who had suffered by him." Bishop Burnet likewise tells us,[m] "The poor Bishop of Durham, who had absconded for some time, and was waiting for a ship to get beyond sea, fearing public affronts, and had offered to compound by resigning his bishopric,[n] was now prevailed on to come, and by voting the new settlement, to merit at least a pardon for all that he had done; which, all things considered, was thought very indecent in him, yet not unbecoming the rest of his life and character." By what means he effected his purpose is not easy to determine; but it is certain, he made his peace with the court, and preserved his bishopric: in order to secure himself the possession of that dignity, he was forced to permit the crown to dispose of, or at least to nominate, to his Prebends of Durham as they should become vacant.[o]

[h] Kennet's Compl. Hist. p. 527.

[i] Wood's Ath. Ox.

[k] Stat. 2. William and Mary, sec. 1. chap. 10.

[l] P. 597.

[m] Vol. I. p. 822.

[n] He offered to resign the bishopric to Dr. Burnet, and trust to his generosity for the payment of 1000l. a year out of it; but he was of too scrupulous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms.

[o] Biog. Brit. p. 1521.

By the death of his two elder brothers in 1691, he became BARON CREWE OF STENE; and about the 21st of December in the same year, he married, but left no issue. During the rest of King William's reign, he remained quiet and unmolested, though not much considered. In 1710, he was one of the Lords that opposed the prosecution then carried on against Dr. Sacheverell, declared him not guilty, and protested against several steps taken in that affair.

In the latter part of his life he applied himself chiefly to works of munificence and charity: he was a great benefactor to Lincoln College, whereof he had been Fellow and Rector; and laid out large sums in beautifying the palace at Durham.

Many men have been canonized for much inferior works of beneficence than those of this Prelate; his mistaken principles in the affairs of government, though they stain his memory, under the pens of political writers, are all obliterated from the benevolent mind by his charity and extensive acts of munificence.[p] A short time before his death, June 24th, 1720, his Lordship devised to trustees, his estates at Bamborough, and elsewhere, in Northumberland, then lately purchased, and of the annual value of 1312l. 13s. or thereabouts, for various munificent and charitable purposes, which are detailed at length in Hutchinson's History of Durham, I. 558, &c.

He held the See of Durham forty-seven years; as he had done that of Oxford three; continuing a Bishop fifty years, three months, and two days; which was longer than any Englishman ever enjoyed that honour, except Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the Sees of Worcester, Ely, and Canterbury, fifty-one years, and twenty-one days. His Lordship dying without issue, the title of *Lord Crewe of Stene* became EXTINCT with him.

The character given of his Lordship by Dr. Kippis, in the Biographia Britannia, is much less flattering than that of Mr. Hutchinson. He observes, that "there was little in the character and conduct of this Prelate, which could entitle him to a place in the Biographia. He was distinguished indeed, by pass-

p Dr. Kippis, in the Biographia Britannica, observes, that "this encomium would have been more just, if the Bishop's generosity had not been displayed so late in life; and indeed if it had not been for the most part posthumous. His benefactions during the space of forty-seven years were not to be compared with those which, in eleven years, had flowed from his predecessor in the See of Durham, Dr. Cosin."

ing through a variety of ecclesiastical preferments; by being the Rector of a college; and by sustaining for an uncommon length of time a very high rank in the church; but he was not celebrated either for his learning, or for other eminent qualities. We do not read of any thing that was published by him; and his benefactions to Lincoln College did not take place till he was between eighty and ninety years of age. As a Peer of the realm, he makes no figure in the annals of his country, unless his having joined in some Tory protests is to be considered in that light. The chief historical event of his life reflects nothing but dishonour on him; we mean his being one of King James II's ecclesiastical commissioners, together with his behaviour in that character, which was marked with servility. Indeed this servile spirit had been displayed by him many years before, on his promotion to the Bishopric of Durham," &c. "Vanity was among the other qualities which detracted from the Bishop of Durham." But, "with all the faults of the Bishop, he was possessed of some amiable qualities. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; though it is said, that his charity was sometimes observed to be exerted with too much ostentation. He made large bequests by his last will to the purposes of religion, education, and charity;"[q] as has been already mentioned.

His Lordship married, first, Penelope, daughter of Sir Philip Frowde, who died æt. 44, March 9th, 1699; and, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Forster, of Bamborough, in Northumberland, who died October 15th, 1715, aged 42.

His Lordship died without issue, September 18th, 1721, aged eighty-eight, and was buried at Stene.

We now return to Sir Randolph Crewe, *elder brother to Sir Thomas Crewe, of Stene, Serjeant at Law.*

Fuller, with his usual quaint vivacity, says in his *Worthies of Cheshire*, "Sir Randal Crew was born in this county, bred in the study of our municipal Law, wherein such his proficiency, that (after some steps in his way thereunto), in the 22d of King James, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and therein served two Kings, though scarce two years in his office, with great integrity. King Charles's occasions calling for speedy supplies of money, some great ones adjudged it was useless to venture on a parliament (for fear in these distempered times, the physic would side with the disease), and put the King to fur-

q Kippis's Biogr. Brit. IV. 439, 440, 441.

nish his necessities by way of loan. Sir Randal being demanded his judgment of that design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisoning of recusants to pay it), openly manifested his dislike of such preter-legal courses; and thereupon, November 9th, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the court; and the next day was by writ discharged from his office; whereof he discovered no more discontent, than the weary traveller is offended, when told that he is arrived at his journey's end.

"The country hath constantly a smile for him, for whom the court hath a frown. This Knight was out of office, not out of honour, living long after at his house in Westminster, much praised for his hospitality.

"Indeed he may the better put off his gown (though before he goeth to bed), who hath a warm suit under it; and this learned Judge, by God's blessing on his endeavours, had purchased a fair estate, and particularly *Crewe-Hall, in Cheshire* (for some ages formerly the possession of the Fulshursts), but which probably was the inheritance of his ancestors. Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent building into these remote parts; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures. One word of his Lady; a virtuous wife being very essential to the integrity of a married judge, lest what Westminster-Hall doth conclude, Westminster *bed-chamber* doth revoke. He married Julia, daughter and coheir of John Clipsby, of Clipsby, in Norfolk, Esq. with whom he had a fair inheritance. She died at Kew, in Surrey, in 1623; and lieth buried in the chancel of Richmond, with this epitaph:

"Antiquâ fuit orta domus, pia vixit, inivit
Virgo pudica thorum, sponsa pudica polum."

"I saw this worthy Judge in health 1642, but he survived not long after."[r]

Sir Clipsby Crewe, son and heir of Sir Randolph, had two sons;

First, John.

Second, Randal Crewe, Esq. whom Fuller thus records. "He drew a map of Cheshire so exactly with his pen, that a judicious eye would mistake it for printing; and the graver's skill and in-

[r] Fuller's Worthies, Cheshire, 178.

dustry could little improve it. This map I have seen; and, reader, when my eye directs my hand, I may write with confidence. This hopeful Gentleman went beyond the seas, out of design to render himself by his travels more useful for his country, where he was barbarously assassinated by some Frenchmen; and honourably buried with general lamentation of the English at Paris, 1656."

JOHN Crewe, Esq. of Crewe-Hall, son and heir, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Done, of Utkinton-Hall (who died 1629), and by her had issue,

Sir JOHN Crewe, of Crewe-Hall, and Utkinton, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Wagstaff, Esq. of Tachbrook, in Warwickshire, who died in 1686.

His successor (perhaps first cousin), was JOHN Crewe, Esq. (great grandson of Sir Randolph), the last male heir, who died 1684, leaving two daughters, his coheirs; of whom,

Elizabeth, the youngest, married Charles Turner, Esq. but died without issue.

ANNE, eldest daughter, and eventually sole heir, married John Offley, Esq. of Madeley, in Staffordshire; and by her had issue,

JOHN, of *Crewe-Hall*, his son and heir, who took the name of CREWE by act of parliament in 1708; and was elected representative for Cheshire in 1707, 1708, and 1722; and died 1749. He married ——, daughter of —— Price, Esq. and was father of

First, John.

Second, Charles, elected M. P. for Cheshire, at his brother's death.

JOHN Crewe, of Crewe-Hall, Esq. who was elected representative for the same county in 1734, 1741, and 1747, and dying 1752, left issue by his wife, the daughter of Richard Shuttleworth, Esq.

First, John, *present Peer.*

Second, Richard, late in the army, and married.

Third, A daughter, married the late Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, who died 1796, by whom she had a daughter, married to Lieut.-General John Tadwell Watson.

JOHN Crewe, eldest son, FIRST LORD CREWE of CREWE, was born 1742; and was elected representative in parliament for Cheshire, from 1768 to 1806; when he was elevated to the Peerage, by the title of LORD CREWE, of CREWE, in Cheshire, by patent dated February 25th, 1806.

His Lordship married, in 1766, Frances-Anne, only daughter of Fulke Greville, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary, in 1766, to the Elector of Bavaria, and Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon (only son of the Hon. Algernon Greville, second son of Fulk Greville, fifth Lord Brooke, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Lord Arthur Somerset, fifth son of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.) and has issue,

First, John, a Major-General in the army, married, May 5th, 1807, Miss Hungerford, of Calne, in the county of Wilts, and has issue a daughter, born March 29th, 1808.

Second, Emma, married, April 21st, 1809, Foster Cunliffe, Esq. son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart.

Title. John Crewe, Lord Crewe, of Crewe, in Cheshire.

Creation. By patent February 25th, 1806.

Arms. Quarterly first and fourth *Crewe*, Azure, a lion rampant Azure, armed and langued Gules. Second and third *Offley* Argent, a cross fleuré Sable, charged with a lion passant of the field.

Crests. First, *Crewe*. Out of a ducal coronet a lion's gamb. Second, a demi-lion issuant from a wreath, holding a sprig of — in his paw.

Supporters. On the dexter a lion; on the sinister a griffin.

Motto. NON INFERIORA SECUTUS.

Seat. Crewe-Hall, Cheshire; for an engraving, and description of which, see Lysons's Mag. Brit. Vol. II.

LYGON, LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWICK.

ANNE BEAUCHAMP,[a] second daughter and coheir of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWYCK, whose father,

a "Beauchamp's Court was the habitation of the honourable family of the Beauchamps, who descended from Walter Beauchamp, second son of Walter Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and Baron of Elmley, in the time of Henry III. From this Walter Beauchamp, of the second house, came Sir John Beauchamp, of *Powick*, Knt. Baron of Powick, and Lord of Parliament; and from the said Walter's brother, by a female line, issued the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.

"Walter (or according to their pedigree, William) Beauchamp, the father, had issue three sons, who gave for their arms part of their Ladies coats; viz. William, Lord Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester and Warwick, and Baron of Elmley, who gave *six crosslets*. Walter, Lord Beauchamp, of *Powick*, who settled at Beauchamp's-Court, and gave *six martlets*; and John, Lord Beauchamp, of *Holt*, who gave *six billets*."*

WILLIAM de Beauchamp, who died 53 Henry III. left issue by Isabel, sister and heir to William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick;

First, William, Earl of Warwick.

Second, Walter, of *Powick and Alcester*.

Third, John, of *Holt*.

Fourth, James, 5th Richard I.

Fifth, Joan, wife of Bartholomew de Sudeley.

Sixth, Sarah, wife of Richard Talbot.

WALTER Beauchamp, of *Alcester* and *Powick*, 24 Edward I. Steward of the Household, died 1303, and was buried at the Grey Friars, Smithfield, London. By Alice, daughter of —— Tony, he had issue, first, Walter, who died S. P. 1328. Second, William, ob. S. P. And, third,

GILES Beauchamp, who had issue

JOHN Beauchamp, who had issue,

* Nash's History of Worcestershire, Vol. II. p. 262.

JOHN, LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWYCK, was so created 25 Henry VI. and died 1475, married THOMAS LYGON, Esq.

GEORGE Lygon, Esq. was living in the time of King Richard II. and was father of

RICHARD Lygon, Esq. living 10 King Henry IV. whose son,

THOMAS Lygon, Esq. married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Bray; which Sir Robert lived about the year 1311, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a fess Or; and two mullets in chief Argent.* Crest, *a man's head pierced Sable.* By this match came *Madresfield Court,* co. Worc. and by her he had issue,

WILLIAM Lygon, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Gifford; a widow, 18 Edward IV. who took upon her the vow of perpetual chastity. They had issue

THOMAS Lygon, beforementioned, Esq. who married Anne, daughter and coheir of *Richard, Lord Beauchamp of Powyck,* as abovementioned. By her he had issue

Sir RICHARD Lygon, of Madresfield, co. Worcester, Knight. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Greville, a Judge of the Common Pleas, 1510. She brought him Arles Court, near Cheltenham, co. Glouc. and by her he had issue,

First, William.

Second, Arthur Lygon, buried at Malvern, July 28th, 1570.

Third, Ralph, buried at Malvern, February 10th, 1584.

Fourth, Mary, July 25th, 1573.

WILLIAM Lygon, Esq. eldest son, died September 8th, 1567; and was buried at Malvern. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Dennes, Knt. by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died 1590; and a son,

First, William.

Second, Walter, from whom came the *Barons of St. Amand.*

WILLIAM, eldest son, 16 Richard II. married Katherine, daughter of Gerard de Usflet, and had issue,

Sir JOHN, created LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWYCK, 25 Henry VI. died 1475, and was buried at the Gray Friars, in Worcester, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, who died 1487, and was buried near her husband.

RICHARD, SECOND LORD BEAUCHAMP of POWYCK, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, Knight, and left three daughters, his coheirs;

First, Anne, wife of Richard Lygon.

Second, Margaret, wife of William Rede.

Third, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, who inherited Alcester, and whence come the Grevilles and Verneys.

RICHARD Lygon, lord of the manor of Madresfield, who died October 2d, and was buried at Malvern, October 17th, 1584. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham, co. Worcester, Knt. who was buried at Malvern, December 14th, 1576, and by her had a daughter, Penelope, wife of Robert Walweyn, of Newland, Gent. who died January 14th, 1596; Anne buried at Malvern, October 29th, 1603; and a son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM Lygon, of Madresfield,[b] Knt. who sold many manors. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Knightley, of Granborough, co. Warwick. She was buried at Malvern, March 28th, 1631. They had issue,

First, William.

Second, Henry, died July 11th, 1666.

Third, Elizabeth, married Henry Bromley, of Upton.

Fourth, Katharine, died 1660, and was buried at Upton.

WILLIAM Lygon, of Madresfield, Esq. eldest son, died January 29th, 1680, æt. 68. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Egiocke, of Egiocke, co. Worc. Knt. who died November 1668, æt. 59. She was buried at Malvern, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Maria uxor Gulielmi Ligon de Madresfield armigeri filia Francisci Egiocke Militis, et cohæres fratris. Obiit decimo Novembris, 1668, *æt. suæ* 59.

" Stay, passenger! and from this dusty urne,
Both what I was, and what thou must be, learne:
Grace, virtue, beautie, had no privilege,
That everlasting statute to abridge,
That all must dye: then, gentle friend, with care
In life for death and happiness prepare."

" *Flebilis hoc posuit thalami consors.*
Mortuus est Jan. 29, 1680,
Ætatis sexagesimo octavo."

[b] Madresfield was made a garrison in the civil wars. The Lygons were at that time on the parliament side; but soon dispossessed of their garrison of Madresfield; and a governor being appointed by the King, it held out for him to the end of the war: after the surrender of Oxford, it held out till Worcester was surrendered, and then had honourable terms allowed it. *Nash's Worcestershire*, II. 117.

They had issue,

First, RICHARD Lygon, of Madresfield, Esq. who died without issue April 15th, 1687, æt. 49, and was buried at Malvern; having married, *first*, Bridget, daughter of ——— Talbot; and, *secondly*, Anne, eldest daughter to Sir Francis Russell, Bart. who remarried twice. Her last husband was Sir John Guise, of Elmore, co. Glouc. She died February 22d, 1734-5.

Second, William, *of whom presently*.

Third, George, died April 3d, 1680.

Fourth, Elizabeth, wife of John Walsom, died April 1674.

Fifth, Anne, wife of Edward Bull, of Hallow-Park, Gent. She died April 17th, 1707, and was buried at Hallow.

WILLIAM Lygon, of Madresfield, Esq. second son, and heir to his brother, died March 16th, 1720, æt. 79, and was buried at Malvern, having married, August 7th, 1688, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Corbyn, of Hallend, co. Warwick, Esq. She died October 29th, 1699, æt. 42, and was buried at Malvern. By her he had issue, three sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, WILLIAM Lygon, Esq. born April 10th, 1691, who died without issue before his father, September 4th, 1716, æt. 26, having married Margaret, eldest daughter of Charles Cockes, of Worcester, Gent. who remarried Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Second, CORBYN Lygon, Esq. who married, June 3d, 1717, Jane, daughter of Isaac Tulley, of Covent Garden, Silk Mercer, and left a daughter, MARGARET, of Hallow-Park, who died without issue.

Third, Thomas Lygon, born August 4th, 1696, died April 2d, 1711.

Fourth, MARGARET Lygon, married REGINALD PINDAR, of *Kempley, co. Gloucester*, by whom she had three sons. She remarried ——— Biddulph, of Ledbury, co. Heref. Esq. and died September 14th, 1736. Her sons by her first husband were,

First, Reginald, *of whom presently*.

Second, Philip Pindar.

Third, William Pindar, married Katharine Baker, and had a son, Reginald, and a daughter, Katharine, married Jeremiah Baker, of Bristol, Esq.

REGINALD PINDAR, Esq. eldest son, become heir to the Madresfield family, took the name of LYGON, and married Susan-

nah, daughter of William Hanmer, Esq. of Battisfield, in Flintshire.

He died December 25th, 1788. "His life, which was long, happy, and honourable, was spent in constant, unwearied, and unremitted exertions in the service of his country, his friends, and his neighbours. As a magistrate, he was a conscientious supporter of the laws, to which he gave vigour and efficacy by precept, by example, and by authority. His private life was eminently distinguished by the most engaging affability, honourable hospitality, and general philanthropy; and, by a peculiar felicity of manners, he won the hearts and secured the respect of all who had the happiness of knowing him. He had one merit, unknown to those who were not intimate with him, and in which he excelled even Socrates, or any of the ancient philosophers; he was naturally of a very hasty, peevish, and passionate temper, which, by his strict attention to the principles and practice of the Christian religion, particularly as to the government of his mind, he entirely conquered, and scarcely ever lost himself; and, in the general course of his life, was as remarkable for meekness and moderation, as for any other virtue whatsoever."[c]

He had issue a daughter and son; viz.

Elizabeth, married to the late Hon. John Yorke, third son to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who had issue by her an only daughter, Jemima, first wife of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

William Lygon, only son and heir, now Lord Beauchamp of Powyck, was elected M. P. for the county of Worcester from 1774 till his elevation to the *Peerage*, to which he was raised by the above title, February 26th, 1806.

His Lordship was born July 25th, 1747, and married Miss Dean, only daughter of James Dean, Esq. by whom he has issue,

First, William, M. P. for the county of Worcester.
Second, John Reginald.
Third, Henry Beauchamp.
Fourth, Edward Pyndar.
Fifth, Reginald James, died young.
Sixth, Felicia-Jemima.
Seventh, Emma Susanna.
Eighth, Sophia-Margaret.
Ninth, Jemima-Catharine-Louisa.

[c] Dr. Nash.

Tenth, Georgina-Emma-Charlotte.
Eleventh, Emily-Esther-Anne.

Title. William Lygon, Lord Beauchamp of Powyck.
Creation. By patent February 26th, 1806.
Arms.
Crest. } See the wood-cut.
Supporters.
Motto. EX FIDE FORTIS.
Seat. Madresfield-Court, Worcestershire.

PONSONBY, LORD PONSONBY OF IMOKILLY.

His Lordship's grandfather, the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, second son of Brabazon, the *first Earl of Besborough*, in Ireland, and Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in England; was born in March 1713; was Speaker *of the House of Commons*, and six times one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He married, September 22d, 1743, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, Knight of the Garter, and died December 12th, 1789, leaving issue,

First, William-Brabazon, Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly.

Second, John, born December 24th, 1748, died August 9th, 1761.

Third, The Right Hon. George, born March 5th, 1755; appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, March 25th, 1806; which office he resigned in 1807; now M. P. for Tavistock; married, May 18th, 1781, Lady Mary Butler, eldest daughter of Brinsley, the second Earl of Lanesborough (by Jane Rochefort, only daughter of Robert, Earl of Belvidere.)

Fourth, Richard, born July 17th, 1758; died young.

Fifth, Frederick, born March 18th, 1763; died July 28th, 1769.

Sixth, Catharine, born April 29th, 1747; married, December 15th, 1763, Richard Boyle, late Earl of Shannon, Knight of St. Patrick, and has issue,

Henry, present Earl, &c.

Seventh, Frances, born February 18th, 1757; married, December 13th, 1774, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Viscount Lismore.

Eighth, Caroline, born December 28th, 1759; died in 1768.

Ninth, Charlotte, born December 22d, 1761; married, July 10th, 1780, Dennis-Bowes Daly, of Dalystown, in Galway, Esq. M.P. for Galway, and died at Paris, August 27th, 1781.

Tenth, Henrietta, born March 12th, 1765.

William Brabazon, the *eldest* son, was M.P. in the first Imperial Parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and was created a *Peer of Great Britain*, by patent, March 13th, 1806, by the title of Baron Ponsonby, of Imokilly.

He was born September 15th, 1744; and in 1784, elected M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, in the Irish Parliament, and the same year appointed Joint-Post Master General of Ireland. And married, December 25th, 1796, the Hon. Louisa Molesworth, fourth daughter of Richard, third Viscount Molesworth, and had issue,

First, John, the present Lord.

Second, Richard, in Holy Orders; married Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples (grandson of Sir Robert Staples, Bart.) by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Richard, third Viscount Molesworth.

Third, George, Knight of the shire for Cork; married, April 7th, 1807, the eldest daughter of John-Jacob Gledstanes, of Annsgift, in Tipperary, Esq.

Fourth, William, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a Lieutenant-colonel of the fifth dragoon guards; married, January 20th, 1807, the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, sister to George, Lord Southampton.

Fifth, Mary-Elizabeth, married, November 10th, 1794, Charles, Earl Grey, and has issue.

His Lordship deceasing November 5th, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present Lord.

John Ponsonby, second Baron Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Lordship married, January 13th, 1803, Lady Elizabeth-Frances Villiers, fifth daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, and sister to the present Earl.

Title. John Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

Creation. By patent, March 13th, 1806.

Arms.
Crest. } The same as the Earl of Besborough.
Supporters. } *See title Ponsonby of Lysonby, in Vol. VII.*
Motto.

Seats. Bishop's-Court, Kilkennyshire; and Inchiquin Castle, Cork.

KENNEDY, LORD AILSA.

[*Earl of Cassilis, in Scotland.*]

The progenitors of this noble and illustrious family were considerable proprietors, and had large possessions in the west of Scotland (particularly Carrick) before surnames were much used in this country.

That a family of rank and figure in Carrick, were the undoubted ancestors of the Kennedies of Cassilis, and that they assumed their surname from their being head or chief of that family, is sufficiently instructed by the following connexion of authentic documents and charters from father to son; so that those historians, who allege that the first of this family came from Ireland, must have been in a mistake.

I. Duncanus de Carrick flourished in the reign of Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1153. Being possessed of a considerable estate in Carrick, he and his posterity were for some time designed by that name. He left issue a son and successor.

II. Nicholaus *de Carrick,* who made a donation to the nuns of North-Berwick, of the patronage of the church of St. Cuthbert at Maybole, in the reign of King William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown in 1165, and died anno 1214.

In this donation he is designed Nicholaus de Carrick filius Duncani, &c.[a]

He was succeeded by his son,

III. Rolandus *de Carrick,* who in the reign of Alexander II. obtained a charter from Nigellus, Earl of Carrick, of the bailiary

[a] Append. to Nisbet, Vol. II. p. 39, et chart. in pub. archiv.

of Carrick, to be caput totius prosapiæ suæ (or chief of his kindred), and to have the command of all the men in Carrick under the said Earl, and his successors, &c. to him and his heirs for ever; which is afterwards confirmed by King Alexander III. the 27th year of his reign, anno 1276, in which he is designed Rolandus de Carrich, filius de Nicolai, filii Duncani, &c.[b] All which is fully narrated and confirmed by King Robert II. anno regni secundo.

This family being evidently possessed of a large estate, and head of a considerable tribe or clan, began to be called Kennadies, from the Galic or Celtic word, Kean-na-ty, which signifies head of the house, or chief of the clan; and in that country the word Kennady is called Kennaty to this day.

There are several charters in the records, wherein the same persons were designed Carrick in the body, and Kennady on the margin,[c] in the reign of King Robert II. by which it is certain that Carrick and Kennady were promiscuously used by the heads of this family for a considerable time, though their cadets generally took the name of Kennady.

Roland was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir Gilbert de Carrick, who in several authentic writings is designed son of Roland, particularly in the submission of a difference betwixt him and the nuns of North-Berwick; in which Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, father of King Robert Bruce, and Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, were arbiters. He is therein designed Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Rolandi, &c. and his seal, which is thereto appended, hath the very same shield of arms which the family of Cassilis carries at this day; which shows, that they had the double tressure floree, and contrafloree, with flower-de-lisses to their arms, long before they matched with the royal-family.[d]

This Sir Gilbert was often designed Kennady, and had lands in his possession of the same designation, which appears by the following charter of confirmation from the Earl of Lennox to his son,

V. Sir Gilbert de Carrick, or Kennady, who succeeded him. There is a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, &c. Facta Gilberto de Carrick, filio et hærædi domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, de terris de Buchmonyn, Kennady, Cromicarne, Blairfode,

[b] Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

[c] Ibidem.

[d] Nisbet's Append. et cart. in pub. archiv.

&c.[e] to which, Malcolm, son of the above Earl, Sir Adam More, and Gilbert Drummond, are witnesses.

This Sir Gilbert died about 1290, and was succeeded by his son.

VI. Duncan de Carrick, or Kennedy, who made a donation of his patronage of the church of Kilbryde, in Carrick, to the nuns of North-Berwick, wherein he is designed, Duncani filius domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, &c.[f]

As he had begun to drop the name of Carrick, and was more frequently designed by the name of Kennedy, as caput totius prosapiæ, so the cadets of the family, who were now become numerous, followed his example, laid aside the name of Carrick altogether, and embraced that of Kennedy, of which there are many examples in our records; but whether any of them were brothers or sons of this Duncan, I cannot determine, viz.

Alexander Kennedy was chancellor to John Baliol, anno 1295.[g]

John Kennedy swore fealty to King Edward I. anno 1296.[h]

Hugh Kennedy did the same.[i]

Fergusius Kennedy, &c. is to be found in the chartulary of Levenax,[k] in the beginning of King Robert Bruce's reign, &c. and probably a son of Duncan.

Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir Gilbert de Carrick, or Kennedy, who obtained a charter from King Robert Bruce, which contained a full remission for his surrendering the castle of Lochdown to the English; in which charter he is designed, Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Duncani, &c. ante 1319.

By the same charter, King Robert again receives him into favour, restores him to the government of the castle of Lochdown, and all the lands thereto belonging, which have been part of the property of Cassilis ever since. The witnesses are, Edwardus de Brus, Jacobus senescallus Scotiæ, Thomas Ranulf, Joannes de Menteith, Nigellus Campbell, Jacobus dominus de Douglas, Alexander Fraser, &c. which is afterwards confirmed by King Robert II. anno regni secundo, 1372.[m]

[e] Chartul. of Levenax, penes Mac-Farlane, p. 70.
[f] Nisbet's Append. p. 39.
[g] Remarks on Ragman's Roll, p. 20.
[h] Prynne's Collections, Vol. III. p. 652.
[i] Ibid. p. 658.
[k] Charter of Levenax, p. 71.
[l] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[m] Ibidem.

He got also possession of the lands of Dunnure, which afterwards became their chief title; and he was the last of this family who was designed by the name of Carrick.

He left issue a son and successor,

VIII. Sir JOHN Kennedy, of Dunnure, who, in many authentic writs, is designed, filius Gilberti de Carrick.[m]

He was a man of good parts, was often employed in negotiations of the greatest importance, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English at Newcastle, about King David's redemption, anno 1354, though it was not completed till 1357.[n]

He got a charter from King David II. of several lands in comitatu de Carrick infra vicecomitatum de Air, anno 1360.

He likewise acquired from Marjory, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, Knight, the *lands and barony of Cassilis*, which hath been in the family's possession ever since. The same was ratified by a charter from King David II. anno 1362.[o]

In the reign of said King David, he founded a church at Maybole, in Carrick, with a chaplainry, which he largely endowed. The foundation charter, in which he is designed, Johannes Kennedy, dominus de Donnonure, bears, pro salubri statu mei, Mariæ uxoris meæ, et liberorum suorum quamdiu egerimus in humanis, et pro animabus nostris, &c. to which his seal is appended; also sigillum domini Gilberti Kennedy, militis, filii sui et hæredis: all which is narrated at large in a charter of confirmation of King Robert II. testibus Johanne, primogenito suo, comite de Carrick, Roberto comite de Menteith, Willielmo comite de Douglas, Johanne de Carrick, cancellario Scotiæ, Willielmo de Keith marescallo, Jacobo de Lindsay, Roberto de Erskine militibus, &c. dated at Dundonald, anno regni primo.‡

He obtained from said King Robert a charter, medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple, & infra vicecomitatum de Air, que fuit Malcomi filii Adæ de Dalrymple, &c. anno 1371.

Also a charter medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple, &c. cum pertinen. quæ fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrymple, &c. anno 1377.[p]

By said Mary, his spouse, he left issue three sons:

First, Sir Gilbert.

[m] Chart. in pub. archiv.

‡ Chart. in pub. archiv. and Mr. Hay's Vindication of Eliz. More, p. 87.

[o] Chart. in pub. archiv. Ibid.

[n] Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. V. p. 791.

Second, Sir Hugh Kennedy, of Ardstincher, who acquired great reputation and honour, for his gallant behaviour in the French wars against the English, under the command of John Stewart, Earl of Buchan;[q] for which he was honoured by the King of France with arms; viz. *Azure, three flower-de-lisses Or*, which he and his successors marshalled in the first and fourth quarters, with those of Kennedy in the second and third.[r] Mr. Nisbet farther says, that the Kennedys of Margenie, Thirskhill, and Binning, in the shire of Air, are descended of this Sir Hugh, because they carry the *flower-de-lisses* in their arms, which no other family of the name of Kennedy does;[s] and that the Kennedies of Bargeny, were long proprietors of the barony of Ardstincher, which was the designation and inheritance of this Sir Hugh, &c.

Third, John, who appears to have been ancestor of the Kennedies of Culzean. John Kennedy, of Culzean, who got a charter from King James II. of several lands in Airshire, anno 1449, was his son, or grandson;[t] which estate afterwards returned to the family.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunnonure, who, when very young, was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were sent hostages to England for King David's ransom, anno 1357.[u]

He got a charter from King Robert II. villæ de Kirkintulloch, dated anno 1373.[x]

He was a man of singular merit, and in great favour with King Robert III. who first conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards gave him a great many lands in the Earldom of Carrick, then in the crown.[y]

There is a confirmation of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, of a charter granted by dominus Gilbertus Kennedy, dominus de Dunnure, miles, terrarum de Buchmonyn, Kennedy, &c. in favour of John Kennedy, son of Fergus, &c. anno 1393;[z] to which dominus Johannes de Maxwell miles, dominus de Pollock, Alexander de Levenax, Gilbert de Cochrane, &c. are witnesses.

He married, first, Mary,[a] daughter of Sir James Sandilands, of Calder, by whom he had two sons.

[q] Crawfurd's Notes upon Buchanan. [r] Nisbet, Vol. II. p. 59.
[s] Ibidem. [t] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[u] Rymer's Fœd Tom. VI. p. 35 and 109.
[x] Chart. in pub. archiv. [y] Ibidem.
[z] Chartul. of Levenax, p. 71. [a] Crawfurd's Notes on Buchanan.

First, Gilbert, who died in the French service without issue.

Second, Thomas, who, according to Mr. Crawfurd,[b] was ancestor of the Kennedies of Bargeny; but as I have not seen the old writs of that family, I shall not pretend to determine whether they are descended of this Thomas, or of Sir Hugh of Ardstincher, as before noticed, though the former appears to me most probable.

Sir Gilbert married, secondly, Marian, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

X. Sir JAMES Kennedy, who carried on the line of this family, and obtained from King Robert III. a charter of confirmation of the bailiary of Carrick, to be caput totius prosapiæ, and to have the command of the militia, &c. The King's charter bears, dilecto consanguineo suo Jacobo Kennedy, militi, &c.[c]

He married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. Countess Dowager of Angus; and got a confirmation from the same King, now his father-in-law, of the lands and barony of Dalrymple, to him and Mary Stewart, the King's daughter, his spouse, dated at Dundonald, anno 1405.[d]

This Sir James was unhappily engaged in a quarrel with his brother, Sir Gilbert; in which Sir James lost his life (his father being then alive), leaving issue by the said Lady Mary Stewart, two sons;

First, *Gilbert*, afterwards *Lord Kennedy*.

Second, *James*, who devoted himself to the church, entered into holy orders, and became a true ornament to his profession. For true piety, and universal benevolence, he was exceeded by none. He was promoted to the See of Dunkeld, anno 1438, and translated to the Bishopric of St. Andrews,[e] anno 1440. He was one of the privy council to King James II. and chancellor of Scotland in anno 1444.

He was one of the regents of the kingdom in King James III's minority, and had the chief direction of all state affairs; which he managed with such prudence and discretion, that his whole conduct was universally approved.

He founded St. Salvator's college in St. Andrews, and nobly endowed it. His other acts of piety and munificence are too numerous to be here narrated.

He died on 11th of May, 1466, and was interred in the noble

[b] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 73.

[c] Chart. in pub. archiv. and Nisbet's Append. p. 39.

[d] Chart. in pub. archiv. [e] Mr. Keith's Catalogue of Bishops, p. 18.

chapel of St. Salvator's college, in a beautiful and stately monument, which he erected himself.

We shall sum up this great man's character from Buchanan, who says, "that he surpassed all men in point of authority; that his prudence was held in the highest estimation; that he was lamented at his death as a public parent,[f] &c."

XI. Gilbert, first son of Sir James Kennedy, and Lady Mary Stewart, succeeded his grandfather in all his lands, and obtained from his uncle, King James I a grant of the hereditary constablewick of the castle of Lochdown, dated 14th May, 1430.[g]

He obtained from King James II. a charter, constituting him heritable bailie of the earldom of Carrick; caput totius prosapiæ suæ, &c. to him and his heirs for ever.[h]

He got also from the same Prince, charters of the lands and barony of *Cassilis*, and a great many other lands, too numerous to be narrated here; which shews what a vast estate the family was then possessed of. He was afterwards dignified with the title of *Lord Kennedy*, anno 1450.[i]

He was nominated one of the six regents in the minority of King James III. though his brother, the Bishop, had the chief management of all public affairs.

He married Agnes, daughter of Herbert Lord Maxwell, by whom he had a son,

John, Lord Kennedy; and two daughters.

First, *Catherine*, married to Alexander, Lord Montgomery, ancestor of the Earl of Eglintoun.[k]

Second, *Marian*, married to Sir John Wallace, of Craigie.[l]

He was succeeded by his only son,

XII. John, *second Lord Kennedy*, who obtained a charter from King James II. Johanni Kennedy filio et hæredi dilecti consanguinei nostri Gilberti domini Kennedy, terrarum de Garbrach, Bordelands, &c. anno 1459.[m]

He was a man of good parts, was of the privy council to King James III. and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the English, *anno* 1484.[n]

He married, first, Jean, daughter of Alexander, Lord Montgomery, by whom he had a son,

David, afterwards Earl of Cassilis.

He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of

[f] Crawfurd's Peerage, Buchanan, &c. &c. &c. [g] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[h] Ibidem [i] Ibidem. [k] Ibidem. [l] Ibidem.
[m] Ibidem. [n] Rymer, Tom. XII. p. 241 and 267.

George, Earl of Huntly, widow of William, Earl of Errol, by by whom he had a son.[o]

Alexander, ancestor of the Kennedies of Gervan-mains and Barquhanny;[p] and a daughter.

Jean, married to Archibald, Earl of Angus.

He died in 1508, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. DAVID, *third Lord Kennedy*, who being a man of great honour, courage, and intrepidity, was in high favour with King James IV. from whom he obtained a charter officium halivatus de Carrick, dilecto consanguineo suo Davidi Kennedy militi et hæredi apparenti dilecti consanguinei sui Johannis domini Kennedy, &c. *anno* 1489.[q]

And a charter of the lands of Bagry and Borlands, to him and Agnes Borthwick, his spouse, and the longest liver, &c.[r]

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Cassilis.[s]

He was likewise one of the privy council to King James IV. who was pleased further to dignify him with the title of *Earl of Cassilis*, *anno* 1509, or *inter* November 1509, and March 1510.[t]

He married, first, Agnes, daughter of William, Lord Borthwick, by whom he had a son,

Gilbert, his heir.

He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Boyd, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Arran, by Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II. but by her he had no issue.

He was killed in the service of his country at the battle of Flowdon, on 9th September, 1513, and succeeded by his son,

XIV. GILBERT, *second Earl of Cassilis*, who being a man of great accomplishments, was often employed in foreign negotiations. He was appointed one of the privy council to King James V. and was sent ambassador to England with the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, to treat of a peace, *anno* 1516, and again in 1524.[u]

He joined in the association with several other noble Lords, to rescue the King out of the hands of the Earl of Angus, for which he suffered greatly, and was put to several hardships by the prevailing party of that time.

[o] Chart. in pub. archiv. [p] Ibid. ad an. 1495.
[q] Ibidem. [r] Ibidem. [s] Ibidem.
[t] Production of the decreet of ranking, anno 1606, in the Lawyer's Library, Edinburgh.
[u] Rymer, Tom. XIII. p. 531, and Tom. XIV. p. 20.

He married Isabel, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Angus,[x] by whom he had two sons.

First, *Gilbert*, Earl of Cassilis.

Second, *Quintin*, abbot of Crossragwell, who was a man of singular piety, and great austerity of manners; and dying in 1564, was canonized for a saint.[y]

The Earl was murdered at Prestick, 22d December, 1527, and succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. GILBERT, *third Earl of Cassilis*, who was highly esteemed by King James V. and was one of the Scotch nobles that accompanied that Prince to the battle of Solway, *anno* 1642, where he was taken prisoner, and carried to London, with many more of his countrymen. He was soon afterwards released for a ransom of one thousand pounds sterling.[z]

When a prisoner, he had the opportunity of conversing frequently with King Henry VIII. who had a particular friendship for him, and shewed him several marks of his favour, by which he gained him over to his party; and he used all his interest to promote a match betwixt Queen Mary of Scotland, and Prince Edward of England; which King Henry had very much at heart, but could not yet effectuate.

In 1554, the Earl was made Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in which office he acquitted himself with honour and fidelity.[a]

He was afterwards one of the Scotch peers that were sent to France, to assist at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin; which accordingly they saw accomplished, on the 24th April, 1558.[b]

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom[c] he had issue, two sons and two daughters.

First, *Gilbert*, fourth Earl of Cassilis.

Second, Sir *Thomas* of Culzean, ancestor of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, Baronet, *of whom afterwards*.[d]

First Daughter, Lady *Jean*, married to Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney.

Second, Lady *Catherine*, married to Patrick Vans, of Banburrow, Knight.

The Earl died at Dieppe, in his return from France, 28th November, 1558, not without suspicion of poison.[e]

[x] Crawfurd's Peerage, and Scots Comp. [y] Ibidem.
[z] Rymer, Tom. XIV. p. 796. [a] Lives of the Officers of State.
[b] Ibidem. [c] Crawfurd's Peerage, and Scots Comp.
[d] Chart. in pub. archiv. [e] Spotswood's Church Hist.

XVI. GILBERT, *fourth Earl of Cassilis*, succeeded, and was appointed one of the privy council to Queen Mary, *anno* 1562, and continued long faithful and steady to her interest.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the Queen's forces, and was at the battle of Langside, where her Majesty's troops were entirely defeated, *anno* 1568, but he afterwards submitted to the authority of the young King.[f]

He got a charter from King James VI. Gilberto comiti de Cassilis domino Kennedy, &c. of a great many lands, *anno* 1575, and 1576.[g]

He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John Lord Glammis, by whom he had two sons.

First, *John*, Earl of Cassilis.

Second, *Gilbert*, designed Master of Cassilis, whose son succeeded to the earldom, as will be shewn hereafter.

He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN, *fifth Earl of Cassilis*, who being young at his father's death, was carefully educated by his uncle and guardian, Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean; and was made Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in the room of Walter, Lord Blantyre, *anno* 1599.[h]

He obtained a charter from King James VI. of a great many lands, *anno* 1599.[i]

He married Jean, daughter of James, Lord Fleming, Lady Dowager of Thirlistan; but dying without issue, anno 1615, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew,

XVIII. JOHN, *sixth Earl of Cassilis*, son of Gilbert, the Master, who was second son of Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, before mentioned.

He obtained a charter from King James VI. terrarum de Inch cum piscariis in lacu; with many other lands, *anno* 1622.[k]

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and endowed with many excellent qualities.

He adhered firmly to the interest of King Charles I. during all the time of the civil war; and after the murder of the King, he was, with the Earl of Lothian, Lord Burleigh, and others, sent commissioners to King Charles II. then at Breda, upon which his Majesty came to Scotland, and was crowned at Scoon, *anno* 1651.

[f] Ibid. Crawfurd's Peerage, Scots Comp.
[g] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[h] Spotswood's Church History.
[i] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[k] Ibidem.

After the battle of Worcester, when all the loyalists were dispersed, the Earl of Cassilis could never be prevailed upon to make the smallest concession or acknowledgment[l] to Oliver Cromwell, even after he was Lord Protector.

He married, first, Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Haddington,[m] by whom he had a son, and two daughters, viz.

James, *Lord Kennedy*, who was put in fee of the estate, by a charter under the great seal; but he died before his father, without issue.

First Daughter, Lady *Margaret*, married to the celebrated Doctor Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

Second, Lady *Catherine*, married to William, Lord Cochrane, son and heir apparent of William, Earl of Dundonald.

He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William, Earl of Errol, by whom he had a son,

John, Earl of Cassilis; and two daughters.

First, Lady *Mary Kennedy*.

Second, Lady *Elizabeth*.

He died *anno* 1668, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. John, *seventh Earl of Cassilis*, who was served heir to his father and brother, *anno* 1669.[n]

He got a new charter of all his lands upon his own resignation, *anno* 1671.[o] He came early into the Revolution, and was appointed one of the privy council to King William, *anno* 1689, and soon afterwards was made one of the Lords of the Treasury.[p]

He married, first, Lady Susan, daughter of James, duke of Hamilton, by whom he had issue a son,

John, Lord Kennedy, and a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to John, Earl of Ruglen; of whom, William, late Earl of March, and Duke of Queensberry, was heir and representative.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Foix, Esq. by whom he had a son, *James*, who died without issue, and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*.

[l] Bishop Burnet's History, I. 52.
[m] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[n] Retour in Chancery.
[o] Chart. in pub. archiv.
[p] Crawfurd's Peerage, and Scots Comp.

He died in 1702.

XX. JOHN, *Lord Kennedy*, first son, and heir apparent of John, seventh Earl of Cassilis, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hutchison, Esq. by whom he had a son,

John, his heir; and dying *anno* 1700, was succeeded by his son,

XXI. JOHN, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1702. He was the *eighth Earl of Cassilis*, and governor of the castle of Dumbarton, &c.

He married Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen; and died without issue, *anno* 1759, which ended the male line of Gilbert, eldest son of the third Earl of Cassilis. He was by his own destination, succeeded in his estate by Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, his undoubted heir male, descended from Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, second son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis.

This Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— M'Gill, of Cranston-Riddel, by whom he had issue,

First, James, his successor.

Second, Alexander, who carried on the line of this branch.

Sir JAMES, of Culzean, married Anne Stewart, by whom he had a son, JAMES, who died without issue, whereby the succession devolved on

Sir ALEXANDER Kennedy, of Culzean, second son, who married a daughter of —— Kennedy, of Ardmillan, by whom he had a son and successor,

John Kennedy, of Culzean, who was served heir to his father, Sir Alexander, February 8th, 1656, and died 1665; leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Bargeny, by Lady Jean, daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas, a son,

Sir ARCHIBALD Kennedy, of Culzean, who succeeded, and was served heir to his father in April 1672; and being in great favour with King Charles II. was created a *Baronet* 1682. He married Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of David, Lord Newark, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

First, Sir John.

Second, David Kennedy, Esq. an eminent lawyer. His daughter, Susan, married Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, by whom she had a numerous issue.

He died in 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN Kennedy, of Culzean, *second Baronet*, who died in July 1712, leaving issue by his wife, Dame Jean Douglas, of the family of Mains, three sons;

First, Sir John, his successor.

Second, Sir Thomas, who succeeded to the earldom of Cassilis.

Third, David Kennedy, advocate, who succeeded his brother.

Sir JOHN Kennedy, of Culzean, *third Baronet*, dying without issue 1744, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir THOMAS Kennedy, of Culzean, *fourth Baronet*, who, on the death of John, eighth Earl of Cassilis, succeeded to the estate of Cassilis, 1759; and claiming the honours, became *ninth Earl of Cassilis*. He died without issue November 30th, 1775, and was succeeded by his brother,

DAVID, who became *tenth Earl of Cassilis*. His Lordship deceased December 8th, 1792, without issue, and was succeeded by his remote cousin, and next heir male,

ALEXANDER Kennedy,[q] who, after a claim before a committee of privileges, was admitted to the title of *eleventh Earl of Cassilis*. And his Lordship died December 29th, 1794, having married ——— who died December 29th, 1793, and left issue by her a daughter, Lady Anne, married July 21st, 1795, to William Henry Digby, of Ireland, Esq. and a son and heir,

DAVID, who became *twelfth and present Earl of Cassilis*; and having been elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, 1796, and 1802, was, on November 4th, 1806, raised to the *British Peerage*, by the title of BARON AILSA.

His Lordship married, June 1st, 1793, Margaret, daughter of John Erskine, Esq. of Dun, by whom he has issue two daughters, and his son and heir,

Lord Kennedy, born June 4th, 1800.

Titles. David Kennedy, Lord Ailsa, in Great Britain; also Earl of Cassilis, and Lord Kennedy, in Scotland.

Creations. Baron of Ailsa, by patent, November 4th, 1806; also Earl of Cassilis in Scotland, 1509; and Lord Kennedy, 1450.

[q] Perhaps sprung from Alexander, a younger son of John, *second Lord* Kennedy. But not having been able to obtain any information from his Lordship; and not having been lucky enough to get a sight of the printed case laid before the Committee of Privileges on his Lordship's claim, the Editor is necessitated to leave the pedigree of this branch unelucidated.

Arms. Argent, a chevron Gules, between three cross crosslets fitchy, Sable, all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs-de-lis, of the second.

Crest. On a wreath, a dolphin naiant, Azure.

Supporters. Two swans proper.

Motto. AVISE LA FIN.

Seats. Ailsa, and Cassilis, Airshire.

CAMPBELL, LORD BREADALBANE.

[*Earl of Breadalbane, in Scotland.*]

Sir Duncan Campbell, *first Lord Campbell of Argyle*, who died 1453, had issue by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany,

First, Archibald, *ancestor to the Duke of Argyle*. See Vol. VII.

Second, Sir Colin Campbell, a man of good courage, great parts, and magnanimity, who travelled much into foreign countries, and was one of the Knights of Malta. He got the lands of *Glenorchy* from his father, to which he added several considerable acquisitions.

He married, first, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, by whom he had no issue.

He married, secondly, Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter, and coheiress of John Lord Lorn; on account of which marriage, this family have always quartered the arms of Stewart of Lorn with their own. By her he had a son,

Sir Duncan, his heir.

He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Robert Robertson of Strowan, by whom he had another son, and a daughter, viz.

John, who was bred to the church, and was Bishop of the Isles, in 1506.

Margaret, married to Sir Archibald Napier, of Marchiston.

He married, fourthly, Margaret, daughter of Luke Sterling, of Keir, by whom he had a third son,

Sir John, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Lawers, and *Earls of Loudon*.

By her he had also a daughter, Helen, married to William Stewart, of Balindoran, a grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany,

of whom several families of the name of Stewart, in Perthshire, are descended.

Sir Colin died in the beginning of 1498, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir DUNCAN Campbell, of *Glenorchy*, a man of good parts, and much in favour with King James IV. who married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter; viz.

First, Sir Colin, his heir.

Second, Archibald, ancestor to the Campbells of Glenlyon.

Third, Patrick, whose daughter married ——— Toshach, of Monyvaird, an ancient family in Perthshire.

He accompanied the King to the fatal battle of Floddon, where he lost his life, 1513. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir COLIN Campbell, of Glenorchy, a man of merit and accomplishments. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athol, uterine brother of King James II. by whom he had three sons, and one daughter;

First, Duncan;
Second, John;
Third, Colin;
} all successively Lairds of Glenorchy.

Fourth, Catharine, married to Sir William Murray, of Tullibardin.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir DUNCAN, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, married to John Macdougal, of Raray, in Lorn; and dying in 1534, without issue male, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir JOHN Campbell, of Glenorchy, who married Marian, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmondstone, of Duntreath, by whom he had two daughters.

First, Margaret, married to Alexander Home, of Argathie.

Second, Christian, married to Edward Redheugh, of Cultabragin.

Dying without issue male, he was succeeded by his brother,

Sir COLIN Campbell, of Glenorchy, a man of prudence, wisdom, and sagacity. He was a great promoter of the Reformation, and was joined in commission with the Earls of Morton, Gowry, and others, for settling and establishing the policy and church government anno, 1573.

He built the house of Taymouth, in Breadalbane; which is

still the chief seat of the family. He got charters under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, and married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Ruthven, by whom he had issue four sons, and five daughters; viz.

First, Sir Duncan, his heir.

Second, Colin Campbell, of Ardbeath.

Third, Patrick Campbell, of Achinryre.

Fourth, Archibald Campbell, who got part of the barony of Monzie, by marrying the daughter and heiress of Andrew Toshach, of Monzie; but died without issue.

Fifth, Beatrix, married Sir John Campbell, of Lawers, ancestor of the Earls of Loudoun; the Campbells of Aberuchil being descended of a younger son of this family.

Sixth, Margaret, married to James, Earl of Glencairn, and had a numerous issue.

Seventh, Mary, married to John, Earl of Menteith, and had issue.

Eighth, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Campbell, of Ardkinlas, and had issue.

Ninth, ———, married to ——— Napier of Merchiston.

Sir Colin died in 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, who, being a man of singular endowments, and possessed of many excellent qualities, was in great favour with King James VI. He was one of the great barons who assisted at Queen Anne's coronation, in 1590, and got charters under the great seal of several lands.

In the year 1617, he was made heritable keeper of the Forests of Mamlorn, Berinaken-Sauche, or Bendaskerlie, Finglenbeg, and Finglenmore, with many ample privileges, which before had been in his family only by temporary gifts from the Crown.

He was made Knight-Banneret in 1627, and High Sheriff of the county of Perth for life.

He married, first, Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athole, Chancellor of Scotland; by whom he had seven sons, and five daughters; viz.

First, Sir Colin, his heir.

Second, Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenfalloch, who succeeded his brother.

Third, Duncan, who died young.

Fourth, John Campbell, of Achinryre.

Fifth, Archibald Campbell, of Monzie, of whom are descended the Campbells of Lochlan, Finab, and others.

Sixth, Duncan. Seventh, Alexander; both died young.

Eighth, Jean married Sir John Campbell, of Calder, and had issue.

Ninth, Anne married Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, and had issue.

Tenth, Margaret married Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weem.

Eleventh, ——— married to ——— Irvin, of Drum.

Twelfth, ——— married to ——— Macdougal, of Donholitoch.

Sir Duncan married, secondly, Julian, daughter of Patrick Lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son,

Patrick, who obtained from his father the lands of Edinample.

Also a daughter, Jean, married to John, Earl of Athole, and had issue.

He died 1631, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy, who got a charter under the great seal, terrarum baroniæ de Lude, &c. He married Lady Juliana Campbell, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Loudoun; but died without issue in 1640, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenorchy, formerly of Glenfalloch, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, of Forecastle, Captain of the Clanchattan; by whom he had issue five sons, and nine daughters; viz.

First, Sir John, his heir.

Second, Sir Colin, of Mochaster, *of whom hereafter, as ancestor to the present Earl.*

Third, William Campbell, of Glenfalloch.

Fourth, Alexander Campbell, of Lochdochart.

Fifth, Duncan Campbell, of Auchlyne.

Sixth, Margaret, married to John Cameron, of Lochiel, mother of the brave Sir Evan Cameron.

Seventh, Mary, married to Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinlas.

Eighth, Jean, married to Duncan Stewart of Appin.

Ninth, Isabel, married to Robert Irvin, of Fidderit, son of Alexander Irvin, of Drum.

Tenth, Juliana, married to John Maclean of Lochbowie.

Eleventh, ———, married to —— Robertson of Lude.

Twelfth, ———, married to —— Robertson of Fascalzie.

Thirteenth, ———, married to —— Toshach of Monyvaird.

Fourteenth, ———, married to —— Campbell of Glenlyon.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN Campbell, of Glenorchy, who was a man of good parts, great honour, and universally esteemed. He got charters under the great seal of several lands. He married, first, Lady Mary Graham, daughter of William, Earl of Menteith, Strathern, and Airth, Lord Justice General in the reign of King Charles I. by whom he had a son,

Sir John, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane; and

A daughter, married to Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weem.

He married, secondly, Christian, daughter of John Muschet, of Craighead, by whom he had several daughters; of whom are descended Campbell of Stonefield; Macnaughton of that Ilk; Campbell of Airds; and Campbell of Ardchattan, &c. &c.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir JOHN Campbell, of Glenorchy, *first Earl* of Breadalbane, a man of sound judgment, great capacity, and accounted one of the ablest statesmen of his time. He gave many instances of his loyalty and attachment to King Charles II. during the usurpation; and gave great assistance to General Middleton and his forces, in the Highlands. He used his utmost endeavours with General Monk, to declare for a free parliament, which he thought was the most effectual way to restore the King. For all which his good services, King Charles was pleased to create him *a Peer*, by the title of *Earl of Caithness*, 28th June, 1677, which title he afterwards exchanged for that of *Breadalbane*, &c. with his Majesty's approbation; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedency, "To him and any of his sons, by his first wife, whom he should think fit to name, by a writ under his hand any time of his life, &c. &c." The words of the patent are, "Creamus, &c. præfatum Johannem Campbell, et quemcunque ex filiis suis, inter eum et demortuam dominam Mariam Rich, ejus primam sponsam, procreatum, quem dictus Johannes Campbell, per scriptum et denominationem sub manu sua, quocunque tempore ejus vitæ, nominare et designare idoneum judicabit; hæredesque masculos ex corpore dicti sui filii (ita designand.) procreandos; quibus deficientibus, hæredes, masculos procreatos seu procreandos, ex corpore dicti Johannis Campbell; quibus deficientibus, propinquiores et legitimos ejus hæredes quoscunque, comites de Breadalbane et Holland, vice-comites de Tay et Paintland, dominos Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, et Weik, &c. data 13tio Augusti, 1681."

He was likewise in great favour with King James VII. was one of his privy council, and served him faithfully while he con-

tinued on the throne; but after he went away, and there appeared no further hopes of his returning, the great love and affection he had to his native country, made him bend all his thoughts to get peace and tranquillity settled in the nation; and therefore he used his utmost endeavours to get the Clans to lay down their arms, judging it impossible for them to accomplish their designs.

His behaviour at this period of life has been censured by some, though his conduct in general is vindicated by others. Thus Lord Breadalbane, according to Bishop Burnet, makes a disadvantageous figure in the affair of Glencoe, of which the Bishop gives the following account: "There was, at this time, a very barbarous massacre committed in Scotland, which shewed both the cruelty and the treachery of some of those who had unhappily insinuated themselves into the King's confidence. The Earl of Braidalbin formed a scheme of quieting all the Highlanders, if the King would give twelve or fifteen thousand pounds for doing it, which was remitted down from England; and this was to be divided among the heads of the tribes, or clans of the Highlanders. He employed his emissaries among them, and told them, the best service they could do King James, was to lie quiet, and reserve themselves to a better time; and if they would take the oaths, the King would be contented with that, and they were to have a share of the sum that was sent down to buy their quiet; but this came to nothing; their demands rose high; they knew this Lord had money to distribute among them; they believed he intended to keep the best part of it to himself; so they asked more than he could give: among the most clamorous and obstinate of these, were the Macdonalds of Glencoe, who were believed guilty of much robbery, and many murders; and so had gained too much by their pilfering war, to be easily brought to give it over. The head of that valley had so particularly provoked Lord Braidalbin, that as his scheme was quite defeated by the opposition that he raised, so he designed a severe revenge. The King had, by a proclamation, offered an indemnity to all the Highlanders that had been in arms against him, upon their coming in by a prefixed day to take the oaths; the day had been twice or thrice prolonged; and it was at last carried to the end of the year 1691; with a positive threatening, of proceeding to military execution against such as should not come into his obedience by the last day of December.

"All were so terrified that they came in; and even that Macdonald went to the governor of Fort William, on the last of

December, and offered to take the oaths; but he, being only a military man, could not, or would not tender them; and Macdonald was forced to seek for some of the legal magistrates, to tender them to him. The snows were then fallen, so four or five days passed before he could come to a magistrate; he took the oaths in his presence on the fourth or fifth of January, when by the strictness of law he could claim no benefit by it; the matter was signified to the Council; and the person had a reprimand for giving him the oaths when the day was past.

"This was kept up from the King; and the Earl of Braidalbin came to court, to give an account of his diligence, and to bring back the money, since he could not do the service for which he had it. He informed against this Macdonald as the chief person who had defeated that good design; and that he might both gratify his own revenge, and render the King odious to all the Highlanders, he proposed, that orders should be sent for a miltary execution on those of Glencoe. An instruction was drawn by the Secretary of State, to be both signed and countersigned by the King (that so he might bear no part of the blame, but that it might lie wholly on the King), that such as had not taken the oaths by the time limited, should be shut out of the benefit of the indemnity, and be received only upon mercy. But when it was found, that this would not authorise what was intended, a second order was got to be signed and countersigned, that if the Glencoe men could be separated from the rest of the Highlanders, some examples might be made of them, in order to strike terror into the rest. The King signed this without any enquiry about it; for he was too apt to sign papers in a hurry, without examining the importance of them. This was one effect of his slowness in dispatching business: for as he was apt to suffer things to run on, till there was a great heap of papers laid before him; so then he signed them a little too precipitately. But all this while, the King knew nothing of Macdonald's offering to take the oaths within the time, nor of his having taken them soon after it was past, when he came to a proper magistrate. As these orders were sent down, the Secretary of State writ many private letters to Levingstoun, who commanded in Scotland, giving him a strict charge, and particular directions for the execution of them: and he ordered the passes in the valley to be kept, describing them so minutely, that the orders were certainly drawn by one who knew the country well. He gave also a positive direction, that no prisoners should be taken, that so the execution might be

as terrible as was possible. He pressed this upon Levingstoun, with strains of vehemence, that looked as if there was something more than ordinary in it; he indeed grounded it on his zeal for the King's service, adding, that such rebels and murderers should be made examples of.

"In February a company was sent to Glencoe, who were kindly received and quartered over the valley; the inhabitants thinking themselves safe, and looking for no hostilities; after they had staid a week among them, they took their time in the night, and killed about six and thirty of them, the rest taking the alarm, and escaping: this raised a mighty outcry, and was published by the French in their gazettes, and by the Jacobites in their libels, to cast a reproach on the King's government, as cruel and barbarous; though in all other instances it had appeared, that his own inclinations were gentle and mild, rather to an excess. The King sent orders to inquire into the matter; but when the letters, writ upon this business, were all examined, which I myself read, it appeared, that so many were involved in the matter, that the King's gentleness prevailed on him to a fault; and he contented himself with dismissing only the Master of Stair from his service. The Highlanders were so inflamed with this, that they were put in as forward a disposition as the Jacobites wished for, to have rebelled upon the first favourable opportunity: and indeed the not punishing this with a due rigour, was the greatest blot in his whole reign, and had a very ill effect in alienating that nation from the King and his government."

His Lordship was a great enemy to the Union in 1706, thinking it inconsistent with the honour and independency of his country. It is alleged he was engaged with my Lord Mar in the rebellion *anno* 1715; but his advanced age, and the great loyalty of his son, the Lord Glenorchy, made his conduct in that affair to be overlooked.

He married, first, Lady Mary Rich, daughter of Henry, Earl of Holland, in England, by whom he had issue two sons;

First, *Duncan*, who died unmarried.

Second, *John*, Lord Glenorchy, who became his heir.

He married, secondly, Lady Mary Campbell, Countess Dowager of Caithness, and daughter of Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

Mr. *Colin Campbell*, who died in the flower of his age.

He had likewise a daughter, Lady *Mary*, married to Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, Esq.

The Earl died in 1716, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN, *second Earl of Breadalbane*, who was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to two British parliaments, called to meet in 1734 and 1741; was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth; and was a firm friend of the present establishment, both in church and state.

He married, first, Lady Frances Cavendish, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Duke of Newcastle; but she died without surviving issue.

He married, secondly, Henrietta, sister to Edward, first Earl of Jersey, and daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, Knight, son of Edward, Viscount Grandison, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir; and two daughters.

First, Lady *Charlotte*, a lady of fine accomplishments, died unmarried.

Second, Lady *Harriot*, who, in 1736, was appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to their Royal Highnesses Amelia and Caroline.

This Earl died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN, *third Earl of Breadalbane*, who, in 1718, was made Master of the Horse to the Princess Royal. In 1720, he was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark.

In 1725, he was created one of the Knights of the Bath.

In 1727, he was member of parliament for the borough of Saltash, in the county of Cornwall; and after his father's death, was elected one of the Sixteen Scotch Peers to the British parliament, *anno* 1754.

He married, first, Lady Amabell Grey, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Duke of Kent, and by her he had a son,

Henry, who died young; and a daughter,

Lady *Jemima*, who, in May 1740, was married to Philip, then Viscount Royston, eldest son, and apparent heir of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and succeeded to her grandfather, Henry, Duke of Kent, as MARCHIONESS GREY, in June following. *(See title Baroness Lucas, in Vol. VII.)*

Her mother, Lady Amabell, dying at London, in March 1726, the Earl, in 1730, married, secondly, Mrs. Arabella Pershall, granddaughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Pershall, of Great Sugnal, in the county of Stafford, Baronet, by whom he got a very

considerable estate in that county; and by her, who died September 2d, 1762, had issue,

First, *George*, who died in his infancy.

Second, JOHN, *Lord Glenorchy*, married to Willielmina, second daughter of William Maxwell, of Preston, Esq. a cadet of the noble family of Nithsdale, and sister of Mary, countess of Sutherland. He died before his father, without male issue, November 14th, 1771.

His Lordship dying without surviving male issue in July 1762, the earldom then descended to the next collateral heir male; derived from

Sir COLIN Campbell, of Mochaster, *uncle to the first Earl*, whence was descended

COLIN Campbell, of *Carwhin*, Esq. who died March 30th, 1772, having married, January 28th, 1758, Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield; and by her, who died August 1786, had issue,

First, Jane, born December 1st, 1758, died March 23d, 1769.

Second, Elizabeth, born July 28th, 1760; died October 5th, 1774.

Third, John, *present Peer*.

Fourth, Colin, born December 12th, 1764, a Captain in the army, died in June 1792.

JOHN Campbell, eldest son, succeeded his collateral relation, the late Earl, as *fourth Earl of Breadalbane*, in July 1782.

His Lordship was born in 1762; and was elected one of the Sixteen Peers in 1784, 1790, 1796, 1802, and was raised to the *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD BREADALBANE of *Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire*, November 4th, 1806. His Lordship was Colonel of the Breadalbane Fencibles in the late war, and in 1809, was raised to the rank of Major-General in the army.

His Lordship is also Counsellor of State for the Prince of Wales in Scotland, and F.R.S.

His Lordship married, September 2d, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of David Gavin, Esq. Esq. of Langton, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale; and has issue,

First, Lady Elizabeth, born July 5th, 1794.

Second, John, Viscount Glenorchy, born July 10th, 1795.

Third, Lady Mary, born October 26th, 1796.

Titles. John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, and Viscount Glenorchy, in Scotland; and Baron Breadalbane, of Great Britain.

Creations. Earl of Breadalbane, and Viscount Glenorchy, 1678; and Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth, November 4th, 1806.

Arms. Quarterly; first and fourth, girony of eight pieces, Or and Sable; second, Or, a fess cheque, Argent and Azure; third, Argent, a galley, Sable, her oars in action, and her sails furled close.

Crest. On a wreath, a boar's head erased, proper.

Supporters. Two stags of the latter, altered and unguled Or.

Motto. FOLLOW ME.

Chief Seats. At Castle Kelchurn, in Glenorchy, Argyleshire; and Taymouth Castle, in Breadalbane, Perthshire.

GARDNER, LORD GARDNER.

THEOPHILUS GARDNER, of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, by Margaret, daughter of ——— White, left issue

WILLIAM Gardner, of Coleraine, who commanded a company in the defence of the city of Derry under King William, and died young; leaving by ———, who survived her husband, and was living 1689,

WILLIAM Gardner, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, born at Coleraine, March 24th, 1691; who died, August 14th, 1762, and was buried at Uttoxeter, co. Stafford. He married at Preston, December 7th, 1729, Elizabeth (born December 5th, 1708), eldest daughter and coheir of Valentine Farrington, of Preston, co. Lancaster, M.D. by Agnes, daughter and heir of —— Pricket, of Nutland Abbey, co. Westmoreland, Esq. She died August 16th, 1783, and was buried at Leyland, co. Lancaster. By her he had issue,

First, William, Liverpool merchant, born 1731, died unmarried October 27th, 1788.

Second, Anne, born 1733, married Thoma Dixon, of Newcastle on Tyne, Gent. and died in November 1803.

Third, Agnes, born November 1735.

Fourth, Elizabeth, died 1738.

Fifth, Valentine, late a major in the army, born May 16th, 1739; married, first, in 1762, Alida, third daughter of colonel Robert Livingston, of Livingston Manor, New York, and she died in September 1791, leaving issue, William-Linnæus, a captain in the army: he married, secondly, December 1st, 1792, at Bath, Frances, second daughter of Samuel Holworthy, of Els-

worthy, in Cambridgeshire, widow of Framingham Thurston, of Weston, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he has issue Valentine, born in 1794.

Sixth, Mildred, died unmarried December 29th, 1758.

Seventh, Henry, died November 23d, 1740.

Eighth, Alan, *the first Peer.*

Ninth, Sarah, born May 26th, 1745; married, November 9th, 1771, Henry Humphreys, Esq. of London, merchant: she died May 27th, 1778, leaving issue two sons, and a daughter.

Tenth, Henry-Farrington, born in 1746, colonel commandant of the 20th dragoons; died at Jamaica, unmarried, July 20th, 1792.

Eleventh, Margaretta, died unmarried November 8th, 1777.

Twelfth, Dorothy, born September 29th, 1751; married at St. Augustine, in East Florida, May 10th, 1772, Robert Barrie, Esq. in the army, who died in 1775, leaving issue: she married, second, September 22d, 1784, George Clayton, of Lostock-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq. and has issue.

Alan, first Lord Gardner, born April 12th, 1742, married in the Island of Jamaica, May 29th, 1769, Susannah Hyde, sole daughter and heir of Francis Gale, of Liguania, in Jamaica, by whom he had issue,

First, Alan Hyde, *the present Peer.*

Second, Francis Farrington, born June 21st, 1773, in the navy; married, May 4th, 1809, Miss C. V. Straubenzee, third daughter of the late Charles S. V. Straubenzee, of Yorkshire, Esq.

Third, William-Henry, born October 6th, 1774, in the royal artillery; married, February 20th, 1803, Eliza-Lydia, third daughter of colonel Fryers, and has the following issue, Anne-Europa, born December 10th, 1804; Eliza, born June 17th, 1806, and Susan, born August 20th, 1808, and died in August 1809.

Fourth, Henry-Coatley, died November 5th, 1792.

Fifth, Herbert, born August 20th, 1781, in the royal artillery; married, November 7th, 1804, Miss Cornwall, youngest daughter of the late John Cornwall, Esq. and has issue, a son, born August 20th, 1808, a daughter, born May 1810, and a daughter, born January 14th, 1811.

Sixth, Edward, born March 9th, 1784.

Seventh, Valentine, born 1785, died February 1st, 1786.

Eighth, Valentine-William, born March 20th, 1787, in the navy; married, August 18th, 1810, Alicia-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Radford, rector of Hardmead, Bucks.

Ninth, Samuel-Martin, born August 10th, 1789.

Tenth, Susannah-Hall, born July 1st, 1773; married, January 7th, 1794, John Cornwall, of Hendon, in Middlesex, Banker, deceased, and she died June 20th, 1802, leaving issue.

His Lordship commenced his naval career in 1755; in 1760, he was appointed lieutenant of the Bellona: in 1766, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain.

In 1785, he was appointed commodore and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica; and in 1790, was elected one of the representatives for the borough of Plymouth, and in the same year was appoined one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; in 1793, was promoted to the rank of REAR-ADMIRAL of the BLUE; and in 1794, was appointed REAR-ADMIRAL of the WHITE, and in the same year major general of the marines, and received a gold chain from his Majesty's hands, as a mark of his royal approbation of his conduct, in the actions of May 29th, and June 1st, in the engagement under Earl Howe.

On July 4th, in the same year, he was promoted to be VICE-ADMIRAL of the BLUE; and on the 6th of the following month, was created an English *Baronet.*

November 3d, 1795, he received the thanks of the House of Commons in his place, for his conduct in the action off Port L'Orient (under the command of Lord Bridport), where he was second in command; June 13th, 1796, he was elected one of the representatives in Parliament for the City of Westminster; February 14th, 1799, he was advanced to the rank of ADMIRAL of the BLUE.

August 30th, 1800, he was appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of Ireland; on December 13th following, was created *a Peer of Ireland*, as *Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter*; in July 1802, he was re-elected one of the representatives for the City of Westminster.

On November 15th, 1806, he was created an *English Peer*, as BARON GARDNER, OF UTTOXETER, in the *county of Stafford.*

In the same year he had the command of the grand fleet, and was ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE. His Lordship died January 1st, 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALAN-HYDE, *the present and* SECOND LORD GARDNER, born February 6th, 1772, who following his father's profession, was promoted very early to be a Post-captain; and is now an ADMIRAL, and had lately a command in the North Seas.

His Lordship married, March 1796, first, Maria, only daugh-

ter of Thomas Adderley, of Innishannon, Esq. by Margaret, first wife of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament.

His Lordship remarried April 1809, Charlotte, daughter of Lord Carrington, and by her, who died 1811, had issue,

First, Alan-Hyde, born January 29th, 1810.

Second, A daughter, born December 29th, 1810.

His Lordship was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Red, August 1st, 1811.

Title. Alan Gardner, Lord Gardner, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford; and Lord Gardner, in Ireland.

Creations. Lord Gardner of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, November 23d, 1806, by patent; Lord Gardner of Ireland, December 23d, 1800.

Arms. Argent, on a chevron, gules, between three griffins heads erased, Azure, an anchor, erect, with a piece of cable, between two lions chevron-ways, Or.

Crest. A demi griffin, Azure, collared and lined, holding an anchor, Or.

Supporters. Two griffins, Azure, murally gorged and resting their dexter paw and hind off leg upon an anchor, Or.

Motto. VALET ANCHORA VIRTUS.[a]

[a] Susanna Hyde Gale, mother of the present Lord Gambier, was daughter of Francis Gale, of Liguanea, in Jamaica, by Susanna, daughter of William Hall, of Jamaica, which last Susanna was living in 1794, æt. circ. 68; and which Francis died in September 1774, æt, 47, and was buried at Kingston in the said island; and was eleventh son of Jonathan Gale, of Fullerswood, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, in Jamaica, Colonel of the militia of that island, who was born March 10th, 1676, and died there April 21st, 1727, having been married at the parish of Vere, May 18th, 1699, to Eleanor ———, who was buried at St. Elizabeth, October 16th, 1723. He was son of John Gale, born 1637, who went, when a youth, to Jamaica, at the first conquest of it by Penn and Venables, in 1665, and is supposed by family tradition, to have been a younger son of the family of Gale, of Aikham, in the Ainsty of the city of York. He settled at the Cashear, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, and was some time a Major in the army in the said island. He died October 9th, 1689, æt. 52, and was buried in his garden at the Cashear, where his tomb still remains.

His wife, Mary, born 1647, died 1711, æt. 64.

SUTTON, LORD MANNERS.

Lord George Sutton, *third son of John Manners, third Duke of Rutland* (for whom see Vol. I. p. 488), married, first, in December 1749, Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had seven sons, and six daughters; viz.

First, George Sutton, Esq. born August 1st, 1751, M. P. for Newark, 1774, and for Grantham, from 1780 to 1802. He inherited the Lexington fortune, and died 1804, without issue.

Second, John, born July 12th, 1752, formerly a Lieut.-Colonel in the guards, now heir to his brother, married, April 1778, Miss Manners, by whom he has a daughter, and several sons, of whom a younger son, is a captain in the navy; another in holy orders.

Third, Robert, born January 5th, 1754, a captain in the navy, blown up in the Ardent man of war.

Fourth, Charles, born February 14th, 1755, Dean of Peterborough 1791; Bishop of Norwich 1792; Archbishop of Canterbury 1804 (on the death of Dr. John Moore), married Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton,[a] Esq. of Nottinghamshire, by whom he has two sons, first, Charles-Manners Sutton, M. P. Judge-Advocate, married, July 8th, 1811, Miss Charlotte Denison.[b] Second, Francis, a captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards; and ten daughters; First, Mary, married to the

[a] Descended from the brother of Dr. Thoroton, the Historian of Nottinghamshire. Mrs. Sutton's eldest brother, Thomas Thoroton, Esq. M.P. is now seated at Flintham, in Lincolnshire, on the borders of Notts.

[b] Daughter of John Dennison, Esq. of Ossington, Notts.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy. Second, Diana. Third, Louisa. Fourth, Charlotte. Fifth, Frances. Sixth, Anne Maria. Seventh, Isabella. Eighth, Catherine. Ninth, Rachel. Tenth, Catherine.[c]

Fifth, Thomas, *now Lord Manners.*

Sixth, William, died an infant.

Seventh, Francis, Lieutenant in the 85th foot, died at Tobago 1781.

Eighth, Diana, married April 21st, 1778, Francis Dickens, Esq. late M. P. for Northamptonshire.

Ninth. Harriet, died an infant.

Tenth, Charlotte, born in 1764, married, June 16th, 1789, Thomas Lockwood, Esq. and died 1790, leaving issue.

Eleventh, Louisa-Bridget, born in 1766, married, June 16th, 1790, Edward Lockwood Perceval, Esq. son of the Rev. Edward Lockwood.

Twelfth, Mary.

Their father married, secondly, February 5th, 1768, Miss Mary Peart, by whom he had a daughter, born August 4th, 1770, married, July 2d, 1799, the Rev. Richard Lockwood, of Fifield, Essex.

Lord George Sutton, died January 7th, 1783.

Sir THOMAS, *fifth son,* now LORD MANNERS, was born February 24th, 1756, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, called to the bar; appointed SOLICITOR GENERAL 1802, and knighted; Baron of the Exchequer, 1805, and elevated to the high office of LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, 1807, on which occasion he was also created *a Peer of Great Britain,* by patent, dated April 14th, 1807, by the title of LORD MANNERS, *of Foston, in Lincolnshire.*

His Lordship married, in 1803, Miss Copley, sister to the present Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. but has no issue.

Title. Sir Thomas Manners, Knight, Lord Manners of Foston, in Lincolnshire.

Creation. Lord Manners, by patent, dated April 14th, 1807.

Arms and Crest. The same as the Duke of Rutland, with a crescent for difference.

Supporters. On the dexter side a unicorn Argent, horns, hoofs, and tufts, Or; on the sinister the same, charged with a portcullis, Sable.

Motto. POUR Y PARVENIR.

[c] See Vol. I. p. 488.

GAMBIER, LORD GAMBIER.

NICHOLAS GAMBIER, of the parish of St. Mary le Bow, London, Gent. came from Caen, in Normandy, and settled in England about 1690. He died about February 1724, having married Hesther ———, who surviving him a short time, was buried at St. Mary, Aldermary, London, November 13th, 1724. By her he had four sons, and two daughters.

First, James Gambier, *of whom presently.*

Second, John, living 1741.

Third, David died unmarried, and was buried at St. Mary, Aldermary, London, November 18th, 1726.

Fourth, Esther died unmarried, and was buried at St. Mary, Aldermary, London, January 7th, 1759.

Fifth, Susan Gambier.

Sixth, Henry Gambier, of St. Mary le Bow, London, born in 1694. By his wife, Catherine Judith, who died at Hackney, in Middlesex, about 1766, he had a daughter, and two sons, viz. first, Hesther Judith, baptized at St. Mary le Bow, September 20th, 1724. Second, Samuel Henry, baptized at the same place October 13th, 1725. Third, WILLIAM JAMES Gambier, born in the city of London, August 24th, 1718, died at Camberwell, in Surrey, March 16th, 1797, and was buried there, having married, March 31st, 1744, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Venn, Rector of St. Antholin's in the city of London, and by her, who died March 17th, 1791, and was buried at Camberwell, had three sons, and four daughters: of which, Richard-Henry, and James-Henry, the two younger sons, died infants, and the daughters were, first, Charlotte-Mary, baptized at St. Mary, Aldermary, October 3d, 1760, married at Lambeth, co. Surrey, Decem-

ber 7th, 1779, to Edward Venn, son of Edward Venn, M.D. of Ipswich. Second, Mary Charlotte died an infant. Third, Catherine-Mary, born January 19th, 1752, married at St. Mary, Aldermary, London, December 30th, 1775, to James Walker, Esq. marshal of the King's Bench. Fourth, Elizabeth-Mary, born January 12th, 1756, died March 6th, 1750. Fifth, Maria-Henrietta-Judith, born in Bread-street, January 23d, 1745, married at St. Mary's aforesaid, July 3d, 1770, to John Wright, of St. Martin Pomeroy, Ironmonger Lane, London, who died, April 16th, 1780, and was buried at Lambeth, leaving issue by her, who died August 30th, 1803, and was buried at Camberwell. The eldest and only surviving son, is the Rev. James Edward Gambier, A.M. Rector of Langley, co. Kent, born July 20th, and baptized August 15th, 1759, in the parish of St. Mary, Aldermary, London. He married at Lambeth, in Surrey, November 7th, 1782, Eleanor, daughter of —— Bardwell, of Beccles, co. Suffolk, by whom he has had issue, first, William Edward Gambier, born July 8th, 1785, died March 24th, 1786, and was buried at Stanmore, co. Middlesex. Second, William-Henry, born at Langley, November 2d, 1790. Third, Edward-Morton, born April 6th, 1793, died November 2d, 1795. Fourth, Philip Venn, born at Langley, January 8th, 1795. Fifth, Eleanora-Catherina, born at Camberwell. Sixth, Anna-Maria, born at Stanmore, January 21st, 1787. Seventh, A daughter, died 1800. Eighth, Charlotte-Sophia, born August 3d, 1797.

James Gambier, Esq. (eldest son of Nicholas), born 1692, was Warden of the Fleet, and formerly of St. Andrews, Holborn; but died in Lincoln's Inn Fields, co. Middlesex; and his will (dated July 10th, 1737), was proved September 11th, 1745. He married Mary, daughter of —— Mead, who was living in 1758. By her he had four sons, and three daughters, viz.

First, John, *of whom presently*.

Second, James Gambier, born August 19th, 1725, Admiral of the Red Squadron, died in Burlington-street, Bath, January 28th, 1789, and was buried there, having married three wives. His first wife was Mary, daughter of —— Ruck, of Betshanger, co. Kent, who was buried at Ripple, in that county, æt. 40, about 1763, S.P. His third wife, whom he married at Bath, January 8th, 1787, and who was living there in 1808, was Sarah, daughter of Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Colonel —— Montpeson of London, who died about 1785, and by whom he had issue two daughters, and two sons;

viz. first, Jane, married April 22d, 1793, Sir William Wake, of Courten-Hall, co. Northampton, Bart. who has eight children by her. Second, Katherine, married to John Allen Cooper, of Cumberwell, co. Herts; she died after 1789. Third, Samuel-John Gambier, a lieutenant in the navy, died at Teston, co. Kent, unmarried, October 1st, 1789. Fourth, Sir James Gambier, Knt. born in Orchard-street, May-Fair, February 15th, 1772, formerly in the life-guards, Consul-general at the port of Lisbon, 1803; at Rio-Janeiro, 1810; married at St. James's Westminster, April 21st, 1797, Jemima, second daughter of William Snell, of Salisbury-Hall, in Shenley, co. Hertf. Esq. by whom he has had, first, William Morton Gambier, born at Salisbury-Hall, February 14th, 1800, died in September following, and was buried at Shenley. Second, William, born at Kingston-House, co. Dorset, September 14th, 1802. Third, Robert Fitzgerald, born at Lisbon, March 21st, 1803. Fourth, James Mark, born in Sackville-street, December 9th, 1807. Fifth, Maria-Jane, born at Salisbury-Hall, February 12th, 1799. Sixth, Wilhelmina, Frederica-Elizabeth-Sophia, born in Arlington-street, July 1st, 1801.

Third, Samuel Gambier, a lawyer, died at Providence, in the Bahama Islands, S. P.

Fourth, Robert Gambier, died at Knightsbridge, Middlesex, in June 1787.

Fifth, Susan, married Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart. and died before him.

Sixth, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Seventh, Margaret, married at St. Martins in the Fields, to Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. now Lord Barham, and died at Teston, in Kent, about 1792.

John Gambier, eldest son, already mentioned, was born June 15th, 1723. He was Lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands, and dying April 5th, 1782, was buried at St. Mary le Bone, having married Deborah, daughter of ——— Stiles, of the island of Bermuda, who, dying 1766, was buried at Providence, in the Bahama Islands. By her he had four sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Samuel Gambier, born in September 1752, First Commissioner of the Navy, married at St. Mary le Bone, Jane, fourth and youngest daughter of Daniel Mathew, Esq. of Felix Hall, co. Essex, by whom he has seven sons, and seven daughters; viz. First, Charles-Samuel Gambier, born at Watringbury, co. Kent, 1790. Second, Robert, born 1791. Third, Edmund-

John, born at Shenley-Hall, co. Hertf. 1794. Fourth, George-Cornish, born 1795. Fifth, Frederick, born 1796. Sixth, Francis-Shee, born at Hampstead, co. Middlesex, 22d May, 1802. Seventh, Samuel-James. Eighth, Mary. Ninth, Henrietta-Maria. Tenth, Emely-Jane. Eleventh, Louisa. Twelfth, Caroline-Penelope. Thirteenth, Sophia-Rose. Fourteenth, Frances.

Second, James Gambier, *now Lord Gambier.*

Third, John Gambier, a midshipman in H. M. S. Rippon, died S. P. about 1781.

Fourth, Cornish Gambier, in the East India Company's civil service, died at Madras, 1800.

Fifth, Mary, wife of Samuel Pitchford, who took the name of *Cornish,* Admiral of the red squadron, both living, S.P. 1808.

Sixth, Susannah, married Richard Sumner, of co. Devon, Esq. She died his widow about 1782, leaving two sons, and a daughter.

Seventh, Harriet, married at Wherwell, near Andover, Hants October 26th, 1799, to the Rev. Lascelles Iremonger.

Eighth, Margaret, married William Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P. for the county of Dorset, by whom she has Sophia, an only child, married, September 9th, 1806, to Charles, Viscount Marsham, now Earl of Romney.

James Gambier, second son, now Lord Gambier, was born at the Bahama Islands, October 13th, 1756, and being brought up to the navy, was made Post-captain 1778, and commanded the Defence under Lord Howe in the glorious victory, June 1st, 1794; and was immediately afterwards appointed a colonel of marines, and to the command of the Prince George of ninety-eight guns. In March 1795, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which office he retained till February 1801, when he hoisted his flag on board the Neptune, as third in command of the Channel fleet. In April 1802, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Governor of Newfoundland. Thence he returned to the Admiralty in May 1804, was removed in 1806; and reappointed in 1807.

June 16th, 1807, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet in the grand expedition to Copenhagen; which terminating successfully, he was on his return, as a reward for his services, elevated to a *British Peerage,* by patent, dated November 3d, 1807, by the title of Lord Gambier, *of Iver, in the county of Buckingham.*

His Lordship is now an Admiral of the White.

His Lordship married at St. Mary le Bone, in July 1788, Louisa, second daughter of Daniel Mathew, Esq. of Felix-Hall, Essex; but has no issue.

Title. James Gambier, Lord Gambier, of Iver, Bucks.

Creation. By patent, November 3d, 1807.

Arms. Erminois, a fess wavy, Azure, between three starlings, beaked and legged, Gules.

Crest. On a naval crown Or, an eagle displayed erminois.

Supporters. On the dexter, a British sailor habited proper, his dexter arm supporting a passion-cross, Gules. On the sinister, a female figure, vested, Argent; zoned, Gules, her mantle azure, fringed, Or; on her breast the sun in splendour; her sinister hand resting on an anchor, Sable.

Motto. FIDE NON ARMIS.

HOPE, LORD HOPETOUN.

[*Earl of Hopetoun, in Scotland.*]

THE name of HOPE occurs in the annals of Scotland as early as 1296, as appears by Prynne's Collections, III. 659.

But the present Peer is descended from EDWARD Hope (son of John, who is reported to have emigrated to Scotland from France in the retinue of Magdalene, wife to king James V.) This Edward Hope was one of the most considerable inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh in the reign of Queen Mary, and being a great promoter of the reformation, was chosen one of the Commissioners for that metropolis to the General Assembly, in 1560. He was father of

HENRY Hope, an eminent and wealthy merchant of the city of Edinburgh, who acquired a considerable estate.

He went often to Holland, where he carried on a very advantageous trade, and then married Jaque de Tott, a French lady, whom he brought with him to Scotland, and by her had a son,

Sir THOMAS Hope, designed of Craigiehall, a man of great parts and learning, who after he had gone through his studies of humanity and philosophy, applied himself to the law, and made such progress in that study, that he was admitted to the bar at an age very little advanced.

He was not taken notice of for practice, till the year 1606, he was chosen to plead the cause of the Presbyterian ministers, who were indicted of high treason for declining the King's authority in matters ecclesiastical,[a] which gave him much reputation with

[a] Mr. Calderwood's History of the Affairs of the Church of Scotland.

that people afterward, and grafted in him the entire confidence of them, that he was looked on as the oracle of the party, and advised them in all their councils and designs.[b]

Upon the fame of his abilities and learning in the profession of the law, his Majesty, King James VI. in the end of his reign, was pleased to make him joint advocate with Sir William Oliphant; who giving way to fate on the 13th of April, 1628,

Sir Thomas Hope was not long after constituted sole LORD ADVOCATE, and enjoyed the place till after the civil war broke out, with great reputation for learning, and all other advantages which attend the most eminent men of that profession, as the several works he left behind him do undeniably evince, of which this is a catalogue,

"Carmen seculare in serenissimum Carolum I. Britannia-rum Monarcham, Edin. 1626.

"Major Practicks MS.

"Minor Practicks MS.

"Paratitillo ex universo juris Corpore MS.

"Psalmi Davidis & Canticum Solomonis Latino Carmine MS.

"A Genealogie of the Earls of Mar,[c] MS.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he attached himself entirely to the Parliament's side, and was by them appointed a privy-counsellor and advocate for life, anno 1641, also planter of kirks, &c. But it seems the King did not suspect him of disloyalty, for he appointed him High Commissioner to the general assembly, anno 1643, then an office of high trust and estimation; and to which dignity no commoner hath attained since.

He died in the end of the year 1646, and left considerable estates to all his sons, three of whom being Lords of the Session, while their father, Sir Thomas, was King's Advocate, it was thought indecent that he should plead uncovered before them; which was the origin of the privilege the King's Advocates have ever since enjoyed, of pleading with their hats on, if they please.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennet, of Wallingford,[d] by whom he had,

First, Sir John Hope, of Craighall, ancestor to the Hopes of Kinross, and to the Hopes of Rankillor.

[b] Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoirs.

[c] Bishop Nicholson's Scots Historical Library. All his works are in the Lawyer's Library, save the Genealogy of the Earls of Mar.

[d] Registers of the Herald's Office.

Second, Sir Thomas Hope, of Carse, ancestor to the Hopes of Kerse, Baronets.

Third, Sir Alexander Hope, of Grantham, who was cup-bearer to King Charles I.

Fourth, Sir James Hope, who was the origin of the house of Hopetoun, to which branch I shall at present confine my memoirs of the Hopes. There were also two daughters; Mary, married to Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva; and Anne, married to David, Lord Cardross, ancestor of the Earl of Buchan.

This Sir JAMES pursuing his father's steps in the study and practice of the law, in short time became so much taken notice of for his abilities, that he was chosen one of the Senators of the College of Justice, anno 1649,[e] in which station he continued till that judicature was dissolved by Oliver Cromwell, anno 1651.

He was likewise a good alchymist; and the first who brought the art of mining to any degree of perfection in Scotland. He was made governor of the mint, anno 1641, by King Charles I. He was also by Oliver Cromwell appointed one of the commissioners for the sale of forfeited estates in Scotland, anno 1654.

He married Anne, daughter of John Fowlis, of Lead-hills, in Vic. de Lanerk, by whom he had

John, his successor, and a daughter

Rachel, married to David Beaton, of Balfour, in Vic. de Fife.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William, Earl Marshal, by whom he had only one son,

Sir William Hope, of Balcomy, Bart. Deputy-governor of the castle of Edinburgh.

Sir James died 1661.

JOHN Hope, *of Hopetoun*, his son, among other persons of quality accompanying his Royal Highness James, Duke of York, from London by sea into Scotland, was cast away the 7th of May, 1682,[f] leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Haddingtoun, a lady eminent in all the virtues of her sex.

Charles, his only son and heir. And

Heleanor, a daughter, married to Thomas, Earl of Haddingtoun.

Which CHARLES, *first Earl of Hopetoun*, as soon as he came of age, being returned member of parliament for the county of Linlithgow, of which he was high sheriff, in the first parliament of Queen Anne, her Majesty was pleased to call him to her privy

[e] Guthry's Memoirs. [f] Vita Jacobi VII.

council, and by letters patent bearing date 15th of April, 1703,[5] to raise him to the honour of *Earl of Hopetoun*, and to his heirs male; in default of which to his heirs female for ever. He married Henrietta, daughter of William, first Marquis of Annandale, by whom he had issue.

He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow in 1715; and in 1723, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly.

He was elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland to the British parliament 1722; was re-elected to every parliament as long as he lived, and was made a Knight of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle in 1738.

His Lordship died in 1741, having married Lady Henrietta Johnston, daughter of William, Marquis of Annandale, by whom he had issue,

First, John, second Earl.

Second, Charles, took the name of *Weir*, M.P. for the county of Linlithgow, 1743, and to several succeeding parliaments; appointed commissary, or muster-master general of Scotland, 1744, and afterwards governor of Blackness castle; married, first, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Weir, of Blackwood, Bart. by whom he had two sons, and one daughter. [His eldest son died September 8th, 1794. His second daughter married, November 27th, 1795, John Knight, Esq. of Lee Castle, co. Worcester.] He married, secondly, Lady Anne Vane, daughter of Henry, Earl of Darlington, by whom he had two sons, but was afterwards divorced from her. He married, thirdly, in 1776, Miss N. Dunbar, and by her, who died September 18th, 1794, had a son, and three daughters, besides a posthumous son, born January 20th, 1792. He died December 30th, 1791.

The daughters were, first, Lady Sophia, second wife to James Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

Second, Lady Henrietta, married Francis, Lord Napier.

Third, Lady Margaret, married John Dundas, of Duddingston, Esq.

Fourth, Lady Christian, married Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, Esq.

Fifth, Lady Helen, married James Watson, of Saughton, Esq. and died July 27th, 1769.

Sixth, Lady Charlotte, married Thomas, Lord Erskine, son and heir of John, Earl of Marr.

[5] Charta in Cancellaria. D. N. Reginæ.

JOHN, *second Earl of Hopetoun*, was appointed his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland in 1754.

He married, *first*, Lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter to James, Earl of Findlater, by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter to Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had issue,

First, Charles, Lord Hope, died in June 1767.

Second, James, *present Peer*.

Third, John, died young.

Fourth, Henry, died August 27th, 1776.

Fifth, Lady Betty, married Henry, Marquis of Drumlanrig, son to Charles, Duke of Queensberry, but died S. P.

Sixth, Lady Henrietta, died January 1st, 1787.

Seventh, Lady Sophia, married in April 1779, Charles, Earl of Haddington.

His Lordship married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq. by whom he had,

Eighth, Sir John Hope, K.B. a Lieut-General in the army, and Colonel of the 92d regiment of foot, married Miss Wedderburn, by whom he has issue. He distinguished himself in Spain, as second in command under Sir John Moore, and succeeded to the chief command at the celebrated battle of Corunna on that General's death in January 1809.

Ninth, Charles, a Major General in the army, and Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoon guards, married April 1807, the eldest daughter of George Finch Hatton, Esq. of Eastwell Park, in Kent, by Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl of Mansfield.

Tenth, Alexander, a Major General in the army, Colonel of the first West India regiment, Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh castle, married ———

Eleventh, Lady Jane, married Henry, late and first Viscount Melville.

Twelfth, Lady Charlotte, married August 8th, 1793, Charles Hope, Esq. and has issue a son, born August 27th, 1795.

His Lordship married, thirdly, June 14th, 1767, Lady Betty Leslie, daughter of the fifth Earl of Leven; and by her, who died February 11th, 1788, had issue,

Thirteenth, John Hope, who married August 2d, 1798, Eliza, daughter of Charles Hope, of Craigie-hall.

Fourteenth, Lady Mary Anne, married December 13th, 1794, Peter, son of Sir William Murray, of Ochtertyre, Bart.

Also one more son, and three more daughters.

His Lordship died February 12th, 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, *third Earl of Hopetoun*, and FIRST LORD HOPETOUN, of *Great Britain*. His Lordship was born in 1741, and married, August 25th, 1766, Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of the 6th Earl of Northesk; and by her, who died August 19th, 1793, had issue,

First, Lady Anne Johnston, married July 8th, 1792, Captain William Hope, of the royal navy, and has issue.

Second, Lady Eliza Margaret, married July 10th, 1793, Alexander Maclean, Esq. and has issue.

Third, Lady Georgina, married in November 1793, the Hon. Major Andrew Cochrane, brother to the Earl of Dundonald, and died September 8th, 1797, leaving issue.

Fourth, Lady Lucy, died January 8th, 1800.

His Lordship was elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland 1784, and added the name of *Johnston*, on the death of his relation the Marquis of Annandale.

On January 28th, 1809, immediately after the return of his brother, Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, from Spain, his Lordship was elevated to the *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD HOPETOUN, *of Hopetoun*, in *the county of Linlithgow*, with remainder, on failure of his own issue male, to the issue male of his father.

Titles. James Hope Johnston, Baron Hope, of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow; English honour. And Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Arthrie, and Lord Hope, in Scotland.

Creations. Baron Hope of Great Britain, January 28th, 1809, by patent. Also Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Arthrie, and Lord Hope in Scotland, 1703.

Arms. Azure, a chevron between three bezants, Or, charged with a bay leaf, Vert.

Crest. A broken globe, surmounted of a rainbow, all proper.

Supporters. Two women, their hair hanging down, with loose garments, holding anchors in their hands.

Motto. AT SPES NON FRACTA.

Chief Seat. Hopetoun House, in West Lothian.

END OF THE EXISTING PEERAGE.

APPENDIX.

COLLINGWOOD PEDIGREE.

Ralph Collingwood, of East Ditchburn, in the parish of Eglingham, co. Northumberland, Gent. buried in the chancel of Eglingham church, in April 1648, (his will, dated 31st March, 1647, proved at Durham), married Dorothy (niece ex sorore), of Rev. Anthony Grey, rector of Burbage, co. Leicester (who succeeded as Earl of Kent, &c. on the death of his cousin, Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, anno 1639). She was executrix to the will of her husband, anno 1647, and buried at Eglingham, June 8th, 1686, æt. 89. By her he had,

First, Cuthbert Collingwood, *of whom presently.*

Second, Margery, 1647. Third, Another daughter.

Fourth, Edward Collingwood, of Byker, co. Northumberland, Esq. high sheriff thereof 1699, baptized at Eglingham July 28th, 1629, died April 11th, 1701, and buried at All Saints, Newcastle (will dated April 8th, 1701, proved at Durham July 5th following), married Anne ———, relict of —— Grey. She died 3d November, 1694, and was buried at All Saints. By her he had, first, Dorothy, died unmarried 1701. Second and Third, Ralph and Martin, died in the lifetime of their father. Fourth, Edward Collingwood, of Byker aforesaid, son and heir, died March 1st, 1721, and buried at All Saints, Newcastle (will dated June 30th, 1720, proved at Durham, October 10th, 1723.) He married Mary, daughter of William Bigge, Gent. who died August 12th, 1727, and was buried with her husband. By her he had, first, Edward. Second, William, died March 2d, 1709. Third, Mary, died June 10th, 1724. Fourth, Anne. Fifth, Isabella, died 9th October, 1728. Edward Collingwood, eldest son of Byker aforesaid, and of Chirton, in the same county, Esq. sometime high sheriff for that county, died May 19th, 1783, and was buried at St. Nicholas church, Newcastle. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of John Roddam, of Roddam and Chirton,

co. Northumberland, Esq. She died December 4th, 1766, æt. 66. By her he had, first, EDWARD Collingwood, of Chirton and Dissington, co. Northumberland, Esq. who died March 16th, 1806, aged seventy-two, S. P. Second, John Collingwood, died unmarried at Chirton, February 22d, 1792. Third, William, died November 29th, 1740. Fourth, Winifred, died in London, February 22d, 1782, having married Thomas Babington Pullaine, of Carleton Hall, co. York, Esq. who died at York, 10th January, 1765, leaving by her, first, Wingate Pullaine, an only son, who died at Newcastle, December 22d, 1769, æt. 19. Second, Mary Winifred, only surviving issue, married to Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon-hall and Horseforth, co. York, Esq. M. P. for Carlisle.

CUTHBERT Collingwood, of East Ditchburn aforesaid, Gent. (eldest son of Ralph and Dorothy), was baptized at Eglingham, August 16th, 1628, and buried in the chancel of the said church, February 28th, 1687. (His will, dated April 28th, 1686, was proved at Durham 1688.) His wife, Elizabeth ——, was living in 1686. By her he had issue,

First, Edward, executor to his father in 1686.

Second, Cuthbert.

Third, Henry, baptized at Eglingham, May 24th, 1663.

Fourth and Fifth, Dorothy and Eleanor, living under-age, 1686.

CUTHBERT Collingwood, *second son*, of North Dissington, in the parish of Newburn, co. Northumberland, Gent. died February 10th, 1725, and was buried at Newburn. (His will, dated February 3d, 1725, was proved at Durham, April 17th, 1727.) He married Mary, daughter of Robert Wilkie, of Ladythorne, co. Northumberland, Esq. who was buried at Newburn, May 8th, 1741. By her he had,

First, Cuthbert Collingwood.

Second, Dorothy, baptized at Newburn, November 25th, 1703. Third, Elizabeth, baptized February 1706. Fourth, Eleanor, baptized March 19th, 1709. Fifth, Mary, baptized December 25th, 1713. Sixth, Barbara, baptized November 3d, 1715.

CUTHBERT Collingwood, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, only son and heir, was baptized at Newburn, January 11th, 1712. He died February 15th, 1775, and was buried at the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 18th of the same month. He married Milcha, daughter and coheir of Reginald Dobson, of Barwess, co-

Westmoreland, Esq. She died in April 1788, and was buried at the church of St. Nicholas. By her he had issue,

First, Cuthbert Collingwood.

Second, Wilfred Collingwood, Esq. baptized at St. Nicholas, October 11th, 1749, a Captain in the royal navy, died unmarried in the West Indies.

Third, John Collingwood, Esq. deputy customer of the port of Newcastle, baptized at St. Nicholas's, January 1st, 1750, living unmarried 1807.

Fourth, Mary, baptized September 6th, 1738. Fifth, Elizabeth, baptized August 7th, 1739. Sixth, Dorothy, baptized February 11th, 1741. Seventh, Elizabeth, baptized August 26th, 1740. Eighth, Philadelphia, baptized December 30th, 1762.

Cuthbert Collingwood, eldest son, Lord Collingwood, was born at Newcastle, September 26th, 1748, and baptized at St. Nicholas's church there, October 24th following.

The memorial of his illustrious life is written in the annals of his country.

After the glorious battle of Trafalgar (in which he was second in command to Nelson), he was elevated to the Peerage by patent, dated November 20th, 1805, by the title of Baron Collingwood, *of Caldburne and Hethpole, co. Northumberland*, being then Vice-Admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean.

His Lordship married Sarah, eldest of the two daughters, and coheirs expectant, of John Erasmus Blackett, Esq. of Newcastle aforesaid (youngest son of John Blackett, Esq. and uncle of Sir John Blackett, of Newby, co. York, Bart.) by Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert Roddam, of Hethpole, co. Northumberland, Esq. which marriage took place at the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, June 16th, 1791.

By her he left issue,

First, Sarah, born at Newcastle, May 28th, 1792.

Second, Mary Patience, born at Newcastle, Aug. 16th, 1793.

At his Lordship's death in 1810, the title expired.

Arms. Argent, a chevron between three bucks heads erased, Sable: a chief wavy Gules, thereon a lion passant guardant, and navally crowned, Or; and above the word Trafalgar, in letters of gold; being an augmentation granted by his Majesty.

Crests. On the dexter side on a wreath of the colours, the

stern of a man of war, representing that of the Royal Sovereign on the sea, between a branch of laurel and a branch of oak, proper, being the crest of augmentation granted by his Majesty. On the sinister, on a wreath of the colours a stag statant, in front of an holly tree, proper.

Supporters. On the dexter an eagle rising, proper, on the head a naval crown, Or. On the sinister a lion, in the dexter fore paw a branch of oak, fructed, proper.

Motto. FERAR UNUS ET IDEM.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXTINCT TITLES SINCE 1682.

DUKES.

1. *Villiers Duke of Buckingham,* 1623.

THIS title became extinct on the death of George Villiers, *second Duke,* in 1687. See title *Jersey, in Vol. III.*

2. *Monke, Duke of Albemarle,* 1660.

George Monke, of Potheridge, in Devonshire, the great instrument of the Restoration, was rewarded with a *dukedom* by King Charles II. July 7th, 1660. He died January 4th, 1669, leaving by Ann Clarges, Christopher, *second Duke,* who being appointed governor of Jamaica 1687, died there the same year, and his titles became extinct. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, who remarried Ralph, Duke of Montagu.

3. *Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle,* 1665.

William Cavendish (nephew to the first Earl of Devonshire), Lord Ogle, jure materno, was created Earl of Newcastle, 1628, Marquis of Newcastle, 1644, Duke of Newcastle, 1665. See his character in Lord Clarendon's History. He died 1676. His son Henry, *second Duke,* died 1694, leaving five daughters, his coheirs, of whom Margaret married John Holles, Earl of Clare.

4. *Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland,* 1670; *and of Southampton,* 1675.

The celebrated Duchess of Cleveland, mistress to King Cha. II. was mother of Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland, who died

1730, and was succeeded by William, second Duke, on whose death 1774, the titles became extinct. See title *Grafton*, in Vol. I.

5. *Butler, Duke of Ormond*, 1682.

Attainted 1715. See title *Butler*, in Vol. IX.

6. *James Fitzjames, natural son of James. II. Duke of Berwick*, 1687.

Attainted 1690.

7. *Duke of Cumberland*, 1689.

George, Prince of Denmark, was created Duke of Cumberland in 1689, and died 1708.

8. *Powlett, Duke of Bolton*, 1689.

See title *Winchester*, Vol. II.

9. *Schomberg, Duke of Schomberg*, 1689.

Frederick de Schomberg, was created Duke of Schomberg, &c. 1689. He died 1690, at the battle of the Boyne. His son, Charles, *second Duke*, died unmarried 1693, and was succeeded by his brother, Meinhardt, *third Duke*, on whose death, 1719, the title became extinct.

10. *Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury*, 1694.

Extinct 1717. See title *Earl of Shrewsbury*, in Vol. III.

11. *Holles, Duke of Newcastle*, 1694.

John Holles, first Earl of Clare (so created 1624), died 1637, leaving John, second Earl, who dying 1665, left Gilbert, third Earl, who dying 1689, left John, fourth Earl, who marrying Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, was himself created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; which titles became extinct at his death in 1711. His daughter married Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford: and his sister

marrying Thomas, Lord Pelham, was mother of Thomas Pelham created Duke of Newcastle.

12. *Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire,* 1703.

Edmund Sheffield, created Lord Sheffield of Butterwicke, 1 Edward VI. had issue John, second Lord Sheffield, who died 11 Elizabeth, leaving his son Edmund, third Peer, who was created Earl of Mulgrave 1626, and dying 1646, was succeeded by Edmund, his grandson, second Earl of Mulgrave, who dying 1658, left John, his son, third Earl, who was created Marquis of Normanby, 1694, and Duke of Buckinghamshire, 1703. He is well known as a poet, though a very moderate one. He died 1720, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, second Duke, on whose death in his minority, 1735, the titles became extinct.

13. *Montagu, Duke of Montagu,* 1705.

Sir Edward Montagu, K. B. grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Henry VIII. was created Lord Montagu of Boughton, in 1622. He died 1644. His son Edward, second Peer, died 1683, leaving his son Ralph, third Peer, who was created Earl of Montagu, 1689, and Duke of Montagu, 1705. He died 1709, and was succeeded by his son John, second Duke, on whose death without issue male, 1749, the titles became extinct. His youngest daughter and coheir, Mary, married George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan (afterwards created Duke of Montagu, 1766.)

14. *James, Duke of Queensberry, Duke of Dover,* 1708.

See title *Douglas of Ambresbury,* in Vol. VIII.

15. *Grey, Duke of Kent,* 1710.

Extinct 1740. See title *Baroness Lucas, in Vol. VII.*

16. *Bertie, Duke of Ancaster,* 1715.

See title *Earl of Lindsey, in Vol. III.*

17. *Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston,* 1715.

See this title under the article of *Earl Manvers, Vol. V.*

18. *Ernest Augustus, Duke of York,* 1716.

Brother to King George I. ob. 1728.

19. *Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, co. Northumberland,* 1715.

Extinct 1768. See title Earl of Chichester, in Vol. V.

20. *Wharton, Duke of Wharton,* 1718.

Sir Thomas Wharton, Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, was summoned to parliament as Lord Wharton, in 1544. He died 1568. Thomas, his son, second Lord Wharton, died 14 Elizabeth, leaving his son, Philip, third Lord Wharton, who, by Frances, daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, was father of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, who, by Jane, his second wife, daughter of Arthur Goodwyn, had Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton, a man of eminence as a political character, who was created Earl of Wharton, 1706, and Marquis of Wharton, 1714. He was succeeded by his only son, Philip, second Marquis, who was created Duke of Wharton, 1718. Of this eccentric nobleman, "the scorn and wonder of the age," see the character by Pope. At his death, 1731, æt. 32, the title became extinct.

21. *Brydges, Duke of Chandos,* 1719.

The Dukedom extinct in 1789. See title *Chandos,* in Vol. VI.

22. *Erangard Melosine, Duchess of Kendal,* 1719.

Extinct 1743.

23. *Campbell, Duke of Greenwich,* 1719.

Extinct 1743. See *Baron Sandridge, in Vol. VII.*

24. *Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater*, 1720.

Extinct 1803. See title *Earl of Bridgewater*, in Vol. III.

25. *Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland*, 1723.

Extinct 1765.

26. *Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of York*, 1760.

Extinct 1767.

27. *Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland*, 1766.

Extinct 1790.

28. *Brudenell Montagu, Duke of Montagu*, 1766.

Extinct 1790. See title *Earl of Cardigan, in Vol. III.*

MARQUISES.

29. *Savile, Marquis of Halifax*, 1682.

Sir Geo. Savile, of Rufford, co. Notts, Bart. was created Lord Savile, of Eland, and Viscount Halifax, 1668; Earl of Halifax, 1679; and Marquis of Halifax, 1682. He was a statesman of some consequence, and was one of the celebrated *Cabal*. See Burnet's *Own Times*. He died 1695, and was succeeded by his son, William, second Marquis, on whose death, 1700, without issue male, the peerage became extinct. Sir George Savile succeeded to the Baronetage, which became extinct by his son's death, 1782.

30. *Herbert, Marquis of Powis*, 1687.

See title *Powis*, in Vol. V.

31. *Campbell, Marchioness Grey,* 1740.

Lady Jemima Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, by Lady Amabel Grey, daughter of Henry, Earl of Kent, succeeded her father in the Marquisate. She was mother of the present *Baroness Lucas.* See that title in Vol. VII.

32. *Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.*

Sir Lewis Watson, of Rockingham Castle, co. Northampton, Bart. was created Baron Rockingham 1645. He died 1652, and was succeeded by his son, Edward, second Lord Rockingham, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and died 1691. His younger son took the name of *Wentworth.* But Lewis, eldest son, became third Lord Rockingham, and married Catharine, second daughter and coheir of Sir George Sondes, Earl of Feversham. He was created Earl of Rockingham 1714. Edward, Viscount Sondes, his eldest son, died before him in 1722, leaving three sons. Lewis, eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, in 1724, as second Earl of Rockingham. He died December 1745, S. P. and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, third Earl; who survived his brother only a few months. The Viscounty and Earldom became extinct, but the Barony devolved on Thomas, Earl of Malton (son of Thomas, younger son of the second Peer, who had taken the name of Wentworth:) this Thomas had been created Baron of Malton 1728; and Viscount Higham, and Earl of Malton, 1734. Thus succeeding to the Barony of Rockingham, he was, on April 19th, 1746, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Rockingham. He died 1750, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Watson Wentworth, second Marquis of Rockingham; on whose death, in July 1782, all the titles became extinct.

EARLS.

33. *Vere, Earl of Oxford,* 1137.

Aubrey de Vere, made by King Henry I. Great Chamberlain of England, was father of Aubrey made an EARL in King Stephen's time by the Empress Maud. He died 6 Richard I, leaving his son, Aubrey, second Earl of Oxford, who died 16 John, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, third Earl of Oxford, who died 5 Henry III. and was succeeded by his son, Hugh, fourth Earl, on whose death, 47 Henry III. his son, Robert, became fifth Earl, and died 24th Edward I. leaving his son, Robert, sixth Earl, who died S. P. 5 Edward III. and was succeeded by his nephew, John, seventh Earl (son of Alfonsus, his younger brother.) This Earl died 33 Edward III. His son, Thomas, eighth Earl, died 45 Edward III. leaving Robert, ninth Earl, who was created Duke of Ireland, but died S. P. 16 Richard II. He was succeeded by his uncle, Aubrey, as tenth Earl of Oxford, whose son, Richard, eleventh Earl, died 4 Henry V. leaving his son, John, twelfth Earl, who was beheaded and attainted, 1 Edward IV. His son, John, thirteenth Earl, died 4 Henry VIII. and was succeeded by his nephew, John, fourteenth Earl, son of his brother, Sir George. This Earl died 18 Henry VIII. without issue; and was succeeded by his second cousin, John, grandson of Robert, younger son of Richard, eleventh Earl. This fifteenth Earl died 31 Henry VIII. He had two younger sons, Aubrey (grandfather of the nineteenth Earl), and Geffrey, father of Horace, Lord Vere of Tilbury, and of Sir Francis Vere. But John, eldest son, succeeded as sixteenth Earl, and died 4 Elizabeth, leaving his son, Edward, the poet, seventeenth Earl, whose son, Henry, eighteenth Earl, died without issue 1625, and was succeeded by his second cousin, Robert, nineteenth Earl (grandson of Aubrey.) This Robert died at the siege of Maestricht, and was succeeded by his son, Aubrey, twentieth and last Earl, who died without male issue 1702, on which the Earldom became extinct.

34. *Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon,* 1529.

Extinct 1789. See title *Lord Hastings and Rawdon, in Vol. VI.*

35. *Sydney, Earl of Leicester,* 1618.

Sir Robert Sydney, younger brother of the celebrated Sir Philip, was created Lord Sydney, of Penshurst, 1603; Viscount Lisle, 1605; and Earl of Leicester, 1618. He died 1626. His son, Robert, second Earl of Leicester, is characterized by Lord Clarendon. He died 1677. Algernon Sydney was one of his younger sons. Philip, eldest son, third Earl, died 1698. His son, Robert, fourth Earl, died 1702, and was succeeded by his son, Philip, fifth Earl, who dying 1705, was succeeded by his brother, John, sixth Earl, who dying 1737, was succeeded by his brother, Jocelyn, seventh and last Earl; on whose death 1743, the honours became extinct.

36. *Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland,* 1618.

Richard Rich, a lawyer, was made Lord High Chancellor of England, 1 Edward VI. and advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Rich. He died 1568. His son, Robert, second Lord Rich, died 1581, leaving Robert, his son, third Lord Rich, who was created Earl of Warwick 1618. He died 1619. His second son, Henry, was created Earl of Holland. Robert, eldest son, second Earl of Warwick, makes a figure on the side of Parliament in the pages of Lord Clarendon. He died 1658. His son, Robert, third Earl, died 1659, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles, fourth Earl, who died 1673, without surviving male issue. Robert, second Earl of Holland (son of his great uncle, Henry, Earl of Holland, who was executed by the rebels, 1649,) succeeded as fifth Earl of Warwick. His son, Edward, sixth Earl of Warwick, and third Earl of Holland, succeeded. He died 1701. (His widow remarried Joseph Addison.) His son, Edward, seventh Earl, died unmarried, 1721. He was succeeded as eighth Earl, by Edward Rich (grandson of Cope Rich, fourth son of Henry, first Earl of Holland.) This eighth Earl died 1756, on which the honours became extinct.

37. *Digby, Earl of Bristol,* 1622.

See title *Digby, in Vol. VII.*

38. *Savage, Earl Rivers,* 1626.

Sir Thomas Savage, of an ancient Cheshire family, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers,

who was so created, with remainder to his son-in-law, the said Sir Thomas. John Savage, son and heir of the said Sir Thomas, became accordingly, in 1639, second Earl Rivers; and died 1654. His eldest son, Thomas, third Earl Rivers, died 1694. His son, Richard, became fourth Earl Rivers, and died 1712. (Richard Savage, the poet, is supposed to have been his natural son.) John Savage (son of Richard Savage, third son of John Savage, second Earl Rivers), succeeded as fifth Earl; and dying unmarried 1728, the titles became extinct.

40. *Weston, Earl of Portland,* 1632.

Sir Richard Weston was created Lord Weston, of Neyland, in Essex, 1628; and Earl of Portland, 1632. See his character by Lord Clarendon. He died 1634. His son, Jerome, second Earl of Portland, died 1662, leaving a son, Charles, third Earl, who was slain in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, 1665; when he was succeeded by his uncle, Thomas, fourth Earl; on whose death, 1688, the honours expired.

41. *Leke, Earl of Scarsdale,* 1645.

Sir Francis Leke, Bart. of Sutton, in Derbyshire, of an ancient family, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Deincourt, 1624, and created Earl of Scarsdale 1645. He died 1655. His son, Nicholas, second Earl of Scarsdale, dying 1680, left his son, Robert, third Earl of Scarsdale. He died 1707, and was succeeded by his nephew, Nicholas, fourth Earl of Scarsdale (son of his brother, Richard.) This Earl died unmarried in 1734, and the titles became extinct.

42. *Wilmot, Earl of Rochester,* 1652.

Henry Wilmot, Viscount Wilmot of Ireland, was created an English peer, by the title of Lord Wilmot, of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1644, and Earl of Rochester, December 13th, 1652. He died at Dunkirk, 1659. His son, John, second Earl of Rochester, the well-known, and too profligate poet, died 1680, leaving a son, Charles, third Earl, who died in his minority, unmarried, 1681, on which the titles became extinct.

43. *Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans.*

Henry Jermyn, second son of Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbroke, near Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, was created Lord Jermyn, 1614, with limitation of the honour to the heirs male of his elder brother, Thomas. He was further advanced to the dignity of Earl of St. Albans, 1660. On his death 1683, unmarried, the earldom became extinct, but the Barony of Jermyn devolved on Thomas (son of his eldest brother, Thomas), who became second Lord Jermyn, but died unmarried 1703.

44. *Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.*

Sir Edward Hyde was created Lord Hyde, 1660; and Earl of Clarendon, 1661. His character is too illustrious to require elucidation. He died in exile, at Roan, in Normandy, 1674. His younger son, Laurence, was created Earl of Rochester, 1682, and died 1711. But Henry, eldest son, became second Earl of Clarendon, and died 1709, leaving his son, Edward, third Earl, who died 1723, without male issue; on which the earldom of Clarendon devolved on his cousin, Henry Hyde, second Earl of Rochester; who had a son, Henry, Viscount Cornbury, who died a few months before him in 1753. On his death the titles became extinct.

45. *Annesley, Earl of Anglesey.*

Sir Thomas Annesley was created Lord Mountnorris, and Viscount Valentia, in Ireland; in 1621. He died 1660, leaving a son, Arthur, second Viscount Valentia, who was elevated to the British Peerage, by the title of Lord Annesley, and Earl of Anglesey, 1661. He died 1686. His son, James, second Earl, died 1690, leaving James, third Earl; who died 1702, and was succeeded by his brother, John, fourth Earl, who dying 1710, was succeeded by his brother, Arthur, fifth Earl, who died 1737, without issue. The first Earl had issue several younger sons. James, the senior of them, was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Altham, 1680, with limitation of that honour to his younger brothers. He died 1699, and was succeeded by his only son, James-George, who died an infant, and was succeeded by his uncle, Richard Annesley, Dean of Exeter, who became third Lord Altham, and dying 1701, left his eldest son, Arthur, fourth Lord Altham, who

dying 1727, was succeeded by his brother, Richard, fifth Lord Altham.

This Richard, fifth Lord Altham, succeeded his cousin, Arthur, in 1737, as sixth Earl of Anglesey. He died 1761. His son, Arthur (by Juliana Donovan), claimed to be seventh Earl of Anglesey. But this honour was disallowed by the decision of the British House of Lords, on the ground of illegitimacy. Yet the marriage was admitted in Ireland; and he took his seat as Viscount Valentia in the Irish House of Peers. He has been since created Earl of Mountnorris in that kingdom.

46. *Granville, Earl of Bath,* 1661.

John Granville, of a most ancient family in Cornwall, was elevated to the Peerage, by the titles of Lord Granville, of Kilkhampton, Viscount Lansdown, and Earl of Bath, April 20th, 1661. He died in August 1701. His son, Charles, succeeded him as second Earl of Bath; but survived his father only twelve days, leaving an infant son, William-Henry, third Earl, who died of the small-pox, unmarried, in May 1711, at the age of twenty. Of his aunts and coheirs, Grace, married Sir George Carteret; Jane, married Sir William Gower; and Catherine, married Craven Peyton. George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, the poet, was son of Bernard Granville, younger brother to the first Earl.

47. *Boyle, Earl of Burlington,* 1661.

See title *Boyle, of Marston,* in Vol. VII.

48. *Bennet, Earl of Arlington,* 1672.

See title *Grafton,* in Vol. I. and title *Tankerville,* in Vol. IV.

49. *Herbert, Earl of Powis,* 1674.

See title *Powis,* in Vol. V.

50. *Lee, Earl of Lichfield,* 1674.

Sir Edward-Henry Lee, Bart. was in 1674, created Baron of Spilsbury, Viscount Quarendon, and Earl of Lichfield. He died 1716. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was wife of Dr. Edward Young, the poet. His eldest son, George, became second Earl of

Lichfield, died 1743, and was succeeded by his son, George-Henry, third Earl, who dying 1775, without issue, was succeeded by his uncle, Robert, fourth Earl of Lichfield; on whose death, without issue, in 1776, the titles became extinct.

51. *Maitland, Earl of Guildford,* 1674.

See title *Lauderdale,* in Vol. IX.

52. *Lennard, Earl of Sussex,* 1674.

See title *Dacre,* in Vol. VI.

53. *Fitzroy, Earl of Northumberland,* 1674.

See title *Grafton,* in Vol. I.

54. *Duras, Earl of Feversham,* 1676.

Sir George Sondes, Bart. of Lees Court, near Feversham, in Kent, was created Earl of Feversham, April 8th, 1676, with limitation of the honour, on failure of his own issue male, to his son-in-law, Lewis Duras, Lord Duras, of Holdenby, who married the eldest of his two daughters. He died 1677, his younger daughter and coheir, Catherine, having married Lewis Watson, Earl of Rockingham. Lewis Duras (who was brother to the Duke of Duras, in France), then became second Earl of Feversham: but on his death without issue 1709, the titles became extinct.

55. *Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield,* 1679.

Charles Gerard was created Lord Gerard, of Brandon, 1645, and Viscount Brandon, and Earl of Macclesfield, 1679. He died 1693. His son, Charles, second Earl of Macclesfield, was the husband of the Lady so memorable as the mother of Richard Savage, the poet. He died 1701, and was succeeded by his brother, Fitton, third Earl, on whose death, 1702, unmarried, the titles became extinct.

56. *Robartes, Earl of Radnor,* 1679.

Sir Richard Robartes, of Truro, in Cornwall, Bart. was created Lord Robartes in 1624. His son, John, second Lord Robartes,

was created Viscount Bodmin, and Earl of Radnor, 1679; and dying 1685, left several sons. Francis, one of the younger sons, was father of the last Earl. But Robert, Viscount Bodmin, eldest son, dying about 1681, in his father's lifetime, left a son and heir, Charles Bodville, who succeeded his grandfather, as second Earl of Radnor, and died about 1723, unmarried, on which he was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, third Earl of Radnor (son of his younger brother, Russell Robartes, a Teller of the Exchequer) who died at Paris, unmarried, in 1741, on which his cousin, John (son of his great uncle, Francis), became fourth Earl of Radnor; but dying unmarried 1764, the titles became extinct.

57. *Paston, Earl of Yarmouth,* 1679.

Sir Robert Paston, of Paston, in Norfolk, was created Lord Paston, and Viscount Yarmouth, in 1673, and Earl of Yarmouth, in 1679. He died 1682. His son, William, second Earl of Yarmouth, died without issue male in 1732, on which the peerage became extinct.

58. *Conway, Earl Conway,* 1679.

Sir Edward Conway was created Lord Conway, of Ragley, 1625; Viscount Conway, 1627; and died 1630. His son, Edward, second Viscount Conway, died in 1655, leaving his son, Edward, third Viscount, who in 1679 was created Earl of Conway; but died in 1683, without issue, on which his titles became extinct.

59. *Lennard, Countess of Sheppy,* 1680.

See title *Dacre,* in Vol. VI.

60. *Noel, Earl of Gainsborough,* 1683.

Sir Edward Noel, created a Baronet 1611, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Noel, of Ridlington, co. Rutland, March 23d, 1617; afterwards succeeded to the title of Viscount Campden (after the death of his father-in-law, Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden, 5 Charles I.) He died March 10th, 1643, and was succeeded by his son, Baptist, third Viscount Campden; who dying October 29th, 1683, was succeeded by his son, Edward, fourth Viscount, who, on December 1st, 1683, was created Earl

of Gainsborough, with remainder to his younger brothers; and dying 1689, was succeeded by his son, Wriothesley Baptist, second Earl of Gainsborough, who died September 21st, 1690, leaving only two daughters, his coheirs. His nephew, Baptist (son of his half-brother, Baptist Noel), succeeded as third Earl of Gainsborough, and dying 1714, left his son, Baptist, fourth Earl, who dying 1751, left his eldest son, Baptist, fifth Earl, who dying single, 1759, was succeeded by his brother, Henry, sixth and last Earl, who died single, 1798, on which the titles became extinct. His nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, son of his sister, Lady Jane, became his principal heir, and has taken the name of Noel, and has married the daughter and heir of Lord Barham.

61. *Darcy, Earl of Holdernesse,* 1683.

Thomas Darcy, summoned to parliament as Lord Darcy, 1 Henry VIII. was beheaded 30 Henry VIII. for treason. His son, George was restored in blood as second Lord Darcy, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, leaving John, third Lord Darcy, who died 37 Elizabeth, father of Michael, who died in his lifetime, leaving John, who succeeded his grandfather as fourth Lord Darcy, on whose death, 1635, the title lay dormant till it was restored 17 Char. I. to Sir Conyers Darcy, grandson of Arthur, second son to Thomas, first Lord Darcy (being son of Thomas, who died in 1605), by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Conyers. He died 1653, and was succeeded by his son, Conyers, Lord Darcy, who was created Earl oi Holderness, 1682; and dying 1689, was succeeded by his son, Conyers, second Earl of Holderness. His eldest son, John, died in his lifetime, leaving his son, Robert, to succeed his grandfather as third Earl of Holderness, who dying 1722, was succeeded by his son, Robert, fourth and last Earl of Holderness. He died in 1778, without issue male, leaving a daughter and heir, Lady Amelia, who was the first wife of the late Duke of Leeds, and mother of the present Duke (and afterwards married John Byron, Esq. father of the present Lord Byron.)

62. *Sedley, Countess of Dorchester,* 1686.

Catharine Sedley, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, the Wit, was mistress of King James II. and created by that monarch, Baroness of Darlington, and countess of Dorchester, 20th January, first of his reign. By him she had a daughter, who married, first,

James, Earl of Anglesey, and afterwards, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire.

The Countess married Sir David Collyer, afterwards Earl of Portmore.

63. *Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater*, 1688.

Sir Francis Ratcliffe, of Dalston, in Northumberland, Bart. was created Baron of Tindale, Viscount Ratcliffe and Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater, March 7th, 1688, 4 James II. He died 1697, leaving Francis, his heir, second Earl of Derwentwater, who died April 29th, 1705, leaving his eldest son, James, third Earl of Derwentwater, who being engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was beheaded 1715-16, and the titles became forfeited. His brother, Charles, was engaged in the same rebellion, but escaped after sentence; and being retaken after being also concerned in the rebellion of 1745, was beheaded on Tower-hill on his former sentence, December 8th, 1746. His son claimed the Scotch Earldom of Newburgh in right of his mother, and was father of the present Earl of Newburgh.

64. *Howard, Earl of Stafford*, 1688.

Sir William Howard, K. B. younger son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, married Mary, sister and heir of Henry Stafford, last Lord Stafford, and was in November 1640, created Viscount Stafford. He was beheaded for treason, on Tower-hill, December 1680. By the influence of King James, his attainder was reversed in 1685; and his son and heir, Henry, Viscount Stafford, was created Earl of Stafford, October 5th, 1688, with remainder to his brothers, John and Francis. He retired to France at the Abdication, and dying 1719, was succeeded by his nephew, William Stafford Howard (son of his brother, John), who became second Earl of Stafford; and dying 1734, was succeeded by his son, William Mathias, third Earl, who dying 1751, S. P. was succeeded by his uncle, John-Paul, fourth Earl, who dying 1762, S. P. the Earldom and Viscounty became extinct. But the Barony of Stafford is claimed by Sir William Jerningham, Bart. son and heir of Sir William Jerningham, Bart. whose mother, Mary, wife of Sir George Jerningham, Bart. was daughter and heir of Francis Plowden, Esq. of Plowden, in Shropshire, by Lady

Mary, sister of the said John Paul, fourth and last Earl of Stafford.

65. *Bellasis, Earl of Fauconberg,* 1689.

Thomas Bellasis, second Viscount Fauconberg, grandson of the first Viscount, was created Earl of Fauconberg 1689; which Earldom became extinct at his death, 1700.

66. *Herbert, Earl of Torrington,* 1689.

Arthur Herbert (grandson to Charles Herbert, younger brother of Richard, father of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury), being bred to the sea, was Admiral of the Dutch fleet which brought over the Prince of Orange, and was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron of Torbay, and Earl of Torrington, 1689. He died without issue in 1716; and his titles became extinct.

67. *Booth, Earl of Warrington,* 1690.

Sir George Booth, second Baronet, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Delamere, 1660. He died 1684, aged sixty-three. His son and heir, Henry, second Lord Delamere, was created Earl of Warrington, April 17th, 1690. He died January 2d, 1694. His son and heir, George, second Earl, died without issue male 1758, leaving a daughter and heir, Mary, married to Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford. Nicholas Booth, a Spanish merchant (son of Robert, fifth son of George, first Lord Delamere), became fourth Lord Delamere; and on his death, 1770, the peerage became extinct.

68. *Sydney, Earl of Romney,* 1694.

Henry Sydney, younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and younger brother of Algernon Sydney, was created Baron of Milton, and Viscount Sydney, 1689; and Earl of Romney, April 25th, 1694. On his death, 1704, unmarried, the titles became extinct.

69. *Newport, Earl of Bradford,* 1694.

Sir Richard Newport was created Lord Newport, 1642. He died 1650, and was succeeded by his son, Francis, second Lord Newport, who was created Viscount Newport of Bradford, 1675; and Earl of Bradford, 1694. He died 1708, and was succeeded by his son, Richard, second Earl of Bradford; who dying 1723, left his son, Henry, third Earl of Bradford, who dying 1734, was succeeded by his brother, Richard, fourth Earl, who dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, fifth and last Earl, who died a lunatic 1762, when the titles became extinct. Lady Anne, one of the sisters, married Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. whose son, Sir Henry, was created Lord Bradford, 1794.

70. *Russell, Earl of Orford,* 1697.

Edward Russell, second son of Edward, fourth Earl of Bedford, having been bred to the sea, arrived at the rank of Admiral in 1692, and having the chief command of the fleet, totally defeated the French fleet at La Hogue. In 1697, he was raised to the peerage, by the titles of Lord Russell of Shengay, Viscount Barfleur, and Earl of Orford. On his death without issue, 1727, the peerage became extinct.

71. *Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin,* 1706.

Sydney Godolphin, third son of Sir Francis Godolphin, K. B. being of distinguished abilities, rose to high employments in the state; was constituted a Lord of the Treasury, 1679; and appointed First Lord of the Treasury, 1684. In September of that year, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Godolphin of Rialton. He presided at the treasury after the Revolution; and was made Lord High Treasurer by Queen Anne. In 1704, he was elected K. G. and created Viscount Rialton, and Earl of Godolphin, December 29th, 1706. He resigned his seat at the head of the Treasury 1710; and died 1712. His son, Francis, second Earl of Godolphin, married the eldest daughter and coheir of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; which Lady succeeded her father as Duchess of Marlborough. His Lordship (after the death of his only son without issue male), was created Lord Godolphin, of Helston, 1735, with remainder to the issue male of

his uncle, Henry Godolphin, Provost of Eton College. He died January 17th, 1766, having many years survived his only son, William, Marquis of Blandford, who died 1731. His first cousin, Francis Godolphin (son of Henry), succeeded as Lord Godolphin, of Helston; but on his death without issue, 1785, that title also became extinct.

72. *Howard, Earl of Bindon,* 1706.

Henry Howard, eldest son of Henry, Earl of Suffolk, was in his father's lifetime created Baron of Chesterford, and Earl of Bindon, December 30th, 1706. In 1709, he succeeded his father as Earl of Suffolk, and died 1718. His son, Charles William, succeeded him as Earl of Suffolk, and second Earl of Bindon; and on his death, 1721-2, the titles of Bindon and Chesterford became extinct. See title *Suffolk,* in Vol. III.

73. *Wentworth, Earl of Strafford,* 1711.

Sir Thomas Wentworth was raised to the peerage, 4 Char. I. and created Earl of Strafford, 1639. This great man died on the scaffold, May 12th, 1641. His son, William, second Earl, died without issue 1695, when the Earldom became extinct. He was succeeded as Baron of Raby (in right of a collateral remainder), by his cousin, Thomas, grandson of Sir William, who was younger brother of the first peer. This Thomas, Lord Raby, was recreated Viscount Wentworth, and Earl of Strafford, September 4th, 1711, with remainder to his brother, Peter. He died 1739, and was succeeded by his son, William, on whose death, 1791, the Earldom fell to Frederick Thomas, grandson of Peter; and on his death, 1799, the honours became extinct.

74. *Montague, Earl of Halifax.* 1714.

Charles Montague, son of George, younger son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, was a wit and a poet, and afterwards rose into high offices in the state. He was made a Lord of the Treasury 1692; and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1694; and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Halifax, 1698. In 1714, he was created Viscount Sunbury, and Earl of Halifax. He died 1715. His nephew, George, succeeded him (in right of a collateral limitation), as Baron Halifax; and was immediately re-

advanced to the Earldom of Halifax. He died 1739. His son, George, Earl of Halifax, who was at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in many other high offices in the state, died 1771, without male issue, when the titles became extinct.

75. *Carteret, Earl Granville,* 1714.

Sir George Carteret was created Lord Carteret, of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, 1681, and died 1695, having married Grace, daughter and coheir of John Granville, Earl of Bath, which Lady was created Viscountess Carteret, and Countess Granville, 1714, and dying 1744, was succeeded in the Earldom of Granville by her son, John, Lord Carteret, a nobleman well known in the annals of the state, who died January 2d, 1763, leaving a son, Robert, Earl Granville, on whose death without issue 1776, the titles became extinct. Louisa, one of his sisters and coheirs, married Thomas, Viscount Weymouth. Lady Sophia married, in 1765, the late Earl of Shelburne, who was created Marquis of Lansdowne, and was mother by him of the second Marquis.

76. *Yelverton, Earl of Sussex,* 1717.

See title *Grey, of Ruthyn,* in Vol. VI.

77. *Cadogan, Earl Cadogan,* 1718.

See this title as revived in Vol. V.

78. *Coningsby, Earl Coningsby,* 1719.

Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford,[a] was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Coningsby, of Clanbrasil, 4 William and Mary. He was made Paymaster of the forces 1704, raised to the English Peerage, by the title of Lord Co-

[a] Sir Humphrey Coningsby was constituted one of the Judges of the King's Bench, 1510. His eldest son, Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, was sheriff of that county, 24 & 40 Elizabeth. He left issue, Humphrey Coningsby, Esq. who by Anne Inglefield, was father of Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, knighted by Queen Eliz. 1591, who died 1625, leaving, by Philippa Fitzwilliam, Fitzwilliam Coningsby, of Hampton Court, sheriff of that county 1627, who, by Cicely, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, left Humphry, of Hampton Court, born 1622, father of Thomas, first Peer.

ningsby, of Coningsby, co. Linc. 2 Geo. I. with limitation to his daughter, Margaret, and her issue male (a singular limitation, considering he had sons by his former wife). He was also created Earl of Coningsby 30th April, 1719, with the same limitation. He died May 1st, 1729. His grandson, Richard, son of Thomas (his son by his first wife), succeeded him in the Irish title of Lord Coningsby, of Clanbrasil, but died December 18th, following, S. P. But his daughter, Lady Margaret (by his second wife, Frances, daughter and coheir of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham), succeeded as Countess Coningsby, having herself been created Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby, of Hampton-Court, January 26th, 1716. She married, 1730, Sir John Newton, of Barrs-Court, co. Gloucester, Bart. and K. B. She died without surviving issue, 1761. Her sister, Lady Frances, married Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. (See title, *Roos of Hamlake, in Vol. VI.)*

79. *Saunderson, Earl Castleton,* 1719.

James Saunderson, Viscount Castleton of Ireland, was created Baron Saunderson, of Saxby, co. Linc. in 1714; Viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck, 1714; and Earl of Castleton, 1719. All these honours become extinct at his death without issue, 1723; and his estates went to the Earl of Scarborough.

80. *Countess of Darlington,* 1722.

Charlotte Sophia, Countess of Leinster, was, by King Geo. I. 1722, created Baroness of Brentford, in Middlesex, and Countess of Darlington. She died 1725, having had a daughter by George I. Charlotte, married to Scrope, second Viscount Howe.

81. *Ker, Earl Ker,* 1722.

Sir Ralph Ker, of Cesford, was created Lord Roxburgh, in Scotland, 1603, and Earl of Roxburgh, 1616. His son, Henry, Lord Ker, died before him, leaving daughters, of whom Lady Jane married William Drummond, a younger son of John, Earl of Perth; which William became second Earl of Roxburgh, and took the name of Ker. He died 1675. Robert, eldest son, succeeded as third Earl of Roxburgh, and was lost at sea 1682. His son, Robert, became fourth Earl, and dying 1696, was succeeded

by his brother, John, fifth Earl, who being active about the Union, was created Duke of Roxburgh; and died 1741. His son, Robert, second Duke, was created an English Peer in his father's lifetime, May 24th, 1722, by the titles of Baron and Earl Ker of Wakefield, co. York; and dying 1755, was succeeded by his son, John, third Duke, and second English Earl, on whose death, unmarried, March 19th, 1804, the English honours became extinct.

82. *Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter,* 1730.

Lady Frances Ratcliffe, sister and heir of Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and Baron Fitzwalter, who died 1629, married Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Mulsho, in Essex, and had issue, Sir Henry Mildmay, her son and heir, who claimed the Barony of Fitzwalter, 1640; which was allowed to his brother and heir, Benjamin,[b] 1669. He died 1679. His son, Charles, succeeded as Lord Fitzwalter, and dying 1728, was succeeded by his brother, Benjamin, who was created Viscount Harwich, and Earl Fitzwalter, May 14th, 1730. On his death, February 29th, 1756, the Viscounty and Earldom became extinct.

83. *Compton, Earl of Wilmington,* 1730.

Sir Spencer Compton, third son of James, Earl of Northampton, was created Baron of Wilmington, 1727; and Viscount Pevensey, and Earl of Wilmington, 1730. He died unmarried, 1743.

84. *Walmoden, Countess of Yarmouth,* 1739.

Amelia-Sophia de Walmoden, was created Baroness and Countess of Yarmouth for life, in March, 1739-40. The title became extinct at her death, 1765.

85. *Walpole, Earl of Orford,* 1742.

See it under the same title revived in Vol. V.

[b] He had a siter, Mary, married to Henry Mildmay, of Graces, in Essex, from whom are descended the present coheirs to this barony.

86. *Pulteney, Earl of Bath,* 1742—1803.

William Pulteney, the great statesman, was, in July 1742, created Baron of Heydon, Viscount Pulteney, and Earl of Bath. He died July 7th, 1764, without surviving issue. He had a cousin, Daniel Pulteney, Esq. whose daughter and heir, Frances, married William Johnstone, Esq. who took the name of Pulteney; and afterwards succeeded to the Scotch Baronetage of his family; and dying 1805, left a daughter and heir, Henrietta Laura, who married the late Lieut.-General Sir James Murray, Bart. who added on that occasion the name of Pulteney to his own. She was created Baroness Pulteney, July 21st, 1791, and Countess of Bath, October 4th, 1803. But dying without issue in July 1808, the titles again became extinct.

87. *Coke, Earl of Leicester,* 1744.

The celebrated Sir Edward Coke, the lawyer, who died 1634, aged eighty-three, had several sons. Henry, fifth son, was father of Richard, father of Robert, father of Edward, whose son and heir, Thomas, was created Lord Lovel, of Minster-Lovel, in Oxfordshire, May 27th, 1725, and in 1744, Viscount Coke, of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester, which titles became extinct at his death, 1759. His only son, Edward, Viscount Coke, died before him in 1753, S. P having married Lady Mary, one of the coheirs of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; which Lady died at a great age in September 1811.

88. *Fortescue, Earl Clinton,* 1746.

See title of *Earl Fortescue,* in Vol. V.

89. *Herbert, Earl of Powis,* 1748.

See title of *Clive, Earl of Powis,* in Vol. V.

90. *Bellasis, Earl of Fauconberg,* 1756.

See title of *Viscount Fauconberg,* in Vol. VI.

91. *Talbot, Earl Talbot,* 1761.

See the same title revived in Vol. V.

92. *Henley, Earl of Northington,* 1764.

Sir Robert Henley was appointed Attorney General 1756; and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 1757. He was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Henley, of Grange, co. Southampton, 1760; appointed Lord Chancellor, 1761, and created Earl of Northington, 1764. He died 1772. His only son, Robert, second Earl of Northington, died unmarried 1786, when the titles expired.

93. *Ligonier, Earl Ligonier,* 1766.

Sir John Ligonier, who distinguished himself as a soldier, first, under the Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards in Germany, was made an Irish Peer, by the title of Viscount Ligonier, in 1757; and in 1762, had a grant of a collateral limitation of the Viscounty to his nephew, Edward Ligonier. His Lordship, in 1763, was advanced to an English peerage, by the title of Baron Ligonier, of Ripley; and in 1766, was created Earl Ligonier. He died 1770, aged ninety-one. His nephew, Edward, succeeded to the Irish title of Viscount Ligonier; and was afterwards created Earl Ligonier in that kingdom. All the honours expired at his death 1782, S. P.

94. *Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale,* 1784.

See that title as revived in Vol. V.

95. *Hussey, Earl Beaulieu,* 1784.

Edward Hussey, Esq. an Irishman, having, in 1743, married Isabella, daughter and coheir of John, Duke of Montagu, was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, 1753; and in 1784, was elevated to the title of Earl Beaulieu. His titles expired at his death in 1803.

96. *Howe, Earl Howe,* 1788.

See title *Baroness Howe,* in Vol. VIII.

97. *Damer, Earl of Dorchester,* 1792.

Joseph Damer, Esq. of Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire, was in 1753, created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Milton, of Shrone Hill, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland; and in 1762, an English Peer, by the title of Lord Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire. In 1792, he was created Earl of Dorchester. He died 1798, and was succeeded by his son, George, second Earl; at whose death, unmarried, 1808, the titles became extinct.

VISCOUNTS.

98. *Browne, Viscount Montagu,* 1554.

Anthony Browne was created Viscount Montagu, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. He died 1592. His son, Anthony, who died three months before him, left sons, of whom John was second; but Anthony, eldest son, succeeded his grandfather as second Viscount, and died 1629. His son, Francis, became third Viscount, and died 1682, leaving a son, Francis, fourth Viscount, who dying 1708, was succeeded by his brother, Henry, fifth Viscount, who died 1717. His son, Anthony, became sixth Viscount, and died 1767, leaving Anthony, his son, seventh Viscount, who was succeeded by his son, George-Samuel, eighth Viscount, who lost his life at the falls of Schauffhausen, in Switzerland, unmarried, 1793.

The Viscounty then descended to Mark Anthony Browne descended from John, second son of Anthony, who was eldest son of the first Viscount. At his death, 1797, the honours are supposed to have become extinct.

99. *Fienes, Viscount Say and Sele.*

See title of Twisleton, Lord Say and Sele, in Vol. VII.

100. *Corbet, Viscountess Corbet,* 1679.

Sarah, daughter of Sir Robert Monson, and widow of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in Shropshire, Bart. was created Viscountess Corbet, of Linchlade, in Shropshire, for life, 1679.

101. *Hatton, Viscount Hatton,* 1682.

Sir Christopher Hatton, great great grandson of John Hatton, brother of the Lord Keeper, temp. Eliz. was created Lord Hatton, of Kerby, co. Northampton, 1643. He died 1670. His son, Christopher, second Lord Hatton, was created Viscount Hatton, 1682, and died 1706. His son, William, second Viscount Hatton, died unmarried 1762, when the title became extinct. He left his estate to his grandson, the Hon. Edward Finch, grandson of his half-sister Cecilia; who then took the name of Hatton.

102. *Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale,* 1696.

See under title *Earl of Lonsdale,* in Vol. V.

103. *Obrien, Viscount Tadcaster,* 1714.

Henry Obrien, Earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was created Viscount Tadcaster, of Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, 1714. He died without issue 1741.

BARONS.

104. *Parker, Lord Morley and Monteagle,* 28 Edw. I.

Sir William Parker married Alice, sister and heir of Sir William Lovel, Lord Morley, and died 1510. His son and heir, Henry, Lord Morley, had a son and heir, Henry, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son and heir, Henry, who succeeded his grandfather as Lord Morley, 1555. He left a son, Edward, Lord Morley, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William

Stanley, Lord Monteagle, and died 1618. His son and heir, William, Lord Morley and Monteagle, was the person through whom the gunpowder-plot was discovered. He died 1622. His son, Henry, Lord Morley and Monteagle died 1655, leaving a son, Thomas, last Lord Morley and Monteagle, who died 1 James II. leaving his sisters his coheirs.

105. *Sands, Lord Sands of the Vine,* 15 *Hen. VIII.*

Sir William Sands of the Vine, in Hampshire, was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Sands of the Vine, 15 Hen. VIII. and died 1542. His son, Thomas, second Lord Sands, had a son, Henry, who died in his lifetime, leaving a son, William, who succeeded his grandfather as third Lord Sands, and died 21 James I. He was succeeded by his son, William, fourth Lord Sands, who died 1629, when the male line of this family failed. He had a half-sister, Elizabeth (by his father's second wife, Catherine Brydges), married to Sir Edwin Sandys, whose son, Colonel Henry Sandys, was killed at the battle of Bramdene, near Alresford, 1644, leaving a son, William, who received a summons to parliament as Lord Sands of the Vine, 13 Charles II. as grandson of Elizabeth, sister and heir of the last Peer. He died 1668, S. P. and was succeeded by his next brother, Henry, Lord Sands, who also died without issue, and was succeeded by his last brother, Edwyn, Lord Sands; since whose death, about 1700, the title has remained in abeyance among the heirs of the sisters. Hesther, the eldest, married Humphrey Noy, whose direct descendant and heir, is the present Davies Giddy, Esq. M. P. (See a note to title *Chandos,* in Vol. VI)

106. *Cromwell, Lord Cromwell.*

Gregory Cromwell, son and heir of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was summoned to parliament, by the title of Lord Cromwell, of Wimbledon, 1539. He died 5 Edward VI. His son, Henry, second Lord Cromwell, died 24 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, third Lord Cromwell, who died in 1607, having transferred his property to Ireland. His son, Thomas, fourth Lord Cromwell, was, in 1625, created Viscount Lecale in Ireland; and in 1644, Earl of Ardglass. He died 1653. His son, Wingfield, fifth Lord Cromwell, and second Earl of Ardglass, died 1668, leaving a son, Thomas, sixth Lord Cromwell, and

third Earl of Ardglass, who dying without issue 1682, was succeeded by his uncle, Vere, seventh Lord Cromwell, and fourth Earl of Ardglass. He died 1687, leaving a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Edward Southwell, Esq. ancestor to Lord De Clifford. The Irish earldom then became extinct. The English Barony has lain dormant.

107. *Eure, Lord Eure,* 1543.

Sir William Eure was created Lord Eure, by letters patent, 35 Henry VIII. He was succeeded by his grandson, William, second Lord Eure (son of Ralph), who died 36 Elizabeth, leaving his son, Ralph, third Lord Eure, father of William, fourth Lord Eure, who was succeeded by his grandson, William, fifth Lord Eure (son of Ralph), who was succeeded by his uncle, William, sixth Lord Eure, slain at the battle of Marston-Moor, 1645, leaving only daughters. The honour then devolved on George, great grandson of the second Peer (viz. son of Horace, son of Sir Francis, second son of the said Peer.) This George thus becoming seventh Lord Eure, died unmarried 1672. He was succeeded by his brother, Ralph, eighth Lord Eure; on whose death without issue, the honour became extinct.

108. *Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, of Parham,* 1547.

See an account of this title, under *Willoughby of Eresby,* Vol. VI.

109. *Carey, Lord Hunsdon,* 1559.

Henry Carey was created Lord Hunsdon, 1559. He died 1596. He had four sons; George, John, Sir Edmund, and Robert, created Lord Leppington, and Earl of Monmouth. George became second Lord Hunsdon, and died 1603. He was succeeded by his brother, John, third Peer, who died 1617. His son, Henry, was fourth Lord Hunsdon, and was created Viscount Rochfort, 1621, and Earl of Dover, 1627. His son, John, second Earl of Dover, and fifth Lord Hunsdon, dying 1677, without issue male, the Earldom and Viscounty became extinct. Sir Robert Carey became sixth Lord Hunsdon, as next heir male; viz. son of Horatio, son of Sir Robert, son of Sir Edmund, third son of the first Peer. His Lordship died in France, 1692. The honour devolved on his

first cousin, Robert, son of Ernestus, younger brother to his father Horatio. This Robert thus became seventh Lord Hunsdon, and died unmarried, 1702. The Barony then came to William-Ferdinand Carey, son of William, son of Ferdinand, younger brother of Ernestus. This William-Ferdinand, eighth and last Lord Hunsdon, died in 1765, without issue, when the title became extinct.

110. *Gerard, Lord Gerard, of Bromley,* 1603.

Thomas Gerard, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, 23 Elizabeth, was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Gerard, of Gerards-Bromley, in Staffordshire, 1603. He died 1618. His son, Gilbert, became second Lord Gerard, and died 1622, and was succeeded by his son, Dutton, third Lord Gerard, who died 1640, leaving a son, Charles, fourth Lord Gerard, who dying 1667, left a son, Digby, fifth Lord Gerard, who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, and died 1711, when the honour became extinct; having left only a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of James, Duke of Hamilton. Yet Collins says the barony devolved on Philip Gerard.

111. *Lovelace, Lord Lovelace,* 1627.

Sir Richard Lovelace was created Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, in Berkshire, 1627. His son, John, second Lord Lovelace, died 1670, and was succeeded by his son, John, third Lord Lovelace, who died without issue male, when John Lovelace, grandson of his uncle, Francis Lovelace, succeeded as fourth Lord Lovelace. He died Governor of New York, 1709. He was succeeded by his son, John, fifth Lord Lovelace, who was succeeded by his brother, Nevil, sixth Lord Lovelace; on whose death, in 1736, the honour became extinct.

112. *Maynard, Lord Maynard,* 1628.

See title *Viscount Maynard,* in Vol. VI.

113. *Howard, Lord Howard of Escrick,* 1628.

Sir Edward Howard, seventh son of Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, was created Lord Howard of Escrick, 1628. He is too well

known as the witness against Lord Russell, Sydney, &c. He died 1675, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, second Peer, who dying 1683, was succeeded by his brother, William, third Peer, who was succeeded by his son, Charles, fourth Peer, on whose death, about 1714, the title expired.

114. *Mohun, Lord Mohun,* 1628.

Sir John Mohun, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, Bart. was created Lord Mohun, of Okehampton, co. Devon, 1628. He was succeeded by his son, John, second Lord Mohun, who was succeeded by his brother, Warwick, third Lord Mohun, who died 1665. His son, Charles, became fourth Lord Mohun, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, fifth and last Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, November 15th, 1712, they having quarrelled about the Gerard estate, with which family both of them had intermarried. He married Elizabeth Lawrence, sister to an ancestor of Mr. Justice Lawrence.

115. *Herbert, Lord Herbert of Cherbury,* 1629.

See title *Powis,* in Vol. V.

116. *Leigh, Lord Leigh,* 1643.

Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneley, in Warwickshire, Bart. was created Lord Leigh, July 1st, 1643, and died 1672. His son, Thomas, died in his lifetime, 1662, leaving a son, Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Leigh, and died 1710. His son, Edward, third Lord Leigh, died in March 1737-8, leaving a son, Thomas, fourth Lord Leigh, who died 1749, leaving a son, Edward, fifth and last Lord Leigh, on whose death, unmarried, in 1786, the honour expired.

117. *Vaughan, Lord Vaughan,* 1644.

John Vaughan, Esq. of Golden Grove, in Carmarthenshire, was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Vaughan, of Molingar, 18 James I. and Earl of Carberry, 1628. His son, Richard, second Earl of Carberry, was made an English Peer, by the title of Lord Vaughan, of Emlyn, 19 Charles I. His son, John, third Earl of Carberry, and second Lord Vaughan of Emlyn, was Governor of Jamaica, but dying in January 1712-13, without issue male, the honour expired.

118. *Smith, Lord Carington,* 1644.

Sir Charles Smith, of Wotton-Waven, in Warwickshire, was created Lord Carington, of Wotton, 19 Charles I. and advanced to be an Irish Viscount, by the title of Viscount Carington, of Barresone, in the county of Connaught, a month afterwards. He was murdered in France by one of his own servants, 20th February, 1664.

The title became extinct in 1705. See a note to the modern title of *Carrington,* in Vol. IX.

119. *Widdrington, Lord Widdrington,* 1644.

William Widdrington, was created Lord Widdrington, of Blankney, in Lincolnshire, 1644. He was slain in the fight at Wigan, on the King's side, in August 1651. His son, William, second Lord Widdrington, was succeeded by his son, William, third Lord Widdrington, whose son, William, fourth Lord Widdrington, being engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was arraigned, and found guilty of treason, 1716, but received a pardon in 1717. He died 1743, at Bath, having had a son, Henry.

120. *Colepeper, Lord Colepeper,* 1644.

Sir John Colepeper, of Leedes Castle, in Kent, whose character is so ably drawn by Lord Clarendon, was created Lord Colepeper, of Thoresway, in Lincolnshire, in 1644. He died in July 1650. His son, Thomas, second Lord Colepeper, left a daughter and heir, Catharine, married to Thomas Lord Fairfax. But he was succeeded in his honour by his brother, John, third Lord Colepeper, who dying 1719, was succeeded by his brother, Cheney, fourth and last Lord Colepeper, on whose death, 1725, the honour became extinct.

121. *Astley, Lord Astley,* 1644.

Sir Jacob Astley, of the Palace, at Maidstone, in Kent, a brave old soldier, was created Lord Astley, of Reading, 1644. He died 1651. His son, Isaac, second Lord Astley, dying 1662, was succeeded by his son, Jacob, third Lord Astley, who dying 1688, S. P. the honour expired, his brother, Francis, having died before him without issue.

122. *Lucas, Lord Lucas,* 1645.

See title *Lucas,* in Vol. VII.

123. *Sutton, Lord Lexington,* 1645.

Robert Sutton, of Aram, in Notts. was created Lord Lexington 1645. His son, Robert, second Lord Lexington, died 1723, leaving a daughter, Bridget, married to John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

124. *Kirkhoven, Lord Wotton,* 1650.

Charles Henry Kirkhoven, son of Poliander Kirkhoven, Lord of Hamflete, in Holland, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wotton (widow of Henry, Lord Stanhope), was created Lord Wotton, of Wotton, in Kent, in 1650. In 1677, he was created Earl of Bellamont, in Ireland; but died S. P. 1682.

125. *Langdale, Lord Langdale,* 1658.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, having been in the battle at Preston with the Duke of Hamilton, was taken prisoner, but made his escape, and retiring to King Charles II. in his exile, was created Lord Langdale 1650. He died 1661. His son, Marmaduke, second Lord Langdale, died 1702-3, leaving his son, Marmaduke, third Lord Langdale, who dying 1718, left a son, Marmaduke, fourth Lord Langdale, who dying 1776, was succeeded by his son, Marmaduke, fifth and last Lord Langdale. At his death, in 1777, the title became extinct. He left three daughters, his coheirs: of whom Mary married Charles, Lord Stourton; and Apollonia is widow of John, late Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.

126. *Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton,* 1658.

Sir John Berkeley, of Bruton, in Somersetshire, descended from a younger son of Maurice, Lord Berkely, of Berkely Castle, who died 1326, having distinguished himself for his loyalty towards Charles I. was created Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, May 29th, 1658. He died 1678. His son, Charles, second Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, died at sea, unmarried, 1682, and was suc-

ceeded by his brother, John, third Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who dying 1697, was succeeded by his brother, William, fourth Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who died at Bruton, in Somersetshire, 1741. His eldest son, John, became fifth Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and dying 1773, unmarried, the honour expired. He left his principal estates to Earl Berkeley. His niece is the present Lady Wodehouse, daughter of his brother Charles, who died 1765.

127. *Holles, Lord Holles, of Ifield,* 1661.

Denzil Holles, second son of John, first Earl of Clare, was created Lord Holles, of Ifield, 1661. He died 1680, æt. 82. His son, Francis, second Lord Holles, died 1690, æt. 63, and was succeeded by his son, Denzil, third and last Lord Holles, who died at the age of nineteen, in 1694, when the peerage ceased.

128. *Crewe, Lord Crewe,* 1661.

See title *Crewe,* in Vol. IX.

129. *Frecheville, Lord Frecheville,* 1664.

John Frecheville was created Lord Frecheville, of Stavely, in Derbyshire, 1664. The honour expired at his death, 1682. He left three daughters, his coheirs: Christian, wife of Charles Powlett, Duke of Bolton; Elizabeth, wife of Philip, son and heir of Sir Philip Warwick; and afterwards of Conyers Darcy, second Earl of Holdernesse; and Frances, married to Colonel Thomas Colepeper.

130. *Arundel, Lord Arundel, of Trerice,* 1664.

Richard Arundel was created Lord Arundel, of Trerice, 1664, and dying 1688, was succeeded by his son, John, second peer; who dying 1697, was succeeded by his son, John, third Peer, who dying 1706, was succeeded by his son, John, fourth and last Peer, at whose death, 1768, the honour expired.

131. *Butler, Lord Butler, of Moor-Park,* 1666.

Earl of Ossory, eldest son to the Duke of Ormond. See title *Butler,* in Vol. IX.

132. *Butler, Lord Butler of Weston,* 1673.

Richard, second son of James, first Duke of Ormond, was so created. But died without issue male 1685.

133. *Alington, Lord Alington,* 1682.

William Alington, of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, was created Lord Alington, of Killard, in Ireland, 1642. His son, William, second Lord Alington, was created an English Peer, by the title of Lord Alington, of Wimondley, Hertfordshire, 1682; and died 1684. His son, Giles, second English Peer, died aged ten, in 1691, when the English honour expired, but the Irish peerage was inherited by his uncle, Hildebrand, fourth Lord Alington, with whom that honour also expired in 1722.

134. *Stawell, Lord Stawell,* 1684.

See that title as revived in Vol. VII.

135. *Jermyn, Lord Jermyn, of Dover,* 1685.

Henry Jermyn, younger brother of Thomas, Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmund's-Bury, was created Lord Jermyn, of Dover, 1685, but died 1708, without issue.

136. *Jeffries, Lord Jeffries.* 1685.

Sir George Jeffries was created Lord Jeffries, 1685; and made Lord Chancellor. He had been sworn Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1683. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died 1689. His son, John, second and last Lord Jeffries (or Jefferys), died a young man, in 1703, when the honour ceased. He left a daughter and heir, Henrietta Louisa, married to Thomas, Earl of Pomfret.

137. *Griffin, Lord Griffin,* 1688.

See title *Howard of Walden,* in Vol. VI.

138. *Capel, Lord Capel, of Tewksbury,* 1691.

Sir Henry Capel, K. B. brother to Arthur Capel, first Earl of Essex, was created Lord Capel, of Tewksbury, co. Gloucester, 1691, made one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1693, and died Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, May 30th, 1696, S. P. when the honour expired.

139. *Butler, Lord Butler, of Weston,* 1693.

Charles Butler, younger brother to James, last Duke of Ormond, was created Earl of Arran, in Ireland, and Lord Butler, of Weston, in England, 1693. He died 1759, without issue, when the honours expired.

140. *Herbert, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury,* 1694.

See title *Powis,* in Vol. V.

141. *Thompson, Lord Haversham,* 1696.

Sir John Thompson, Bart. having been active in the House of Commons for the Revolution, was created Baron of Haversham, co. Bucks, 1696. He died May 22d, 1709, and was succeeded by his son, Maurice, second and last Lord Haversham, who early in life distinguished himself in the army. He died in April 1745, aged seventy, when the title became extinct, as he only left two daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Carter, of Cambridgeshire; and Anne, to Mr. Reynolds, son to Richard, Bishop of London.

142. *Somers, Lord Somers,* 1697.

John Somers, son of an attorney, at Worcester, rose to the highest offices of the law, by his talents and integrity. He was made Lord Chancellor, and created Lord Somers, of Evesham, 1697. He died 1716, unmarried, when his Peerage ceased; but was revived 1784, in the late Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. descended from his sister.

"He was," says Lord Orford, "one of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is

tyranny, oppression, and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors represent him as the most incorrupt lawyer, and the honestest statesman; as a master orator, a genius of the finest taste, and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity He was at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift: the one wrote from him; the other for him. If he is to be compared with Bacon, the superior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If he must be compared with another chancellor, it must not be with Clarendon, who was more morose and severe, had less capacity, and a thousand more prejudices: the great Chancellor De l'Hospital, seems to resemble Somers most in the dignity of his soul, and the elegance of his understanding. The momentous times in which he lived, gave Lord Somers opportunities of displaying the extent of his capacity, and the patriotism of his heart; opportunities as little sought for the former, as they were honestly courted and pursued for the latter. The excellent balance of our constitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this Lord; who, though impeached by a misguided House of Commons, with all the intemperate folly that at times disgraced the free states of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence, and manifest an integrity, which would never have shone so bright, unless it had been judicially aspersed. In our constitution, Aristides may be traduced, clamoured against, and when matter is wanting, summary addresses may be proposed, or voted for removing him for ever from the service of the government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a shell, which many of them cannot sign. It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that when removed from the administration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the government and his country. In this situation, above all the little prejudices of a profession, for he had no profession but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he set himself to correct the grievances of the law, and to amend the vocation he had adorned. The Union of the kingdoms was projected, too, by him; and it was not to his disgrace, that the Princess, whose prejudices he had conquered, and whose esteem he had gained, offered him up as one of the first sacrifices on the altar of Utrecht. Such deathless monuments of his abilities and virtue, diminish the regret we should otherwise feel, that though Lord Somers wrote several pieces, we are ignorant even

of the titles of many of them, so little was fame his object." *Royal and Noble Authors.*

143. *Granville, Lord Granville of Potheridge,* 1703.

John, second son of John Granville, first Earl of Bath, being brought up to the sea-service, distinguished himself particularly at the siege of Cork, 1690; was colonel of the guards, captain of a man of war, and governor of Deal Castle, afterwards applied himself to the service of his country in parliament, and in 1703 was created Lord Granville of Potheridge, co. Dev. and was lord lieutenant of Cornwall, warden of the stannaries, and lieutenant general of the ordnance. He married; but died without issue, Dec. 3, 1707, when the title became extinct.

144. *Windsor, Lord Montjoy,* 1711.

Thomas Windsor, (a younger son of Thomas, first Earl of Plymouth, by his second wife, Ursula Widdrington) was by King William created Viscount Windsor of Ireland, 1695, and advanced to the English peerage by the title of Lord Montjoy of the Isle of Wight, Dec. 31, 1711. He was a lieutenant general in the army, and dying 1738, was succeeded by his son Herbert, second and last Montjoy, on whose death, 1758, without surviving male issue, the honour expired.

145. *Henry Paget, Lord Burton,* 1711.

See title *Uxbridge,* in Vol. V.

146. *Mansel, Lord Mansel,* 1711.

Sir Edward Mansel [a] of Margam, in Glamorganshire, knighted 1572, died 1595.

Sir Francis Mansel, his younger son, was created a baronet, and was ancestor to the Mansels of Ischoed and Trimgaran, in Carmarthenshire, baronets. But sir Thomas, the elder son of Margam, was also created a baronet, May 22, 1611. He died, Dec. 20, 1621. His son, Sir Lewis, second baronet, died, 1638, leaving

[a] He was son of Sir Rice Mansel, whose second wife was Anne, sister to John Bridges, first Lord Chandos.

Sir Edward, third baronet, who died at Margam, Nov. 17, 1706, aged seventy. His son, Sir Thomas, fourth baronet, M. P. for Glamorganshire, was created Lord Mansel of Margam, Dec. 31, 1711. He died, Dec. 10, 1723. Of his three daughters, Mary married Ivory Talbot, of Laycock, in Wiltshire, Esq. Robert, his eldest son, dying before him, in April 1723, left a son, Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Mansel; but dying unmarried, 1743, was succeeded by his uncle Christopher, third Lord Mansel, who dying also unmarried, 1744, was succeeded by his only remaining brother, Bussy, fourth Lord Mansel. At his death, 1750, the honour died; he having an only daughter, Barbara, first wife of the present Lord Vernon, who died 1786, S. P. Her mother was Barbara, daughter of William Earl of Jersey. The estates went to Mr. Talbot of Laycock, which family now owns Margam.

147. *Granville, Lord Lansdowne,* 1711.

George Granville, the poet, son of Bernard Granville, who died 1701, aged seventy-one, and was brother to John, first Earl of Bath, was made secretary at war, comptroller, and then treasurer of the household, 1711; and on December 31st of that year raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Lansdowne. He died at his house in Hanover Square, January 30th, 1734-5, leaving only four daughters; Anne; Mary, married, 1730, to William Graham of Platten, near Drogheda, in Ireland; Grace married to Thomas Foley of Stoke-Edith, co. Heref.; and Elizabeth. The honour expired with him. He had a younger brother, Bernard, seated at Buckland, in Gloucestershire, who died in December 1723, having had two sons, Bernard and Bevil; and two daughters, Mary and Anne. The latter was the celebrated wife of Dr. Delaney. The former married Mr. Dewes, whose daughter married the late Mr. Port of Ilam, and was mother of the present Mrs. Waddington of Monmouthshire, who was brought up by Mrs. Delaney.

148. *Masham, Lord Masham,* 1711.

Samuel Masham, eighth and youngest son of Sir Francis Masham of Otes, in Essex, Bart. (who was grandson of Sir William Masham of High Laver, in Essex, created a baronet, December 20th, 1621, grandson of William Masham, an eminent

merchant of London, and sheriff of that city, 25 Eliz.) was brought up in the court of Q. Anne, and arrived at the rank of brigadier general; and having married Abigail Hill, daughter of Francis Hill, Turkey merchant, and sister to General John Hill, became a great favourite, and was raised to the peerage December 31st, 1711, by the title of Lord Masham of Otes, in Essex. He died in 1758, and was succeeded by his son Samuel, second and last Lord Masham, at whose death, without issue, in 1776, the title ceased. He had a sister, Anne, married 1726 to Henry Hoar, grandson of Sir Richard Hoar, Kt. lord mayor of London.

149. *Foley, Lord Foley*, 1711.

See this honour as revived under title *Foley*, Vol. VII.

150. *Benson, Lord Bingley*, 1713.

Robert Benson, Esq. son of Robert Benson of Wrenthorn, in the county of York, having a large fortune, and having been active in politics, was created Baron of Bingley, in Yorkshire, July 21st, 1713. He died 1730, leaving only a daughter, Harriot, married to George Fox Lane, when the peerage died.

151. *Pierrepont, Lord Pierrepont of Hanslape*, 1714.

Gervase Pierrepont, uncle to Robert and William, third and fourth Earls of Kingston, (being younger son of William, who was second son of the first Earl) was created Lord Pierrepont of Ardglass, in Ireland, 1703; and Lord Pierrespont of Hanslape, in Bucks, October 19th, 1714. He died without issue in 1715; and the honour expired.

152. *Boyle, Lord Carleton*, 1714.

Henry Boyle, younger son to Charles Earl of Burlington, having filled many important offices in the state, was created Lord Carleton of Carleton, in Yorkshire, in 1714. But died unmarried March 14th, 1724-5.

153. *Newport, Lord Torrington,* 1716.

Richard Newport, younger son of Francis, first Earl of Bradford, was one of the commissioners of the customs in the reign of K. William and Q. Mary, and created Baron of Torrington, co. Dev. June 25th, 1716; also made one of the commissioners of the treasury, afterwards one of the tellers of the exchequer, and sworn of the privy council. He first married a daughter of Sir Robert Atkins, chief baron, who died 1696; 2dly, Penelope, daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.; 3dly, a daughter of Francis Pierrepont of Nottingham, Esq. But dying without issue, May 27th, 1719, the title expired.

154. *Moreton, Lord Ducie,* 1720.

See this *title as revived,* in Vol. VII.

155. *Lechmere, Lord Lechmere,* 1721.

Sir Nicholas Lechmere, born 1613, (son of Edmund, who died 1650) was appointed a baron of the exchequer at the Revolution. He died 1701. He was father (by Penelope, daughter of Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Northborne) of Edmund Lechmere, who died 1703, leaving by Lucy Hungerford six sons. Anthony, eldest son, was father of Edmund of Hanley Castle, co. Worc. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, and had Nicholas, born 1733, who added the name of Charlton.

Nicholas Lechmere, second son of Edmund by Lucy Hungerford, was of the Middle Temple, M. P. 1708; solicitor general 1714; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1717; attorney general 1718. He was one of the managers against Sacheverell. He was raised to the peerage Aug. 25th, 1721, by the title of Lord Lechmere of Evesham. He died of an apoplexy, while at table at Camden House 1727, when the title expired. His widow, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, remarried Sir Thomas Robinson of Rokeby, Bart. His Lordship was a good lawyer, a quick and distinguished orator, much courted by the whig party; but of a temper violent, proud, and impracticable.[b]

[b] Nash's Worcestershire, I. 561.

156. *Raymond, Lord Raymond,* 1731.

Sir Thomas Raymond was made serjeant at law 1677; baron of the exchequer, April 1679; and judge of the common pleas, February following. He died on the circuit, 1683. His Law Reports are well known. His only son and heir, Sir Robert Raymond, was appointed solicitor general 1710, and attorney general 1720; a judge of the king's bench January 31st, 1723-4; one of the commissioners of the great seal January 1724-5; and lord chief justice of the king's bench February 24th, 1724-5, on the death of Sir John Pratt. He was created Lord Raymond 15th January 1731. He died March 18th, 1732-3, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Northey, attorney-general, by whom he left an only son, Robert, second and last Lord Raymond, on whose death 1753, without issue, the title expired.

157. *Howe, Lord Chedworth,* 1741.

See an account of this title under that of *Baroness Howe,* in Vol. VIII.

158. *Sandys, Lord Sandys,* 1742.

See an account of this title under that of *Baroness Sandys,* in Vol. IX.

159. *Anson, Lord Anson,* 1743.

See an account of this title under that of *Viscount Anson,* in Vol. VI.

160. *Liddel, Lord Ravensworth,* 1747.

Sir Henry Liddel of Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, Bart. (great great grandson of Sir Thomas Liddel, created a baronet 1642) was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ravensworth in June 1747. The honour expired at his death, without male issue, in 1784, he leaving an only daughter and heir, Anne, married first to the late Duke of Grafton; from whom being divorced, she remarried the present Earl of Upper Ossory, and is since dead.

161. *Duncombe, Lord Feversham*, 1747.

Sir Charles Duncombe, banker of London, and sheriff of that city 1700, when he was knighted; lord mayor 1709 (son of Alexander Duncombe of Drayton, co. Bucks, Gent.[c]) was M. P. for Downton, in Wiltshire, and died unmarried at his seat at Teddington, in Middlesex, April 9th, 1711. He acquired a very great fortune, which he left to his two nephews, Anthony Duncombe, son of his brother Anthony, and Thomas Brown, son of Thomas by his sister Ursula; which Thomas took the name of Duncombe, and died at his seat at Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire, March 23d, 1745-6.

Anthony Duncombe, (Sir Charles's nephew) was elected M. P. for Salisbury, as soon as he came of age; and afterwards for Downton; and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Feversham, June 23d, 1747. He married first Margaret Verney, daughter of George Lord Willoughby, by whom he had no surviving issue; and 2dly, Frances Bathurst; and 3dly, Anne,

[c] John Duncombe of Barleyend, in the parish of Ivingho, co. Bucks, died 1531, was father of William Duncombe of Barleyend, who died 1576, having had two wives. By his second wife, Alice Whitton, he had William, ancestor of the Duncombes of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire; but by his first wife, Mary Reves, he had

1. John of Barleyend, ancestor of Lord Feversham.
2. Thomas, ancestor of the Duncombes of Broughton, in Bucks.
3. Roger, of Litlington Park, Bedfordshire, ancestor of the Duncombes of Weston in Albury, Shalford, Bramley, and Tangley, all in Surrey; of whom Sir Francis, of Tangley, was created a baronet 1661, which expired in his son Sir William, 1706.

John Duncombe of Barleyend, eldest son, died 1594, leaving William, of Barleyend, who died 1630, leaving

1. Thomas, great grandfather of William Duncombe of Barleyend, living 1750, who, by Sarah Lowndes, had an only daughter Rebecca.
2. William, ancestor of Lord Feversham.
3. Robert of Albery, in Hertfordshire, 1634, from whose son, Robert, came the family of *Stocks*, near Berkhampstead. William Duncombe, younger son of John Duncombe of Stocks, born 1689, was the translator of Horace, and died 1769, aged eighty. His son, the Rev. John Duncombe, also an author, died at Canterbury in January 1786, leaving only a daughter.

William Duncombe, second son, was of Ivingho, Bucks, 1634. His son Alexander, was married at Whitchurch, Bucks, to Mary Paulye, 1645, and was father of Sir Charles, the lord mayor, who was baptised at Whitchurch, November 16th, 1648.

daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howletts in Kent, Bart. by whom he left two daughters and coheirs, of whom Anne is wife of the present Earl of Radnor. The peerage died with him in 1763.

162. *Archer, Lord Archer,* 1747.

Sir William Dugdale observes, that the family of Archer were settled at Umberslade, in Warwickshire, from the reign of King Henry II. Richard Archer was one of the squires of the body to King Henry VIII. His grandson, Andrew, died 1629, leaving a son, Sir Simon, knighted 1624, to whom Dugdale makes acknowledgments for his aid and skill in antiquities. His son, Thomas, was at one time a colonel of the parliament-army, but retired, went abroad, and returned at the Restoration, and died 1685. His son, Andrew, represented Warwickshire, in six parliaments, and died 1741, aged eighty-two. His eldest son, Thomas, having sat in parliament for Warwick and Bramber, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Archer of Umberslade, July 14th, 1747. He died 1768. His only son, Andrew, second and last Lord Archer, married Sarah, daughter of James West, Esq. the Antiquary, and dying 1778, without issue male, his peerage ceased. He left daughters, his coheirs, of whom one married first, the late Lord Plymouth; and secondly, Lord Amherst; another married Mr. Musgrave; a third married Mr. Howard of Corby.

163. *Rolle, Lord Rolle,* 1748.

See the same title as revived, in Vol. VIII.

164. *Hyde, Lord Hyde, of Hindon,* 1750.

Henry Hyde (called Viscount Cornbury), eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, was summoned by writ as Lord Hyde of Hindon, 1750; but died 1753, S. P. a little before his father.

165. *Lyttelton, Lord Lyttleton,* 1756.

See the same title as revived, in Vol. VIII.

166. *Doddington, Lord Melcombe,* 1761.

George Bubb Doddington, who made a considerable figure in the political annals of his day, and has been since rendered more notorious by the posthumous publication of his *Diary*, in which the versatility and selfishness of his conduct raises unqualified disgust, having for many years placed his ambition on the acquisition of a coronet, at length obtained the long wished for prize in April 1761, by the title of Lord Melcombe, of Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire; but died the following year unmarried, when the peerage expired with him. See some curious anecdotes of him in *Cumberland's Memoirs of Himself.*

167. *Montagu, Lord Montagu, of Boughton,* 1762.

John, Lord Brudenell, eldest son of George Earl of Cardigan, by a coheir of John Duke of Montagu, was created Lord Montagu of Boughton, in 1762; but died in 1770, S. P.

168. *Lane, Lord Bingley,* 1762.

George Fox Lane was created Lord Bingley of Bingley, in Yorkshire, May 4th, 1762; but died without legitimate issue in 1772.

169. *Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, revived.*

Sir Maurice Berkeley, before mentioned, as ancestor to Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (second son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley) after having been in the battle of Cressy, died in the camp before Calais, 20 Edward III. By Margaret, daughter of Maurice Berkeley of Uley, he was father of Sir Thomas Berkeley, who married Catherine, daughter and coheir of John *Lord Botetourt,* son of John Lord Botetourt, by Joyce Zouche, son of Thomas, who died vita patris, son of John de Botetourt, summoned as Lord Botetourt, from 1 to 18 Edward II. By her, Sir Thomas Berkeley had issue Sir Maurice, who by Joane, daughter of Sir John Dinham, was father of Sir Maurice, who died 4 Edward IV.; having had, by Ellen, daughter of William Montfort, Sir William Berkeley, K. B. who married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, and had Richard Berkeley, seated at *Stoke Gifford,* in Gloucestershire, who

married Margaret, daughter of Sir Humphry Coningsby, by whom he had two sons,

First, Sir John, of Stoke Gifford.

Second, Sir Maurice, standard-bearer to King Henry VIII. &c. who was seated at *Bruton*, in Somersetshire, and died 1581. His eldest son, Sir Henry Berkeley, of Bruton, knighted 1581, was father of Sir Maurice, knighted 1596, who had five sons, Sir Charles, Sir Henry, Sir Maurice, Sir William, and Sir John created Lord Berkeley of Stratton. Sir Charles, the eldest, had a second son, Charles, created an Irish Peer by the titles of Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzharding; with remainder to his father, and the heirs male of his body; and afterwards an English peer by the titles of Lord Botetourt, and Earl of Falmouth. He was slain in the sea fight against the Dutch, 1665, without male issue, whereupon his father, Sir Charles, succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Fitzharding, and dying 1668 was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Maurice, created a baronet 1660, who died without issue male.

Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, before mentioned, eldest son of Richard, by Elizabeth Coningsby, died 1546, leaving, by Isabel, daughter of Sir William Dennis, Sir Richard Berkeley, knighted 1574, who died 1604, leaving Henry his heir, who died 1608, leaving, by Muriel Throgmorton, Richard Berkeley, who died 1661. He married Mary Roe, by whom he had Maurice, who died in his father's lifetime, 1654, leaving, by Mary, daughter of Sir George Topping, Richard Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, who succeeded his grandfather, and died 1671, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Symes, Esq. By her he left John Symes Berkeley, who died in 1736, and left by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Walter Norborne, of Calne, in Wilts,

Norborne Berkeley, only son and heir, who preferred his claim to the ancient Barony of Botetourt, which after some discussion was allowed to him, and he received a writ of summons accordingly in 1764. He died unmarried 1776, and the right is now merged in the Duke of Beaufort, as grandson of Elizabeth, his sister, who married Lord Charles Noel Somerset, afterwards Duke of Beaufort.

170. *Townshend, Baroness Greenwich,* 1767.

Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter and coheir of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, married first Charles, Earl of Dalkeith, who died 1767; and, 2dly, Charles Townshend, first Lord of the Treasury, &c. on which occasion she was created Baroness Greenwich, with remainder to the issue male of her second marriage. But the honour expired with her in 1794, her two sons, by Mr. Townshend, having died unmarried before her.

171. *Hume Campbell, Lord Hume,* 1776.

Alexander Hume Campbell, (called Lord Polworth) eldest son of the late Earl of Marchmont, was created Lord Hume of Berwick, in Northumberland, in 1776. He married Lady Amabella, daughter and coheir of Philip, second Earl of Hardwick (now Baroness Lucas), but dying 1781, without issue, the honour died with him.

172. *Amherst, Lord Amherst,* 1776.

See the *same title,* as revived, in Vol. VIII.

173. *Thurlow, Lord Thurlow,* 1776.

See the *same title,* as revived, in Vol. VIII.

174. *Wedderburne, Lord Loughborough,* 1780.

See title *Earl of Rosslyn,* in Vol. V.

175. *Gage, Lord Gage,* 1780.

See the *same title,* as revived, in Vol. VIII.

176. *Brudenell, Lord Brudenell,* 1780.

James Brudenell, a younger brother of George, Earl of Cardigan (afterwards Duke of Montagu) was so created in 1780; but succeeded his brother as Earl of Cardigan, 1790. The barony expired in February, 1811.

177. *Pitt, Lord Camelford,* 1784.

Thomas Pitt, nephew of the great Earl of Chatham, by his elder brother, was created Lord Camelford of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, in 1784. He was a man of some talents, and very elegant acquirements in the arts. He died 1793, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, second and last Lord Camelford, a post-captain in the navy, who unfortunately fell in a duel with Mr. Best in 1804. He died unmarried, and the title expired with him. Anne, his only sister and heir, is married to Lord Grenville.

178. *Douglas, Lord Douglas, of Ambresbury,* 1786.

Extinct on the death of the late Duke of Queensbury, 1810, since the article in Vol. VIII. was printed, which see.

179. *Delaval, Lord Delaval,* 1786.

Sir Robert Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, in Northumberland, (descended from a family, seated at Seaton Delaval, soon after the conquest, who continued in the rank of knighthood in regular succession till the reign of Charles II. when they were made baronets) was Sheriff of Northumberland in 17 and 25 Elizabeth, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillington. His second son, Sir John Delaval, of Dishington in Northumberland, had issue George Delaval, his fourth son, whose son, Edward Delaval, married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Blake of Coggs, in Oxfordshire, and had issue Francis Blake Delaval, Esq. who succeeded collaterally to the estate of Seaton Delaval, as chief heir male. He married Rhoda, daughter of Robert Apreece, Esq. of Washingley, in Huntingdonshire, by Rhoda, daughter, and at length coheir of Sir Thomas Hussey, of Doddington in Lincolnshire, Bart. and dying 1752, left issue, first, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K. B. who died S. P. Second, John Hussey Delaval. Third, Edward, who succeeded his brother for life in the family estates at Seaton Delaval, and Doddington, and is now living.

John Hussey Delaval, second son, was created a Baronet July 1st, 1761, represented the town of Berwick in several parliaments, was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Delaval, of Redford, in Ireland, in October 1783; and on August 8th, 1786, was advanced to the English Peerage by the title of Lord

Delaval, of Seaton Delaval. He was twice married; but dying without male issue, 1808, his peerage died with him.

180. *Yorke, Lord Dover,* 1788.

Extinct 1792. See title *Hardwicke,* in Vol. IV.

181. *Duff, Lord Fife,* 1790.

James Duff, second Earl of Fife, in Ireland, was created an English Baron, by the title of Lord Fife, July 5th, 1790. But leaving no issue at his death, 1809, the English peerage died with him.

182. *Phipps, Lord Mulgrave,* 1790.

See it *as revived,* in Vol. VIII.

183. *Lascelles, Lord Harewood,* 1790.

See it as revived, in Vol. VIII.

184. *Macartney, Lord Macartney,* 1796.

His lordship was also Baron and Earl of Macartney, Ireland; honours won by his diplomatic services. He was a scholar, a man of address, and of considerable talents. He married a daughter of the Earl of Bute, the minister. But having no issue, all the honours expired at his death, in 1806.

185. *Drummond, Lord Perth,* 1797.

The Scotch honours of Perth having been forfeited by the rebellion of 1715, this was an English Barony at length conferred on James Drummond, the male representative of that ancient family. But he enjoyed his new honour for a very short time, dying without issue male in 1800. He left an only surviving daughter and heir, Clementia, who married, September 5th, 1807, the Honourable Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydir, who now uses the name of Drummond with that of Burrell.

186. *Obrien, Lord Thomond,* 1801.

Murrough Obrien, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, was created Marquis of Thomond, in Ireland, 1800, with remainder to his brother Edward, and the issue male of his body; and on October 2d, 1801, was advanced to the British peerage by the title of Lord Thomond of Taplow, in Bucks, to him and the issue male of his body. By his first wife he left a daughter and heir, Mary, who became Countess of Orkney, in right of her mother. By his second wife, Miss Palmer, he had no issue, and dying February 10th, 1808, by a fall from his horse, the English peerage became extinct. The Irish earldom of Inchiquin, and marquisate of Thomond, went to his nephew, William, who is present Marquis of Thomond.

CATALOGUE OF HONOURS EXTINCT

From the Accession of the House of TUDOR, 1485, to the Year 1682,

(In which year the preceding List commences;)

WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THEM.

DUKES.

1. *Stafford, Duke of Buckingham,* created 1444, extinct 1522. Humphry Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, was advanced to the title of Duke of Buckingham, 23 Henry VI. He fell at the battle of Northampton, 38 Henry VI. His younger son, John, was created Earl of Wiltshire. But he was succeeded, as second Duke of Buckingham, by his grandson Henry, the great instrument in the elevation of Richard III. to the throne; who notwithstanding perished on the scaffold, in the first year of that monarch's reign. His son Edward, third and last Duke, was beheaded May 17th, 1521. His son Henry was restored to the *Barony of Stafford* only, and dying 1553 was succeeded by his son Henry Lord Stafford, to whom succeeded his brother Edward Lord Stafford, whose son Edward Lord Stafford died 1625, and was succeeded by his grandson Henry Lord Stafford, who dying unmarried, 1637, left a sister and heir, Mary, married to Sir William Howard, K. B. See title *Earl of Stafford* in the preceding list.

2. *Delapole, Duke of Suffolk,* created 1448, extinct 1513. Michael Delapole, (son of Sir William Delapole, a great merchant of Hull, temp. Edward III.) being in great esteem with King Richard II. was made Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, having been summoned as a *Baron* from 39 Edward III.

and was created Earl of Suffolk 9 Richard II. He died at Paris 12 Richard II. His son Michael, second Earl of Suffolk, died 1415, and was succeeded by his brother William, third Earl, the favourite of Q. Margaret, wife of Henry VI. who was created Marquis of Suffolk 23 Henry VI. and Duke of Suffolk 26 Henry VI. He lost his life on the side of a cock-boat, in which he was flying to France, 28 Henry VI. His son John was restored to the title of Duke of Suffolk, 3 Edward IV. and died 1491. He married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward IV. and was beheaded 5 Henry VIII. leaving no issue male. His brother Richard was slain at the battle of Pavia, in Italy, in 1525.

3. *Tudor, Duke of Bedford,* created 1485, extinct 1497. Jasper Tudor, son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine widow of King Henry V. was created Earl of Pembroke, 18 Henry VI. and Duke of Bedford, 1 Henry VII. He died 21st December, 11 Henry VII. leaving only a natural daughter, Ellen, wife of William Gardner, citizen of London.

4. *Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,* created 1513, extinct 1551. Sir William Brandon, left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, another Sir William Brandon, who by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Bruyn, Kt. was father of Charles Brandon, the companion of the youth of King Henry VIII. who created him Viscount Lisle, in the fifth of his reign. He afterwards married the King's sister, Mary, widow of Louis XII. of France, having been elevated to the title of Duke of Suffolk a few months after he was raised to be a Viscount. By her he had a son, Henry, Earl of Lincoln, who died in his lifetime without issue; and two daughters, co-heirs to their mother, Frances, married to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, (afterwards Duke of Suffolk) and secondly to Adrian Stokes; and Eleanor, married to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. The Duke married lastly to Catherine, daughter and heir of William, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby; and dying August 24th, 1545, left two sons, Henry and Charles, successive Dukes of Suffolk, who both died children, of the sweating sickness, the same day, July 14th, 1551.

5. *Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond,* created 1525, extinct 1536. Henry, natural son of King Henry VIII. by Elizabeth, Lady Tailbois, widow of Sir Gilbert Tailbois, was created Earl of

Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond and Somerset, 17 Henry VIII. He was the great friend of the Earl of Surrey, the poet, whose sister he married; but died July 24th, 1536, aged about 17, without issue.

6. *Grey, Duke of Suffolk*, created 1551, extinct 1553. Thomas Grey, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, was created Marquis of Dorset, 15th April, 14 Edward IV. He died 17 Henry VII. His son, Thomas, second Marquis of Dorset, died 1530, (22 Henry VIII.) His younger son, John Grey, of Pirgo, in Essex, was ancestor to the present Earl of Stamford. But Henry, eldest son, succeeded as third Marquis of Dorset; and having married Lady Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen of France, was created Duke of Suffolk, 11th October, 5 Edward VI. The celebrated Lady Jane Grey was his eldest daughter, by her, and in this daughter's cause he lost his head at Tower-hill, 23d February, 2 Mary.

7. *Dudley, Duke of Northumberland*, created 1551, extinct 1553. John Sutton, Lord Dudley, K. G. who had summons to Parliament from 18 Henry VI. to 22 Edward IV. inclusive, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkely, of Beverston, in Gloucestershire, (widow of Edward Charlton, Lord Powys,) by whom he had 1. Edmund, who succeeded as Lord Dudley. 2. John. 3. William, Bishop of Durham.—John, second son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Bramshot, of Bramshot, in Hampshire, and was father of Edmund Dudley, of Gray's Inn, one of the Privy Council to King Henry VII. a man odious to the people, as an instrument (with Empson) of the monarch's extortions, on which account, the succeeding monarch, to appease the multitude, suffered him to be arraigned at Guildhall for treason, when he was found guilty, and lost his head on Tower-hill, 28th August, 2 Henry VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, by whom he left a son and heir, John, who was created Viscount Lisle, 34 Henry VIII. and so insinuated himself into the favour of the monarch, that he was made one of his sixteen executors. King Edward VI. made him Earl of Warwick, and afterwards, in the fifth of his reign, Duke of Northumberland. His attempt to place the crown on his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, (wife to his son, Lord Guildford Dudley) lost him his head on the scaffold, immediately after the accession of Queen

Mary. His dukedom was attainted and lost. His two sons, Ambrose and Robert, Earls of Warwick and Leicester, will be mentioned presently.

8. *Stuart, Duke of Richmond,* created 1623, extinct 1624. Revived 1641, extinct again 1672. See title *Stewart, Earl of Galloway,* in Vol. VIII.

9. *Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland,* created 1644, extinct 1682. Prince Rupert was one of the sons of Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, by Elizabeth, daughter of King James I. Having distinguished himself by his military services in aid of his uncle, King Charles I. he was created Earl of Holdernesse, and Duke of Cumberland, in the nineteenth of that monarch's reign. The honours expired with him in 1682.

MARQUISES.

10. *Berkeley, Marquis of Berkeley,* created 1482, extinct 1492. See title *Earl of Berkeley,* in Vol. III.

11. *Courtnay, Marquis of Exeter,* created 1525, extinct 1556. See title, *Viscount Courtnay,* in Vol. VI.

12. *Bullen, Marchioness of Pembroke,* created 1533, extinct 1536. Anna Bullen, daughter of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, was so created by King Henry VIII. and afterwards became one of the Queens of that capricious monarch.

13. *Parr, Marquis of Northampton,* created 1547, extinct 1571. Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal in Westmoreland, married Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Green, Kt. by whom he had a son and two daughters, of whom Katherine was the last wife of King Henry VIII. Sir Thomas, the son, was advanced to the rank of a Baron, 30 Henry VIII. Having married Anne, daughter and heir to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex and Ewe, he was himself created Earl of Essex, 12th July, 35 Henry VIII. notwithstanding he was then divorced from his wife, and

in 1 Edward VI. was advanced to the title of Marquis of Northampton. After the death of King Edward VI. being instrumental in proclaiming Lady Jane Grey, he was arraigned and condemned to death; but execution being delayed, he was, before the end of the year, restored in blood; and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, was again advanced to the title of Marquis of Northampton. He died without issue 1571, notwithstanding he had three wives, of whom the third, Helen, daughter of Wolfangus Suavenburgh, a Swede, surviving him, remarried Sir Thomas Gorges, of Longford, in Wiltshire, and died 1635.

EARLS.

14. *Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel,* by inheritance 1243, extinct 1579. John Fitzalan, Lord Fitzalan, of Clun, in Shropshire, married Isabel, sister and coheir to Hugh De Albini, Earl of Arundel, and had issue John Fitzalan, who in right of his mother had, in 28 Henry III. the Castle of Arundel assigned to him, as his share of his mother's inheritance, *all possessors of that Castle and Honor, being Earls thereof without any other creation.* He died 52 Henry III. leaving John, his son and heir, second (of that name) Earl of Arundel, who died 1270, 54 Henry III. leaving his son Richard, third Earl of Arundel, who was succeeded by his son Edmund, fourth Earl of Arundel, who being a favourite of King Edward II. and of the faction of the Spensers, fell a prey to the fury of the people, and was beheaded at Hereford, by the procurement of Mortimer, 1326. He married Alice, sister and heir to John Earl of Warren and Surrey, by whom he had Richard, fifth Earl of Arundel, who died 1375, (49 Edward III.) His younger son, Thomas, was Archbishop of Canterbury. Another younger son, John, was ancestor of those who finally succeeded to the Earldom. But Richard, eldest son, became sixth Earl of Arundel, and suffered death on some capricious sentence of treason, 20 Richard II. His son Thomas succeeded as seventh Earl of Arundel, but died without issue, October 13th, 1415. His sisters and coheirs were Elizabeth, married first to William, Lord Montacute, secondly to Thomas, Lord Moubray, thirdly to Sir Gerard Ufflete, fourthly to Sir

Robert Gonshil; Joane, wife to William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny; Margaret, married to Sir Rowland Lenthall, Kt. and Alice, to John Charlton, Lord Powys. The Earldom, by the entail of the Castle of Arundel, devolved on Sir John Arundel son and heir of John, son and heir of John, younger son of Richard, fifth Earl. This John thus became eighth Earl of Arundel, and died 29th April, 9 Henry V. being succeeded by his son John, ninth Earl of Arundel, who lost his life in the wars of France, 13 Henry VI. He was succeeded by his son Humphrey, tenth Earl, who dying in his minority, was succeeded by his uncle William, eleventh Earl, who died 3 Henry VII. His son Thomas succeeded as twelfth Earl, and died 25th October, 1524, and was succeeded by his son William, thirteenth Earl, who died 23d January, 1543, leaving his son Henry, 14th and last Earl (of that name) who flattered himself with the hope of obtaining the hand of Queen Elizabeth, soon after her accession to the crown, in which his subsequent disappointment brought on him a melancholy, that he endeavoured to wear off by travel. Being a favourer of the Duke of Norfolk's marriage with Queen Mary of Scotland, he suffered imprisonment, 14 Elizabeth. He died 25th February, 22 Elizabeth, without issue male, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Joane, married to John Lord Lumley; and Mary, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

15. *Neville, Earl of Westmorland*, created 1398, extinct 1570. See title *Earl of Abergavenny*, in Vol. V.

16. *Bourchier, Earl of Essex*, created 1461, extinct 1541. Robert de Bourchier was summoned to Parliament as Lord Bourchier, from 16 to 22 Edward III. and was succeeded by his son John, second Lord Bourchier, who died 1 Henry IV. and was succeeded by his son, Bartholomew, third Lord Bourchier, who died 10 Henry IV. leaving a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Stafford, Kt. (who thereupon assumed the title of Lord Bourchier) she afterwards became the wife of Sir Lewis Rossbeart, but died without issue, 11 Henry VI. on which her first cousin, Sir William Bourchier, son of her uncle William, succeeded to the estate, and distinguishing himself in the French wars, had a grant of the whole county of Ewe, in Normandy, 7 Henry V. He died 8 Henry V. having married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, (sixth son of King Edward III.) by whom he had, 1. Henry, his heir,

2. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. 3. William, Lord Fitzwarren. 4. John, Lord Berners. Henry, eldest son, had the title of Earl of Ewe, and was created Viscount Bourchier, 25 Henry VI. and Earl of Essex 30th June, 1 Edward IV. He died 4th April, 23 Edward IV. He had issue, 1. William, who died in his lifetime, leaving Henry, heir to his grandfather. 2. Sir Henry, who married the daughter and heir of Lord Scales. 3. Humphry, who bore the title of Lord Cromwell, jure uxoris. 4. Sir John. 5. Sir Thomas. 6. Sir Edward. 7. Fulke. Henry succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Essex, and having passed his life in the active splendor of those days, died by a fall from his horse, 31 Henry VIII. leaving a sole daughter and heir, Anne, wife of Sir William Parr, afterwards Earl of Essex, and Marquis of Northampton, who however died without issue. Cicely Bourchier, her eldest aunt, married John Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley. See title *Viscount Hereford*, in Vol. VI.

17. *Wodvile, Earl Rivers*, created 1466, extinct 1492. William de Widvill held half a Knight's Fee in Northamptonshire, (temp. Henry II.) "Hinc liquet," says Hearne, in *Lib. Nig. Scacc.* I. 213. "Widvillorum familiam admodum esse antiquam, immo longe vetustiorem, quam voluerunt nonnulli. Nec quidem quid de antiquitate ejusdem statuendum sit, satis compertum habuit Dugdalius, qui nempe de eadem mentionem nullam invenerat ante annum 37 Edward III. Ob oculos scilicet, quam ea de re scripserit, hunc locum non habuit." Richard de Widvill was made seneschall of Normandy, 8 Henry V. Knighted 4 Henry VI. Lieutenant of Calais, 5 Henry VI. He was created Lord Rivers 26 Henry VI. and K. G. 28 Henry VI. King Edward IV. having married his daughter, created him Earl Rivers, in the sixth year of his reign. But in the ninth of Edward IV. he (with his son John) was taken out of his manor-house of Grafton, by Robin of Ridsdale, (the leader of those forces which then appeared for the Lancastrians) and carried to Northampton, where his head was cut off. He married Jaquet de Luxemburgh, daughter to Peter Earl of St Paul, widow of John Duke of Bedford, by whom he had seven sons, and many daughters. Anthony, his son and heir, second Earl Rivers, is celebrated as one of the early revivers of polite literature. He fell, like his nephew, King Edward V. a victim to the ambition of King Richard III. being brought to the scaffold, at that time, for pretended treasons. Leaving no legitimate issue, his brother

Richard succeeded him, as third Earl Rivers; but dying without issue, 6th March, 1496, (6 Henry VII.) his sisters became his coheirs.

18. *Herbert, Earl of Pembroke*, created 1468, extinct 1487. See this title in Vol. III.

19. *Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire*, created 1470, extinct 1499. John Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, was created Earl of Wiltshire, 9 Edward IV. and died 13 Edward IV. leaving his son Edward, second Earl of Wiltshire, on whose death, 1499, the honour expired.

20. *Bruges, Earl of Winchester*, created 1472. Lewis de Bruges, a Fleming, was so created by King Edward IV. but surrendered the honour 13 Henry VII.

21. *De Shaunde, Earl of Bath*, created 1486, extinct the same year. Philibert de Shaunde, by birth a Frenchman, of the province of Britanny, having proved himself a faithful friend to King Henry VII. was advanced by that monarch, on his accession to the throne, to the title of Earl of Bath; but Dugdale could discover nothing of his death, wife, or issue.

22. *Clifford, Earl of Cumberland*, created 1525, extinct 1643. See title *De Clifford, of Appleby*, in Vol. VI.

23. *Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex*, created 1529, extinct 1641. Sir John Ratcliff, K. G. died about the 19th Henry VI. having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Walter Fitzwalter, Lord Fitzwalter, (which Walter [a] died 1432, 11 Henry VI.)

[a] Robert, fifth son of Richard de Tunbridge, son to Gilbert Earl of Brion, in Normandy, obtained a grant from King Henry I. of the priory of Dunmow, in Essex, and left a son and heir, Walter, who dying 1198, (10 Richard I.) left Robert, his son and heir, called Robert Fitzwalter, whose daughter Maud is celebrated in history as the object of King John's affection, who in vain solicited her chastity. This Robert was at the head of the army of Barons, who exacted the Charter from King John, at Runnimede. He died in 1284, 19 Henry III. and was buried in the Priory of Dunmow. His son and heir, Walter, died 1258, (42 Henry III.) leaving Robert, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament from 23 Edward I. to 19 Edward II. inclusive, in which last year he died, leaving Robert, his son and heir, who died 2 Edward III. leaving John, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament from 25 to 34

by whom he had John Ratcliff, his son and heir, who was summoned to parliament by the title of *Lord Fitzwalter*, 1 Henry VII. but afterwards lost his head as an adherent of Perkin Warbeck. Robert, his son and heir, was restored to his honour, and was, by letters patent, 17 Henry VIII. created Viscount Fitzwalter, and December 28th following, Earl of Sussex. He died November 27th, 1542. His third son, Sir Humphrey Ratcliff, of Elnestow, in Bedfordshire, was father of the last Earl. But Henry, eldest son, became second Earl of Sussex, and dying 1556, left three sons by his first wife; and, by his second wife, a son, Egremond Ratcliff, and a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Moulsham, in Essex. Thomas, eldest son, succeeded as third Earl of Sussex, and was of great eminence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Robert Naunton says, that he was a goodly gentleman, of a brave and noble nature, and constant to his friends and servants. Also that there was such an antipathy in his nature, to that of the Earl of Leicester's, that being together in court, and both in high employments, they grew to a direct frowardness, and were in continual opposition, the one setting the watch, and the other the centinel, each on the others actions and motions: for this Earl of Sussex was of a great spirit, which backed with the Queen's special favour, and supported by a great and ancient inheritance, could not brook the other's empire; insomuch as the Queen, upon several occasions, had somewhat to do to appease and retain them, until death parted the competitors, and left the place to Leicester. Of this Earl it is also confidently affirmed, that lying in his last sickness, he gave this caveat to his friends: "I am now passing "into another world, and must leave you to your fortunes, and "the Queen's grace and goodness; but beware of the *Gipsy*," (meaning Leicester,) "for he will be too hard for you all; you "know not the beast so well as I do." He died June 9th, 1583, without issue, leaving a widow, Frances, sister to Sir Henry Sydney, the founder of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge. He was

Edward III. inclusive, and died 35 Edward III. His son and heir, Walter, was accounted one of the most expert soldiers in the realm, who had summons to parliament from 43 Edward III. to 9 Richard II. but died the following year. Walter, Lord Fitzwalter, his eldest son, succeeded, and having had summons to parliament from 14 Richard II. to 5 Henry IV. died 9 Henry IV. 1408, leaving Humphrey, Lord Fitzwalter, his eldest son, who dying in his minority was succeeded by his brother Walter, Lord Fitzwalter, who died 1432, (11 Henry VI.) leaving Anne, his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq.

succeeded by his brother Henry, fourth Earl of Sussex, who was K. G. and died December 9th, 1593. He was succeeded by his only son Robert, fifth Earl of Sussex, who died without surviving issue, September 22d, 1629. The Earldom then devolved on Sir Edward Ratcliff, son of Sir Humphrey Ratcliff, of Elnestow, in Bedfordshire, already mentioned, who became sixth Earl of Sussex. But this honour expired with him in 1641. The Barony of Fitzwalter was claimed 1640, by Sir Henry Mildmay, of Moulsham, in Essex, whose mother, Lady Frances Ratcliff, was daughter of Henry, second Earl; and to his grandson and heir, Benjamin Mildmay, it was finally allowed after the Restoration. See title *Earl Fitzwalter* in the preceding list.

24. *Bourchier, Earl of Bath,* created 1536, extinct 1654. William Bourchier, third son to William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, by Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, having married Thomasine, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hankford, Kt. by Elizabeth, sister and heir to Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine, was summoned to parliament by the title of *Lord Fitzwarine,* [a] 27 Henry VI. He had summons to parliament till 12 Henry IV. and was succeeded by his son Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine, who died 12th September, 19 Edward IV. leaving a son and heir, John Lord Fitzwarine, who was created Earl of Bath, 9th July, 28 Henry VIII. and dying 30th April, 31 Henry VIII. was succeeded by his son John, second Earl of Bath, who died 1560, and was succeeded by his grandson William, third Earl of Bath, who died at his manor-house of Tawstock, in Devonshire, 12th July, 1623, and was succeeded by his son Edward, fourth Earl of Bath, who dying 1636, left

[a] Guarine de Meez, a branch of the House of Lorraine, was made Sheriff of Shropshire 1083, and was succeeded by his son Fulke, who was buried at Abberbury, in Shropshire, leaving another Fulke, who had his castle at Abberbury, and was a potent baron in the reign of King John. He lost his life at the battle of Lewes, 48 Henry III. leaving Fulke, who had summons to parliament, as Lord Fitzwarine, from 23 Edward I. to 8 Edward II. when he died. His son Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine, had summons from 8 Edward II. to 9 Edward III. and died 23 Edward III. leaving his son Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine, who died 47 Edward III. leaving a son and heir Fulke, who died 1 Richard II. leaving Fulke, his son and heir, who died 15 Richard II. leaving Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine, his son and heir, who died 1407, 9 Henry IV. leaving a son Fulke, who died in his minority, and a daughter Elizabeth, heir to her brother, wife of Sir Richard Hankford.

three daughters, his coheirs; Elizabeth, married to Basil, Earl of Denbigh, but died S. P. Dorothy married Thomas Lord Grey, of Groby (and had issue Thomas, Earl of Stamford, who died S. P. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Benson, Esq.[b] and Anne, married to James Grove, serjeant at law.) Anne, the third coheir. married first James Cranfield Earl of Middlesex, and secondly, Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. great grandfather of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. But the Earldom went to the next heir male, who was Sir Henry Bourchier, son to Sir George Bourchier, third son to John, second Earl of Bath. This Sir Henry Bourchier thus became fifth Earl of Bath, and at his death, without issue, August 15th, 1654, the earldom expired.

25. *Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton*, created 1537, expired 1542. See title *Earl Fitzwilliam*, in Vol. IV.

26. *Daubeny, Earl of Bridgewater*, created 1539, expired 1548. William de Albini Brito, son of Robert de Todenei, had two sons, William, whose descendants ended in an heiress married to Robert de Roos; and Ralph, whose son Philip was governor of Ludlow Castle, 8 King John, and joined with the Barons at Runnimede, and died in the Holy Land 19 Henry III. His nephew, Elias, was summoned to parliament from 23 to 33 Edward I. and left a son and heir Ralph, whose name, in most records, is written *Daubeny*. His son, Sir Giles Daubeny, left issue another Giles, who made his will 1444, and to whom succeeded his son William, father of Giles, a person of no small note in those times, who being active at the battle of Bosworth, was rewarded by King Henry VII. and elevated to the dignity of a Baron on his accession to the throne. He died, 28th May, 23 Henry VII. His only son Henry, second peer, was created Earl of Bridgewater, 19th July, 30 Henry VIII. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, widow of Sir Ryse ap Thomas, of Dinevaur Castle, but died without issue.

27. *Cromwell, Earl of Essex*, created 1540, and forfeited the same year. See title *Cromwell*, p. 418.

[b] By this Jane, Henry Benson had issue, Jane, daughter and heir, married to Lucy Knightley, of Fausley, whose son, Valentine Knightley, of Fausley, was father of the present Rev. Sir John Knightly, Bart. who now represents this coheir.

28. *Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton*, created 1547, extinct 1667. John Wryothsly, Garter King at Arms, 18 Edward IV. had two sons, Thomas, Garter King, 20 Henry VII. and William, York Herald, father of Thomas, who rose to great preferments, was employed in several embassies, and created a Baron 35 Henry VIII. by the title of Lord Wriothesley, of Tichfield; the following year he was made Lord Chancellor and K. G. and Earl of Southampton at the coronation of King Edward VI. He died 30th July, 1550, leaving his son Henry, second Earl of Southampton, who died at Ichel, in Hampshire, 1581, leaving his son Henry, third Earl, memorable as the friend of Lord Essex, and patron of Shakespeare. He died in the Netherlands, November 10th, 1624, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Thomas, fourth Earl of Southampton, the virtuous friend of Clarendon, who was constituted Lord High Treasurer, 12 Charles II. and died 1667. Lady Rachel, his second daughter and coheir, married the patriot William, Lord Russel, father of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford.

29. *Dudley, Earl of Warwick*, created 1562, extinct 1589. Ambrose Dudley, eldest son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (who forfeited that title,) was created Lord Lisle and Earl of Warwick, 4 Elizabeth. He died without issue, February 21st, 1589.

30. *Dudley, Earl of Leicester*, created 1564, extinct 1588. Robert Dudley, younger son of John Duke of Northumberland, being much favoured by Queen Elizabeth, was created Baron of Denbigh, and Earl of Leicester, in the sixth of her reign. His history is too well known to be detailed here. He died September 4th, 1588. His son, Sir Robert Dudley, whom he chose to call his *base* son, appears upon strong evidence to have been legitimate. He retired abroad, and called himself Duke of Northumberland. He died 1650. His wife, Alice Leigh, was created a Duchess for life, by King Charles I. 23d May, in the twentieth of his reign. She died 22d January, 1669, having had five daughters by him, of whom Aliza and Douglas died unmarried; Katherine married Sir Richard Levison, K. B. and died at Trentham, in Staffordshire, in February, 1673. Frances married Sir Gilbert Kniveton, Kt. and Anne married Sir Robert Holborne, Solicitor General to King Charles I.

31. *Devereux, Earl of Essex*, created 1572, extinct 1646. See title *Viscount Hereford*, in Vol. VI.

32. *Howard, Earl of Nottingham*, created 1597, extinct 1681. See title *Earl of Effingham*, in Vol. IV.

33. *Blount, Earl of Devonshire*, created 1603, extinct 1606. Walter Blount, Lord High Treasurer of England, was created *Lord Montjoy*, 20th June, 5 Edward IV. and died 1st August, 1474. He was succeeded by his grandson Edward, second Lord Montjoy, who died in his minority the following year, and was succeeded by his uncle John, third Lord Montjoy, who died 1 Henry VII. and was succeeded by his son William, fourth Lord Montjoy, who in 8 Henry VII. commanded the army sent to suppress the Cornish insurrection. He died 1535. His son Charles, fifth Lord Montjoy, died 1545, (37 Henry VIII.) leaving James, sixth Lord Montjoy, his son and heir, who was succeeded by his son William, seventh Lord Montjoy, who died 36 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, eighth Lord Montjoy, who was made Lieutenant of Ireland, 25th April, 1 James I. and advanced to the title of Earl of Devonshire, by letters patent, the 21st of July following, and also elected K. G. but died about three years afterwards, 3d April, 1606, without legitimate issue. His natural son, Montjoy Blount, was afterwards created Lord Montjoy, of Montjoy-Fort, in Ireland, and Earl of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. See p. 458.

34. *Howard, Earl of Northampton*, created 1603, extinct 1614. See an account of this Lord Henry Howard, a younger son of the Earl of Surrey the poet, in title *Norfolk*, Vol. I.

35. *Carr, Earl of Somerset*, created 1613, extinct 1645. Robert Carr, or Ker, son to Ker of Fernihurst, in Scotland, having long served as a page to King James I. was made K. B. at his coronation, and in 1611 succeeded Sir George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, as Treasurer of Scotland. The same year he was created Viscount Rochester, and installed K. B. and a few months afterwards made Baron of Brancepeth, and Earl of Somerset. His marriage with Lady Frances Howard, who for this purpose procured a divorce from her former husband, Robert Earl of Essex, and the conduct both of himself and this infamous woman, in the affair of Sir Thomas Overbury's death, soon after, caused

his disgrace and fall. They were brought to their trial, and long imprisoned, from which they were at length released; but lingered out their lives in obscurity. She died 1632, and he in 1645, leaving an only daughter, Lady Anne, wife of William Earl of Bedford.

36. *Hamilton, Earl of Cambridge*, created 1619, extinct 1651. James, Marquis of Hamilton, was so created, and dying 1624, was succeeded by his son James, second Earl, who was beheaded 1648, being succeeded in the Earldom by his brother William, who lost his life at Worcester fight, 1651. See title *Brandon*, in Vol. I.

37. *Ramsay, Earl of Holdernesse*, created 1620, extinct 1624. John Ramsay, a page to King James I. having recommended himself to that monarch by being instrumental in his rescue from the Gowry attempt on his life, was for that service created Viscount Hadington, in Scotland; and on July 22d, 1620, was made an English Peer, by the titles of Baron of Kingston and Earl of Holdernesse, but died in 1624, without surviving male issue.

38. *Norreys, Earl of Berkshire*, created 1620, extinct 1623. Sir Edward Norreys married Fridswide, daughter and coheir of Francis Viscount Lovel, and left two sons, John and Henry. The former died without legitimate issue; Sir Henry, the second, fell a victim to the jealousy of King Henry VIII. on the suspicion of some favour shewn him by Anna Bullen, at a just at Greenwich. For this he lost his head, and was attainted in parliament, 28 Henry VIII. His son Henry resided at Witham, in Berkshire, and was advanced to the Peerage, by writ of summons, 14 Elizabeth. He died 1589, having married Margery, youngest daughter and coheir of John Williams, Lord Williams, of Thame. His younger son, Sir John Norris, was a valiant soldier, who distinguished himself in the Netherlands, and was also President of Munster, in Ireland. But William, the eldest son, Marshal of Berwick, died in his father's lifetime, 22 Elizabeth, leaving a son Francis, who succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Norreys, and in 18 James I. was created Viscount Thame and Earl of Berkshire; but a month or two afterwards, having a quarrel with Lord Scrope, in the passage of the House of Lords, for which he was committed to the Fleet, bore the

indignity so ill, that not long after, 20 James I. he mortally wounded himself with a cross-bow, at his house at Rycot, and died in a few days, leaving a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Edward Wray, and had issue by him a daughter Bridget, who became second wife of Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, and left issue by him a son James, who inherited the Barony of Norreys. See title *Abingdon*, in Vol. III.

39. *Hay, Earl of Carlisle*, created 1622, extinct 1660. See title, *Hay, of Pedwarden*, in Vol. VII.

40. *Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex*, created 1622, extinct 1674. Lionel Cranfield, a merchant of London, was knighted 1613, made Master of Requests, 14 James I. next Master of the Wardrobe, then Master of the Wards, afterwards a Privy Counsellor, and lastly advanced to the Peerage, 19 James I. by the title of Lord Cranfield. The same year he was made Lord High Treasurer, and by letters patent, dated September 16th, 1622, created Earl of Middlesex; but soon after deprived of his office of Lord Treasurer, fined 50,000l. and committed prisoner to the Tower. He died 1645, aged 70. He was succeeded by his son James, second Earl, who dying 1651, was succeeded by his brother, Lionel, third and last Earl, at whose death, 1674, the Earldom expired. His sister, Frances, married Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

41. *Villiers, Earl of Anglesey*, created 1623, extinct 1659. Christopher Villiers, the youngest brother of the Duke of Buckingham, was so created. He died 1624, leaving his son Charles, second Earl, who died without issue, 1659. His sister, Lady Anne, married Thomas, Viscount Savile, afterwards Earl of Sussex. See title *Jersey*, in Vol. III.

42. *Carew, Earl of Totness*, created 1626, extinct 1629. Sir George Carew, son of Dr. George Carew, Dean of Exeter and Windsor, betaking himself to a military life, served with reputation in Ireland, during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was Master of the Ordnance to the Queen, in that realm. King James made him Governor of Guernsey, and, in the third of his reign, advanced him to the Peerage, by the

of Lord Carew, of Clopton. In the first of Charles I. he was created Earl of Totness. The honours expired at his death, without surviving male issue, March 22d, 1629.

43. *Carey, Earl of Monmouth*, created 1626, extinct 1661. Sir Robert Carey, third son of Henry, first Lord Hunsdon, was Warden of the Marches towards Scotland, 40 Elizabeth, and recommended himself to King James by carrying to him the news of Queen Elizabeth's death He was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Lepington, 19 James I. and created Earl of Monmouth. 1 Charles I. He died 1639. See the curious memoir of himself, which is in print. His son, Henry, succeeded as second Earl of Monmouth. He was a literary man, and author of many translations. Dying, 1661, without surviving male issue, the honours expired.

44. *Danvers, Earl of Danby*, created 1626, extinct 1643. Sir Henry Danvers, Kt. second son of Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey, in Wiltshire, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Nevile, Lord Latimer, and younger brother of Sir Charles Danvers, who suffered death for his concern in Essex's insurrection, 43 Elizabeth, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Dantsey, 21st July, 1 James I. and further advanced to be Earl of Danby, 5 February, 1 Charles I. and afterwards made K. G. He died at Cornbury Park, in Oxfordshire, January 20th, 1643, æt. 71, without issue, and was buried in Dantsey church. He was the founder of the Physic Garden at Oxford.

45. *Ley, Earl of Marlborough*, created 1626, extinct 1679. James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, of Tesfront-Ewias, in Wiltshire, Esq. being a great proficient in the law, was made a Serjeant at Law, 1 James I. and afterwards appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland, knighted the 6th of that reign, made the King's Attorney of the Court of Wards; and in the 17th of James I. was created a Baronet, then residing at Westbury, in Wiltshire. In the 18th of that reign he was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and in the 22d, Lord High Treasurer of England. In the same year he was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Ley, of Ley, in Devonshire, and on 5th February, 1 Charles I. was created Earl of Marlborough. This last honour seems attributable to the in-

fluence of the alliances of his *third* wife, who was Jane, daughter of John, Lord Butler, of Bramfield, by Elizabeth, sister to the favourite George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; for the Earldom was first entailed on the issue of this third wife, which however were never born. He died at Lincoln's Inn, March 14th, 1628. See his character in Lord Clarendon's History, I. 48. Henry, his eldest son, by his first wife, (Mary Petty) succeeded as second Earl of Marlborough, and was succeeded by his only son, James, third Earl, who being excellently skilled in navigation and mathematical learning, was made Admiral of the ships at Dartmouth, and employed in the American plantations, 1662. He died by a cannon-ball, in the great fight with the Dutch, 1665, without issue. He was succeeded by his uncle, William, fourth Earl, on whose death, 1679, the honours expired.

46. *Knolles, Earl of Banbury*, 1626. The claim to the Peerage is now before the House of Lords. The first earl died in 1632, aged 88. The peculiar facts of the case have been frequently, and in various ways, before the public; and may be seen epitomised in *Cruise's* late book upon *Dignities*.

47. *Denny, Earl of Norwich*, created 1626, extinct 1642. Edward Denny, a Clerk of the Exchequer, and King's Remembrancer, 20 Henry VII. was father of Anthony Denny, who, 34 Henry VIII. was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and Groom of the Stole. He was afterwards one of the executors to that monarch, and appointed of the Council to King Edward VI. He left issue Henry, son and heir, who by Honora, daughter of William Lord Grey de Wilton, had several daughters, of whom Anne married George Goring, of Hurst-Pierpont, in Sussex, Esq.; and one son, Sir Edward Denny, knighted 1589, who was raised to the Peerage, 3 James I. by the title of Lord Denny, and created Earl of Norwich, 24th October, 2 Charles I. He left an only daughter and heir, Honora, married to James, Lord Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle. He died December 20th, 1630, and was buried at Waltham, in Essex, when the honour ceased.

48. *De Burgh, Earl of St. Albans*, created 1628, extinct 1659. Richard Burgh, Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland, was made an English Peer, by the title of Lord Somerhill, 3d April, 22 James I. and created Earl of St. Albans, 23d August, 4

Charles I. He married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Walsingham, widow, first of Sir Philip Sydney, and afterwards of Robert Earl of Essex. He died 1636, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Ulrick, second Earl of St. Albans, who was created Marquis of Clanrickard, in Ireland, 21 Charles I. and dying 1659, without issue male, was buried at Tunbridge, in Kent. He left an only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Lord Muskerry, (son to the Earl of Clancarty, in Ireland,) who lost his life in the sea-fight with the Dutch, 1672.

49. *Scrope, Earl of Sunderland,* created 1627, extinct 1640. The family of Scrope were of ancient baronial consequence, in several branches. William Lord Scrope, denominated of Bolton, from his chief seat in Yorkshire, was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 10 Edward II. He received summons to parliament in 8 Edward II. and died 10 Edward III. His descendant, Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, K. G. and Warden of the West Marches, died 1592, leaving Thomas, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, his son and heir, who was father of Emanuel Lord Scrope, of Bolton, who was made President of the King's Council in the North, 6th February, 16 James I. and Earl of Sunderland, 19th June, 3 Charles I. He died without legitimate issue. See title *Bolton*, in this volume.

50. *Blount, Earl of Newport,* created 1628, extinct 1681. Montjoy Blount, natural son of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, (and of Lady Penelope Devereux, afterwards his Countess, the divorced wife of Robert, Lord Rich,) was created by King James I. Lord Montjoy, of Montjoy-Fort, in Ireland; and afterwards, by King Charles I. Lord Montjoy, of Thurveston, in Derbyshire, and the next year Earl of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He died 1666, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, second Earl, who dying 1676, was succeeded by his brother, Charles, third Earl, who was succeeded by his brother, Henry, fourth Earl, at whose death, without issue, 1681, the honour ceased.

51. *Goring, Earl of Norwich,* created 1644, extinct 1672. Sir George Goring, of Hurst-Pierpont, in Sussex, maternal nephew of Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich, was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Goring, of Hurst-Pierpont, 14th April, 4 Charles I. and having faithfully and eminently served

King Charles in his troubles, was advanced to the title of Earl of Norwich, (which had lately become extinct by his uncle's death) 8th November, 20 Charles I. His eldest son, George, called Lord Goring (and General Goring) is well known as general of horse, during the troubles, and when all was lost, went into the Netherlands, and served the King of Spain as Lieutenant General of his forces in Flanders, and afterwards in Spain. He married Lady Lettice, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork, but had no issue, and surviving her, is said to have assumed the habit of a dominican friar in Spain, where he died during his father's life. The Earl survived till January 6th, 1662, when he was succeeded by his surviving son, Charles, second Earl of Norwich, at whose death, without issue, March 3d, 1672, the honours expired. He had four sisters, Elizabeth, married to William, Lord Brereton, of Ireland; Mary, married to Sir Drue Dene, of Maplested, in Essex; Diana, first to Thomas Covert, of Slaugham, in Sussex, Esq. and afterwards to George Porter, son of Endymion Porter, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King Charles I.; and Catharine, to William Scott, of Scott's Hall, in Kent, Esq.

52. *Ruthven, Earl of Brentford,* created 1644, extinct 1651. Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth, in Scotland, having been trained up in the wars abroad, became a commander for King Charles I. at the battles of Edgehill, Brentford and Newbury, and for his services was created Earl of Brentford, in Middlesex, 27th May, 20 Charles I. He died at Dundee, in Scotland, 1651, leaving only a daughter, Lady Jane, married to James, Lord Forester.

53. *Leigh, Earl of Chichester,* created 1644, extinct 1653. Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord mayor of London, 1 Elizabeth, died 1571, leaving three sons, 1. Rowland, of Longborough, in Gloucestershire, ancestor to those now seated at Addlestrop, (of which James Henry Leigh, Esq. M. P. nephew to the late Duke of Chandos, is the representative.) 2. Sir Thomas, of Stoneley, co. Warwick, ancestor to the late Lords Leigh, of Stoneley. 3. Sir William Leigh, of Newnham Regis, co. Warwick, whose son and heir, Francis Leigh, K. B. had issue Sir Francis Leigh, created a Baronet, 16 James I. who was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Dunsmore, 31st July, 4 Charles I. He was made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, 1643, and created Earl of Chichester, 3 June, 20 Charles I. He died 21st December,

1653, leaving only two daughters, his coheirs; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; and Lady Mary, married to George Villiers, Viscount Grandison.

54. *Fielding, Countess of Guildford,* created 1660. Lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter of Basil, first Earl of Denbigh, widow of Lewis Boyle, Viscount Kinelmeaky, in Ireland, was created Countess of Guildford for life, 14th July, 20 Charles II.

55. *Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth.* Charles, Lord Berkely, of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzharding, in Ireland, second son of Sir Charles Berkeley, of Bruton, in Somersetshire, was created Lord Botetourt, of Langport, in the county of Somerset, and Earl of Falmouth, 16 Charles II. He lost his life in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, June 3d, 1665, leaving only a daughter. See title *Berkeley of Stratton,* in the preceding list.

VISCOUNTS.

56. *Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont,* created 1439, extinct 1509. Henry Beaumont, said to have come over to England with Isabel, Queen of Edward II. had large grants of lands from the Crown, in Yorkshire, and other northern counties, and married Alice, one of the cousins and heirs of John, Earl of Buchan, Constable of Scotland. In 18 Edward II. he was one of the ambassadors to treat of peace with Charles King of France. King Edward III. in the fourth of his reign, taking displeasure at him, seized all his castles, manors, and lands, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, which were soon restored. In 10 Edward III. he was sent into Scotland, as Constable of the King's army; and 12 Edward III. was made Justice of Scotland. He was summoned to parliament from 2 Edward II. to 6 Edward III inclusive, and died 14 Edward III. John, his son and heir, second Lord Beaumont, married Alianor de Lancaster, fifth daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. He was summoned to parliament 16 Edward III. in which year he died. His son, Henry, third Lord Beaumont, was in the wars of Gascony, 40 Edward III. and having been summoned to par-

liament from 36 to 42 of that reign, died the next year, leaving a son John, fourth Lord Beaumont, who was summoned to parliament from 7 to 18 Richard II. inclusive; and died 20 Richard II. He married Katherine daughter of Thomas de Everingham, of Laxton, in Nottinghamshire, and had two sons, of whom Sir Thomas, the younger, was ancestor to the Beaumonts of Cole-orton, Grace-dieu, and Stoughton, in Leicestershire, of whom the present Sir George Beaumont, Bart. is the representative. But Henry, eldest son, succeeded as fifth Lord Beaumont, and having been summoned to parliament from 5 Henry IV. to 1 Henry V. then died, leaving his son, John, sixth Lord Beaumont, who, in 18 Henry VI. in consideration of his services, and the special services of his ancestors, was advanced to the honour and dignity of a *Viscount*, a title not till then used in England, by the name of *Viscount Beaumont*, &c. He lost his life at the battle of Northampton, 10th July, 38 Henry VI. He left a son William, second Viscount Beaumont, who was also, in right of his mother, Lord Bardolfe. Being a firm Lancastrian, he was taken prisoner at Towton field, and attainted. He suffered during the reign of Edward IV. but on the return of the Lancastrian party, with Henry VII. he was restored in parliament, and being summoned to parliament from 1 to 12 Henry VII. died without issue, 24 Henry VII. Francis Viscount Lovel, son to Joane, his sister, would have been his heir, had he not at that time been attainted.

57. *Lovel, Viscount Lovel,* created 1482, extinct 1499. Francis Lord Lovel, son of John Lord Lovel, by Joane, sister of William Viscount Beaumont, was created Viscount Lovel, 4th January, 22 Edward IV. and having united his interest with Richard III. suffered the fate of the battle of Bosworth and fled to Flanders; but afterwards fell at the battle of Stoke, 3 Henry VII. Of his two sisters, Joane became wife of Sir Brian Stapleton; and Frideswide of Sir Edward Norris; and in right of the former, Mr. Stapleton of Carlton, in Yorkshire, lately claimed the Barony of Beaumont. See an account of the Lovels, under title *Lovel and Holland,* in Vol. VII.

58. *Grey, Viscount Lisle,* created 1483, extinct 1504. Sir Edward Grey, second son of Sir Edward Grey, (younger son of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin,) who bore the title of Lord Ferrers, of Groby, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of

Henry, son and heir of William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, married Elizabeth sister and heir of Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and was created Baron Lisle, 15 Edward IV. and afterwards Viscount Lisle, 1 Richard III. He died 7 Henry VII. leaving issue an only son, John, and three daughters; Anne, wife of John Willoughby; Elizabeth, first married to Edmund Dudley, father to John, Duke of Northumberland, and afterwards to Arthur Plantagenet, natural son to King Edward IV.; and Muriel, wife to Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire. John, the son, succeeded as second Viscount Lisle, and died 1504, leaving a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who was designed in marriage for Sir Charles Brandon, whereon he had the title of Viscount Lisle granted to him; but she not consenting when of age, that patent was cancelled, and she afterwards married Henry Courtnay, Earl of Devon, but died without issue.

59. *Welles, Viscount Welles,* created 1487, extinct 1498. John Welles, younger son of Leo Lord Welles, (by Margaret his second wife, sister and heir to Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletso, and Widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,) was created Viscount Welles, 3 Henry VII. and died 9th February, 1498, 14 Henry VII. leaving only a daughter, Anne.

60. *Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle,* created 1583, extinct 1541. Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of King Edward IV. by Elizabeth Lucie, having married Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John Grey, Viscount Lisle, widow of Edmund Dudley, upon the surrender of that title by Charles Brandon, was advanced to the same dignity, 26th April, 25 Henry VIII. He died 3d March, 33 Henry VIII. leaving three daughters, his coheirs, Bridget, married to Sir William Carden, Kt.; Frances, first to John Basset, of Devonshire, (see title *De Dunstanville,* in Vol. VIII.) and afterwards to Thomas Monke, of Potheridge, co. Devon, Esq. (whence came George Monke, Duke of Albemarle;) and Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Jobson, Kt.

61. *Villiers, Viscount Purbeck,* created 1619, extinct 1675. See title *Jersey,* in Vol. III.

62. *Bacon, Viscount St. Albans,* created 1620, extinct 1626. The illustrious Sir Francis Bacon, (younger son of Sir Nicholas, the Lord Keeper, of whom Camden says, that he was, vir præ-

pinguis, ingenio acerrimo, singulari prudentia, summa eloquentia, tenaci memoria, et sacris consiliis alterum columen,) was born at York-house, in the Strand, January 22d, 1560, became a member of Gray's Inn, was called to the bar, knighted, 1 James I. Solicitor General, 5 James I. Attorney General, 9 James I. Lord Keeper, 14 James I. Lord Chancellor, 16 James I. and created Lord Verulam; and, 18 James I. Viscount St. Albans. The history of his latter days is too well known. He died, April 9th, 1626, without issue.

63. *Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon*, created 1626, extinct 1638. See it under title *Marquis of Exeter*, in Vol. II.

64. *Carlton, Viscount Dorchester*, created 1628, extinct 1632. Dudley Carlton, son of Anthony Carlton, of Baldwin-Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, Esq. born there 1573, was knighted by King James, 1610, and being afterwards employed in various diplomatic services to Venice, and the Duke of Savoy, was created Lord Carlton, of Imber-Court, in Surry, 22d May, 2 Charles I. and Viscount Dorchester, of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, 25th July, 4 Charles I. soon after which he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State. He died 15th February, 1631, without male issue. See his *State Papers*, published by the late Lord Hardwicke, in two Vols. 4to.

65. *Bayning, Viscount Bayning*, created 1628, extinct 1638. Paul Bayning, of Bently Parva, in Essex, (son of Paul Bayning, Sheriff of London, 1593,) was created a Baronet September 24th, 1612, and made Baron Bayning, of Horkesley, in Essex, 27th February, 3 Charles I. and Viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, the 8th of March following. He died 1629, leaving Paul, his son, second Viscount Bayning, who died June 11th, 1638, leaving, by Penelope his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, two daughters, his coheirs, Anne, who became the wife of Aubry, Earl of Oxford, and Penelope, who married John Herbert, youngest son of Philip, Earl of Pembroke.

BARONS.

66. *Fitzwalter, Lord Fitzwalter*, 1295. See title *Earl of Sussex*, p. 448 of this Vol.

67. *Nevile, Lord Latimer*, 1297. John Lord Neville, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Latimer, Lord Latimer, who died 4 Richard II. From him descended John Neville, who bore the title of Lord Latimer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and having married Lucia, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, left four daughters, his coheirs; of whom Elizabeth, was wife of Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey, Kt. from whom is descended the present Duke of Leeds, whose ancestor was created Viscount Latimer, 25 Charles II. See title *Abergavenny*, in Vol. V.

68. *Zouche, Lord Zouche, of Haringworth*, 1308, now in abeyance. William Le Zouche was summoned to parliament as Lord Zouche, of Haringworth, 17 Edward II. He died 26 Edward III. having had issue, by Maud, daughter of John, Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh, Eudo, who died in his lifetime, leaving by Joane, daughter and heir of William Inge, William, who succeeded his grandfather, as second Baron, and died 5 Richard II. leaving his son William, third Baron, who died 18 Richard II. leaving his son William, fourth Baron, who died 3 Henry V. leaving his son William, fifth Baron, who died 2 Edward IV. leaving by Alice, daughter of Richard, Lord St. Maur, a son William, sixth Baron, whose son John, seventh Baron, married Joane, sister and coheir to John, Lord Dinham, and dying 18 Henry VIII, left his son John, eighth Baron, who, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Capel, left his son Richard, ninth Baron, who dying 6 Edward VI. left, by his first wife Joane, daughter of John Rogers, a son and heir, George, tenth Baron, who dying 11 Elizabeth, left, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Welby, a son and heir, Edward, eleventh Baron, who died 1625, the last who sat as a peer, having married Alianor, daughter of Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, by whom he left two daughters, his coheirs.

Mary, youngest daughter and coheir, married Thomas Leighton, Esq. by whom she left issue Edward Leighton, who, by Mary Stanley, had issue Henry, Thomas, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, and Barbara.

Elizabeth Zouche, the other daughter and co-heir, married Sir William Tate, Kt. by whom she had issue Zouche Tate, who died in 1650, leaving by Catherine, daughter of Sir Giles Alington, Kt. William Tate, who died in 1695, leaving by Mary, daughter of James Stedman, Bartholomew Tate, who died in 1704, leaving by Mary, daughter and coheir of Edward Noel, Esq. Bartholomew Tate, who died without issue, Edward, who died an infant, and two daughters, who became coheirs to their brother, viz.

Mary, youngest sister and coheir, married Samuel Long, Esq. and had two sons, Robert and Edward, who was living in 1806. Robert Long, died in 1772, having married Lucy, daughter of G. A. Cook, Esq. by whom he left issue three daughters, his coheirs. 1. Jane Catherine Sarah, married to John Oliver, of Grays Inn, Esq. 2. Mary Charlotte, wife of Samuel Scudamore Heming, Esq. 3. Lucy Anne, married to Thomas Bayley Howell, Esq.

Catherine Tate, eldest sister and coheir, married Charles Hedges, Esq. and left issue, 1. Charles Hedges, who died 1783, S. P. 2. John, who died S. P. 3. Anne-Maria, who married the Hon. William Bateman, and died 1802, S P. 4. Susanna, who married Cecil Bisshopp, and had issue the present Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart. who has petitioned his Majesty, as coheir to the Barony of Zouche, of Haringworth; and the proofs of his pedigree being referred to a committee of privileges, it was resolved, 24th April, 1807, that the said Barony is in abeyance, between Sir Cecil, and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Hemming, and Mrs. Howell, as co-representatives of the eldest daughter of the last Lord Zouche, who died 1625, and the descendants, if any exist, of Mary Zouche, his youngest daughter.

69. *Brook, Lord Cobham*, 1312, attainted 1603. Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, in Kent, was summoned to parliament as a Baron, from 6 Edward II. to 9 Edward III. His son and heir John, second Lord Cobham, died 10th June, 9 Henry IV. having had issue a daughter and heir, Joane, married to Sir John Delapole, Kt. which daughter died before him, leaving a daughter

Joane, who became heir to her grandfather, and was thrice married, first to Sir Gerrard Braybroke, Kt. second to Sir Nicholas Hawberk, Kt. and third to Sir John Old-Castle, Kt. which last, in right of this marriage, had summons to parliament as a Baron, and was one of the chiefs of the sect of Lollards, for which he suffered death, 1417.

Joane Delapole had issue by her first husband Sir Gerard Braybroke, a daughter and heir Joane, who married Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somersetshire, and had issue Sir Edward Brooke, of Cobham, Kt. who died 29th May, 4 Edward IV. leaving John Brooke, son and heir, who had summons to parliament as Lord Cobham, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Edward Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, died September 1506, leaving Thomas Brooke, his son and heir, second (of that name) Lord Cobham, who died 1529, leaving, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Heydon, George Brooke, third Lord Cobham,[a] K. G. who died 1558, leaving his eldest son, William Brooke, fourth Lord Cobham, who died 39 Elizabeth, leaving his eldest son, Henry, fifth Lord Cobham, a man memorable for his attainder, 1 James I. as one of Raleigh's pretended plot, for which he was condemned to be beheaded; but being reprieved, (though his estates were forfeited, and given to one of the King's favourites and relations,) lived many years in great misery and poverty, and died 1619, leaving William Brooke, son of his brother George, his heir, which William married a daughter of Sir Moses Hill, and left daughters, his coheirs, of whom one married Sir John Denham, the poet; and another married Sir William Boothby, Bart. ancestor of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. now living.

Afterwards, Sir John Brooke, of Hekington, co. Lincoln, Kt. (grandson and next heir male to George Lord Cobham, who died 1558) was created Lord Cobham, by patent, 3d January, 20 Charles I. to enjoy as amply as any of his ancestors had done, and to the heirs male of his body, but died without issue.

70. *Grey, Lord Powis,* 1313. See title *Earl Grey,* in Vol. V.

71. *Fitzhugh, Lord Fitzhugh,* 1328, dormant 1516. Henry Fitzhugh was first summoned to parliament as Lord Fitzhugh, 14 Edward II. He died 1356, (30 Edward III.) having had a

[a] See his portrait amongst the Holbein heads.

son Henry, who died in his lifetime, leaving Henry, who succeeded his grandfather, as second Lord Fitzhugh, who died 10 Richard II. leaving Henry, his grandson, third Lord Fitzhugh, who was advanced to the office of Constable of England, at the coronation of Henry V. It is reported of him that he travelled more than once to Jerusalem, and beyond it to Grand Cairo, where the Souldan had his residence, and that in his return he fought with the Saracens and Turks; and that by the help of the Knights of Rhodes, he built a castle there, called St. Peter's Castle. He died January 21st, 1424, (3 Henry VI.) leaving by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Grey, of Rotherfield (by Lora, daughter and coheir of Herbert St. Quintin,) Sir William, his son and heir, fourth Lord Fitzhugh, who died 22d October, 31 Henry VI. leaving Henry, his son and heir, fifth Lord Fitzhugh, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, and died 4th June, 12 Edward IV. leaving Richard, his son and heir, sixth Lord Fitzhugh, who was constituted Governor of the Castles of Richmond, Middleham, and Bernard Castle, 1 Henry VII. and left issue Sir George, his son and heir, who died without issue, 1 Henry VIII. leaving his sister Alice, wife of Sir John Fienes, Kt. and his nephew, Sir Thomas Parr, Kt. son of his sister Elizabeth, his co-heirs.

72. *Grey, Lord Grey de Wilton,* 1377, extinct 1614. Thomas last Lord Grey de Wilton, was attainted, on account of his concern in Raleigh's plot, and died in the Tower, 1614. See title *Earl of Stamford,* in Vol. III.

73. *Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp of Powyk,* 1446, extinct 1503. Sir John de Beauchamp descended from Walter de Beauchamp, (a younger son to William de Beauchamp, of Elmeley, by Isabel, sister and heir to William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick) was created Lord Beauchamp, of Powyke, 2d May, 25 Henry VI. He died 1475, (15 Edward IV.) His son and heir, Sir Richard, second Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, left three daughters, his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Willoughby, (who was summoned to parliament as Lord Brooke, 7 Henry VII.) *Anne, wife to Richard Lygon;* and Margaret, to William Rede. See title, *Lygon, Lord Beauchamp of Powyke,* in this volume.

74. *Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand,* created 1448, extinct 1503. Walter de Beauchamp, younger son to John Lord

Beauchamp, of Powyke, was father of William, who having married Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Gerard de Braybroke, and cousins and heirs to Almare de St. Amand, a Baron of great antiquity, had summons to parliament as Lord Beauchamp, of St. Amand, 27 Henry VI. and died 19th March, 1457, (35 Henry VI.) leaving Richard, his son and heir, second Lord St. Amand, who died without legitimate issue, 12th June, 1508, (23 Henry VII.)

75. *Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarine.* See title *Bourchier, Earl of Bath,* ante.

76. *Bourchier, Lord Berners.* Sir John Bourchier, K. G. fourth son of William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, having married Margery, daughter and heir to Richard Berners, Lord Berners, had summons to parliament by that title, 33 Henry VI. He died 16th May, 14 Edward IV. and was succeeded by his grandson, John, (son of Humphrey, who died before him.) This John, Lord Berners, was the learned *translator of Froissart,* and died 3d March, 1532, (24 Henry VII.) being then Lieutenant of Calais. He left only one legitimate daughter and heir Joane, married to Edmund Knevit, Esq. of Ashwelthorpe, in Norfolk, from whom was descended Katherine Knyvet, (wife of Thomas Bokenham, Esq.) to whom was adjudged the Barony of Berners, in 1717, and who died in 1743, without issue.

77. *Ogle, Lord Ogle,* 1461, dormant. Sir Robert Ogle was elevated to the peerage by summons, by the title of Lord Ogle, 4th November, 1 Edward IV. and died 1st November, 9 Edward IV. His son Owen, second Lord Ogle, had summons to parliament from 22 Edward IV. to 1 Henry VII. inclusive, and left issue Ralph, third Lord Ogle, father of Robert, fourth Peer, who had summons to parliament, in 6 and 21 Henry VIII. and was succeeded by his son Robert, fifth Lord Ogle, who died without issue, in 4 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Cuthbert, sixth Lord Ogle, who died 39 Elizabeth, leaving two daughters, his coheirs, Joane, married to Edward Talbot, a younger son to George Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without issue; and Catherine, married to Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, co. Nottingham, which lady obtained special letters patent, 4 Charles I. ratifying her title as Baroness Ogle, of Ogle, in Northumberland, to her and her heirs for ever; and

from her it descended to her son and heir, William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, whose heir is the present Duke of Portland.

78. *Dacre, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland*, created 1474, dormant 1569. Ranulph Dacre, second son to Thomas, Lord Dacre, who died 33 Henry VI. (and whose eldest son left a daughter and heir, married to Sir Richard Fienes, see title *Baroness Dacre*, in Vol. VI.) had summons to parliament in 38 Henry VI. but lost his life in the battle of Towton Field, won by King Edward IV. He was succeeded by his brother Humphrey, Lord Dacre, who was summoned to parliament in 22 Edward IV. and 1 Richard III. and died 1 Henry VII. His son Thomas, Lord Dacre, married Elizabeth, granddaughter and heir to Ralph, Lord Greystock, and was warden of the West Marches. He died 24th October, 1525 (17 Henry VIII.) leaving a son and heir William, Lord Dacre, also Warden of the West Marches, and Governor of Carlisle, 3 Edward VI. and died 6 Elizabeth, leaving five daughters and three sons, Thomas, Leonard and Francis; which Thomas, Lord Dacre, died 8 Elizabeth, leaving a son and heir George, Lord Dacre, who was killed 17th May, 1569, when a boy, by the fall of a wooden horse, leaving his three sisters his heirs, who married the three sons of his guardian, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, viz. Anne, to Philip, Earl of Arundel; Mary, to Thomas, Lord Howard, of Walden; and Elizabeth, to Lord William Howard, ancestor to the Earl of Carlisle; which gave such discontent to Leonard Dacre, the uncle and heir male, that he joined in the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, for which he was attainted.

79. *Cheney, Lord Cheney*, created 1487, extinct 1495; revived 1572, extinct 1595. Sir John Cheney, of Shirland, in the Isle of Sheppy, in Kent, having distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth, in favour of King Henry VII. was created Lord Cheney, 3 Henry VII. but died without issue, 11 Henry VII. He was succeeded in his property by his nephew and heir Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. who died December 20th, 1559, leaving a son and heir, Henry.

This Sir Henry Cheney was knighted at Tuddington, in Bedfordshire, 5 Elizabeth, and was summoned to parliament, as

Lord Cheney, 24 Elizabeth. He died without issue, 1595, at his house at Tuddington, which he had built in a noble manner.

80. *Borough, Lord Borough,* created 1487. Sir Thomas Borough was created Lord Borough 29th September, 3 Henry VII. and died in 1495. His son Edward, second Lord Borough, was father of Thomas, third Lord Borough, who dying about 4 Edward VI. was succeeded by his son Henry, fourth Lord Borough, who was succeeded by his brother William, fifth Lord Borough, who was succeeded by his son Thomas, sixth Lord Borough, who was governor of the Brill, in Flanders, and died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1597, very poor, and was brought to England to be buried. He was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, seventh Lord Borough, born 1594, who seems to have been succeeded by his brother, Thomas, Lord Borough, who died within ago. Elizabeth, one of the sisters and co-heirs, married George Brooke, brother to Henry, the unfortunate Lord Cobham. Catherine, fourth sister and coheir, married Thomas Knevit, of Ashwelthorpe, in Norfolk. A few years ago Mr. Fysh Copinger took the name of *Burgh,* in right of descent from one of these daughters.

81. *Pole, Lord Montagu.* Margaret, daughter and heir of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, Countess of Salisbury, and Baroness Montagu, in right of her mother, daughter and heir of Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, married Sir Richard Pole, of an ancient family in Wales. She was beheaded 27th May, 1541,[b] and her husband died 5 Henry VIII. leaving four sons. 1. Henry. 2. Sir Geffrey. 3. Arthur. 4. The famous Cardinal Reginald Pole. Henry, son and heir, was summoned to parliament as Lord Montagu, but in 30 Henry VIII. was arraigned of treason, and suffered death on 3d January, of that year, leaving two daughters, his coheirs, Katharine, married to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, whose heir is the present Earl of Moira; and Winifred, married first to Sir Thomas Hastings, second son of George, Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Barrington, whose heirs are the Barringtons, Baronets, of Swainston, in the Isle of Wight.

[b] The rental of which she was then possessed amounted to 2046l. 3s. 11d. large sum in those days.

82. *Conyers, Lord Conyers,* now merged in the Dukedom of Leeds. William Conyers was summoned to parliament, as Lord Conyers, 1 Henry VIII. He died 16 Henry VIII. and was succeeded by his son Christopher, second Lord Conyers, who died 30 Henry VIII. and was succeeded by his son John, third Lord Conyers, who died 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, leaving several coheirs, of whom Anne married Thomas, Lord Darcy.

83. *Darcy, Lord Darcy,* 1509, extinct 1635. John Darcy, (a younger son of Philip Lord Darcy, who died in 1412,) died 1454, having had issue Richard, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving William, who died in 1488, father of Thomas, who was summoned to parliament as Lord Darcy, 1 Henry VIII. He was beheaded for treason 1539. His eldest son George was restored in parliament, as Lord Darcy, of Aston, and died 1558, leaving John, Lord Darcy, who was succeeded by his grandson, John, fourth Lord Darcy, who died without issue male in 1635.

But Arthur, second son of the first peer, who died in 1539, was father of Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Conyers, abovementioned, and had issue Sir Conyers Darcy, of Hornby Castle, co. York, who had the title of Lord Darcy confirmed to him as next heir male, 17 Charles I. and left issue Conyers Darcy, created *Earl of Holdernesse,* which title see *ante.*

84. *Marney, Lord Marney,* created 1523, extinct 1525. Sir Henry Marney, of an ancient family, seated at Layer Marney, in Essex, was created Lord Marney, 9 April, 14 Henry VIII. He died in London, the following month, and was succeeded by his son John, second Lord Marney, who died 1525, (17 Henry VIII.) leaving two daughters, Katherine, married to George Ratcliffe, and Elizabeth to Lord Thomas Howard.

85. *Vaux, Lord Vaux,* created 1524, extinct 1661. Nicholas Vaux was created Lord Vaux 27th April, 15 Henry VIII. but did not enjoy the honour long. His son Thomas, second Lord Vaux, is well known as a poet, and was succeeded by his son William, third Lord Vaux, who was summoned to parliament 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and was succeeded by his grandson, Edward, fourth and last Lord Vaux, who married Lady Eli-

zabeth Howard, widow of William Earl of Banbury; but dying 1661, without legitimate issue, the title became extinct.

86. *Hussey, Lord Hussey*, created 1536, extinct 1546. John Hussey, son of Sir William Hussey, chief Justice of the King's Bench, 21 Edward IV. was summoned to parliament as Lord Hussey,[b] 3d September, 21 Henry VIII but in 28 Henry VIII. being in the commotion in Lincolnshire, occasioned by the assessment of a subsidy, he suffered death for it at Lincoln, in June of that year. He left several sons and daughters, who were restored in blood, but not to the Peerage. The sons were Sir William, who died 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, leaving only daughters. Sir Giles, of Caythorp, co. Lincoln; and Sir Gilbert.

87. *Bray, Lord Bray*, created 1536, extinct 1557. Sir Reginald Bray. K. G. a trusty servant to Margaret, mother to King Henry VII. died S. P. But he had two brothers of the name of John; the elder left a daughter and heir, Margery, married to William Lord Sands of the Vine. John Bray, the younger, was father of Sir Edmund Bray, who was summoned to parliament as Lord Bray, 3d November, 21 Henry VIII. He died 1539, leaving his son John, second Lord Bray, who died 18th November, 1557, on which his seven sisters became his coheirs, viz. Anne, married to George Brooke, Lord Cobham; Elizabeth, first to Sir Ralph Vernon, Kt. and secondly to Sir Richard Catesby, Kt.; Fridiswide, to Sir Perceval Hart, Kt.; Mary, to Robert Peckham, Esq.; Dorothy, first to Edmund Bruges, Lord Chandos, and secondly to William Lord Knolles, K. G.; Frances, to Robert Lifield, of Surry, Esq.; and Anne.

[b] Lord Hussey had a younger brother, Sir Robert, seated at Hatton, co. Lincoln, father of Sir Charles Hussey, of Honington, co. Lincoln, Kt. father of Sir Edward and Sir Charles, of Hatton, co. Lincoln, which Sir Edward was created a Baronet, 1611, and died 1648, leaving Thomas, John, Sir Charles, created a baronet, and Edward. Thomas died V. P. leaving Sir Thomas, second baronet, whose daughter and coheir, Sarah, married Robert Apreece, of Washingley, co. Huntingdon, and was grandmother of the late Sir John *Hussey* Delaval, created Lord Delaval, &c. Sir Charles, of Caythorpe, younger son of Sir Edward, was created a Baronet 1661, and died 1664. His son Sir Edward, succeeded his cousin, Sir Thomas, as third Baronet, was M. P. for Lincoln, and was living at Welburn, in that county, 1720. See Collins's Baronetage, 1720. Vol. i. p. 255.

88. *Audley, Lord Audley, of Walden.* Thomas Audley, being brought up to the law, was made Speaker of the House of Commons, 21 Henry VIII. Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, 22 Henry VIII. and Lord Chancellor, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, 24 Henry VIII. He was a great instrument in the dissolution of monasteries, and reaped the benefit by obtaining a grant of the great Abbey of Walden, in Essex. But he did not long enjoy this vast wealth and honour; for he died, 19th April, 1544, leaving Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, married to Lord Henry Dudley, and afterwards second wife of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, whose son, by her, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, inherited Walden, and built a magnificent mansion on the ruins of the Abbey there.

89. *Parr, Lord Parr, of Horton,* created 1543, extinct 1546. William Parr, uncle to William, Marquis of Northampton, and to Queen Katherine Parr, residing at Horton, in Northamptonshire, was created Lord Parr, of Horton, 23d December, 35 Henry VIII. He died about June, 1546, leaving four daughters, his coheirs. 1. Maud, married to Sir Ralph Lane, Kt. 2. Anne, to Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, Kt. 3. Elizabeth, to Sir Nicholas Woodhall, Kt. 4. Mary, to Sir Thomas Tresham, Kt.

90. *Hungerford, Lord Hungerford,* created 28 [c] Henry VIII. extinct 31 Henry VIII; (originally 4 Henry VI.) This last creation was in a younger branch, after the first creation had gone into the Hastings family. The name was taken from the town of Hungerford in Wiltshire, in which county it was very ancient. Sir Walter de Hungerford, was father of Sir Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, 51 Edward III. He died 3d December, 1398, and was buried in the chapel of Farley Castle, leaving (by Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Hussey,) Sir Walter Hungerford, son and heir, K. G. who was summoned to parlialiament as Lord Hungerford, from 4 to 26 Henry VI. and died 9 August, 1449, (27 Henry VI.) leaving two sons, Sir Robert, his heir, and Sir Edmund.

Sir Edmund Hungerford, second son, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Burnel, and had the manor and

[c] This should have preceded one or two of the last Peers.

seat of Downe-Ampney, co. Gloucester, of which he died seized, 2 Richard III. He left a son Sir Robert, father of Sir Anthony, father of John, whose son, Sir John, died seized of Downe-Ampney, 18th March, 1634, æt. 69, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Berkely. By her he had issue Sir Anthony, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, and left issue by her Bridget, his sole daughter and heir, married to Edmund Dunch, Esq. father of Hungerford Dunch, Esq. who succeeded to Downe-Am ney, father of Edmund, whose three daughters and coheirs married Lord Charles Montagu, Sir George Oxenden, and Mr. Thompson.

Sir Robert, eldest son, succeeded as second Lord Hungerford, and died 31 Henry VI. leaving by Margaret, daughter and sole heir to William Lord Botreaux, Sir Robert Hungerford, commonly called Lord Molines, on account of his marriage with Aleanor, daughter and heir to William Lord Molines. He was beheaded for his activity in the Lancastrian cause, 3 Edward IV. His son and heir Thomas, fourth Lord Hungerford, suffered death in the same cause, 8 Edward IV. By Lady Anne, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, he left Anne, his sole daughter and heir, who brought a very large estate [d] to her husband, Edward, second Lord Hastings.

I now come to the issue of the second marriage of the second Lord Hungerford, who by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Reginald West, Lord Delaware, had two sons, Walter and Leonard, which Walter, being active on the side of Henry at the battle of Bosworth, had his share in the benefit of that glorious victory. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Bulstrode, and left issue Sir Edward Hungerford, of Heytesbury in Wiltshire, who, by Jane, daughter of John Lord Zouche, had issue Walter, who had summons to parliament as Lord Hungerford, 28 Henry VIII. but in 31 Henry VIII. was attainted in parliament, and suffered death the following year on Tower-hill. He had two wives, first Susan daughter of Sir John Danvers, Kt. who by Anne, daughter of Sir William Dormer, had one son Edward, who died young, and three daughters, Susan, married to Michael Earnley of Canning, in Wilts, Esq; Lucy, to Sir John St. John, of Lydiard; and Jane, to Sir John Carne, of Gla-

[d] The rental is given in Dugdale. It lies in seven counties, and on casting it up, it amounts to 1099l. 2s. 2d.

morganshire. Lord Hungerford married secondly Alice, daughter to William Lord Sands, by whom he had two sons, Sir Walter, who died 1586, and who had a son Edward, who died without issue before him; and a daughter Lucy, who married Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Black-Borton, in Oxfordshire. Sir Edward, the other son of Lord Hungerford, succeeded to the estate at Farley, &c. He was one of the gentlemen pensioners to Queen Elizabeth, and married Jane, daughter to Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Downe-Ampney, but died without issue. The estate then went to Sir Edward Hungerford, K. B. son of Lucy Hungerford,[e] by Sir Anthony, of Black-Borton.[f] This Sir Edward died 23d October, 1648, æt. 52, having married Margaret, daughter and coheir, of William Holladay, alderman of London, by whom he had another Sir Edward, K. B. who died 1711, having foolishly dissipated the estate of his ancestors.

91. *Poynings, Lord Poynings,* created 1544, extinct 1560. Sir Thomas Poynings, (one of the natural sons of Sir Edward Poynings,[g] K. G. who died 14 Henry VIII.) having distinguished

[e] She is stated on her monument to have been the last of the Farley branch.

[f] A Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Black-Borton, died in 1657, and was buried there.

[g] This Sir Edward was son of Robert Poynings, who died 49 Henry VI. and was a younger son of Robert Lord Poynings.

They were descended from Adam de Poynings, of Poynings, in Sussex, in the reign of King Henry II. from whom sprung Michael de Poynings, who was one of the rebellious Barons, 17 John. His son, Thomas de Poynings, was father of Michael and Lucas. Michael was father of Thomas, who died 13 Edward III. leaving Michael, his son and heir, and Lucas, *hereafter mentioned.* Michael was summoned to parliament, as a Baron, from 16 to 42 Edward III. and died 43 Edward III. His son and heir Thomas, Lord Poynings, died 49 Edward III. leaving his brother and heir Richard, Lord Poynings, who died 1387, (10 Richard II.) leaving by Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Fitzpaine, his son and heir Robert, Lord Poynings, who was slain at the siege of Orleans, 25 Henry VI. leaving two sons, Richard, and *Robert, a younger son, as mentioned in the text.*

Richard, eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, leaving, by Aleanore, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverston, Aleanore, his daughter and heir, married to Sir Henry Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland.

Sir Edward Poynings, who died 14 Henry VIII. as in the text, had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Scott, a son John, who died in his lifetime. He had also, by four concubines, Thomas Lord Poynings, as in the

himself as a soldier at the siege of Bures and Bulloign, under Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, 30th January, 36 Henry VIII and the next day was made General of the King's whole army, then in the town and county of Bulloign. He married Catherine, daughter and coheir of John Lord Marney, but died about 37 Henry VIII. without issue.

92. *Seymour, Lord Sudeley*, created 1547, extinct 1549. This was the younger brother of Edward, first Duke of Somerset, the Protector. See *this title* in Vol I.

93. *Williams, Lord Williams, of Thame*, created 1553, extinct 1559. John Williams was second son of Sir John Williams, of Burfield, in Berkshire, Kt. by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard More, of Burfield in Berkshire, Esq. (which John Williams was of the same family with Sir Richard Williams, Kt. who took the surname of *Cromwell*, in the Reign of Henry VIII. and was ancestor of Oliver Cromwell.[h]) This John

text, Sir Adrian Poynings, Kt.; Edward, slain at Bulloign, 38 Henry VIII.; and four daughters. Mary, married to Thomas Lord Clinton; Margaret, married to Edmund Bury, of Sevington, in Kent; ——, to Sir Thomas Wilford; and Rose, to —— Lewknor.

Lucas Poynings, younger brother to the first Michael, Lord Poynings, married Isabel, sister and coheir of Edmund de St. John, of Basing in Hampshire, and having obtained the Manor of Basing, he had summons to parliament from 42 Edward III. to 9 Richard II. leaving Thomas, his son and heir, who enjoyed the title of Lord St. John, in right of his mother, and died 1428, (7 Henry VI.) having had issue a son Hugh, who died in his lifetime, leaving three daughters, Constance, wife of John Powlett, (whence descended the Dukes of Bolton;) Alice, wife of John Orrell; and Joane, wife of —— Bonville, who died in her grandfather's life, leaving John Bonville, her son and heir.

[h] Mr. Noble, in his memoirs of the Cromwells, has clearly proved the descent of this Sir Richard, and the cause of his assumption of the name of Cromwell, which many had doubted; a doubt which is repeated in a note to the *Tracts* lately reprinted, in two vols. 8vo. at Edinburgh, containing the *Secret History of the Court of King James I. &c.*

Sir Richard Williams was son and heir of Morgan Williams, of Llanishen, in the county of Glamorgan, by a sister of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex; and Mr. Noble has printed a letter from Sir Richard to that Earl, in which he subscribes himself his *nephew*. By this channel Sir Richard was

Williams was clerk of the King's jewel office, 27 Henry VIII. and afterwards master or treasurer of the same, by which, and other means, getting wealth, he purchased the Manor of Great Ricott, &c. in Oxfordshire. He was afterwards knighted, and

introduced into the Court of King Henry VIII. and it was this powerful alliance which of course induced him to call himself *Williams*, alias CROMWELL. Sir Richard was appointed one of the Visitors of the Religious Houses, and shared in the harvest of the Abbey Lands, obtaining a grant of the nunnery of Hinchinbroke, co. Hunt. in 1538, and many other large grants afterwards, among which was the rich Abbey of Ramsay, co. Hunt. He died 1546, possessed of an immense estate. His eldest son Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1563, and died 1604. By Joan, his first wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, he had a large family, of whom there were six sons. Robert, second son, was father of the Protector.

Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke, eldest son, represented his county in parliament, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1598. He wasted his estate by his prodigality. He died August 28, 1655, æt 93, having lived to see his nephew rise into unexampled greatness, without losing his own loyalty. He had six children by his first wife, and four by his last. Henry, eldest son, born 1586, was a colonel in the army of King Charles I. He died September 18th, 1657. Henry, his only surviving son, retook the ancient name of Williams. He concurred in the Restoration, and afterwards represented the county of Huntingdon in parliament, and died at Huntingdon, August 3d, 1673, when the eldest male branch of the Cromwells expired.

Robert Cromwell, (second son of Sir Henry, who died 1604,) chiefly resided at Huntingdon, where he carried on the business of a brewer. He died in June, 1617, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of William Steward, of Ely, Esq. (who survived till November 18th, 1654,) one surviving son, and six daughters.

Oliver, the son, was the celebrated PROTECTOR. He was born in the parish of St. John, Huntingdon, April 25th, 1599, and died September 3d, 1658. He had five sons, Robert, who died an infant, Oliver, Richard, Henry, and James, who also died an infant. Oliver, second son, was killed in 1648.

Richard succeeded his father as PROTECTOR. He was born at Huntingdon, October 4th, 1626, and died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12th, 1712, æt. 86. His son Oliver was born at Hursley, in Hampshire, July 11th, 1656, and dying May 11th, 1705, was buried at the same place. He had several sisters, of whom the two survivors sold Hursley to Sir William Heathcote, Bart, for 34 or 35,000l.

Henry Cromwell, fourth son, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was born at Huntingdon, January 20th, 1628. After the Restoration he spent the remainder of his days at Spinney Abbey, near Soham, in Cambridgeshire, "descending from the toilsome grandeur of governing men, to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry." Here he died, March 23d, 1674, æt. 47. Henry Cromwell, *his son and heir*, born at Dublin Castle, 1658, succeeded him in the estate at Spin-

in the first of Queen Mary, raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Williams of Thame, and was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King Philip. Queen Elizabeth, on her accession, made him Lord President of Wales; and he died at Ludlow Castle, 14th October, of the same year, 1559, and was buried at Thame, in Oxfordshire, where is his monument. He left two daughters his coheirs; Isabel, married to Sir Richard Wenman, and Margery to Henry Norris, Lord Norris.

94. *Hastings, Lord Loughborough,* created 1557, extinct with himself. See *title Hastings,* in Vol. VI.

95. *Wotton, Lord Wotton,* created 1603, extinct 1629. Sir Edward Wotton of Boughton-Malherb, in Kent, (elder half-brother of the celebrated Sir Henry,) having been employed in several embassies to Portugal and Scotland, was raised to the peerage on King James's accession to the throne, by the title of Lord Wotton; after which he was made Comptroller of the Household, and in 1616, (14 James,) Treasurer of the Household. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, second Lord Wotton, who dying at Boughton-Malherb, April 2d, 1630, æt. 49, left four daughters, his co-heirs, Catherine, married to Henry Lord Stanhope, son and heir to Philip Earl of Chesterfield; Hester, to Baptist, Viscount Campden; Margaret, to Sir John Tufton, Kt. and Anne, to Sir Edward Hales, of Tunstal, in Kent, Bart.

ney Abbey. Having a command in the army in Spain, under Lord Galway, he died of a fever at Lisbon, September 11th, 1711. He had eight sons. His fourth son, William Cromwell, of Grays Inn, died in Kirby-Street, Hatton Garden, July 9th 1772, æt 80. Henry, fifth son, a grocer, born 1698, died unmarried January 4th, 1769. Oliver, eighth son, died unmarried, August 4th, 1748. Richard fifth son, was an eminent attorney, and died at Hampstead, September 3d, 1759. He had a son Oliver, who died unmarried, 1762; and two daughters.

Thomas Cromwell, seventh son, a grocer on Snowhill, died in Bridgwater Square, October 2d, 1748, leaving issue, by two wives. Anne, one of the daughters by the first wife, married 1753, Mr. John Field, an apothecary, in London, whose son, Henry Field, apothecary, born 1755, married, 1784, Hesther Barron, and has issue. By the second wife Thomas Cromwell had issue three sons and three daughters. Oliver Cromwell, eldest son, was an attorney, in great practice, in Essex Street, in the Strand, and married, in 1771, Mary Morgan, by whom he had issue.

The said Catherine remarried Henry de Kerkhoven, of Henfleet, in Holland, who on that account was created Lord Wotton, of Wotton, in Kent, 31st August, 2 Charles II.

96. *Harington, Lord Harington,* created 1603, extinct 1613. Sir John Harington, son of Sir James Harington, of Exton, in Rutlandshire, by Lucy, daughter of Sir William Sidney, Kt. was, on King James's accession, advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Harington, of Exton, and had the tuition of Lady Elizabeth, daughter to King James, till her marriage with Frederick, Count Palatine; on which event he attended her to that country, 1613; but on his return died at Wormes, in Germany, in August of that year. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, second Lord Harington, who dying in the ensuing February, left his only sister, Lucy, wife to Edward Earl of Bedford, heir to a great fortune.

97. *Hume, Lord Hume,* created 1604, extinct 1611. Sir George Hume attended King James from Scotland, and the following year was raised to the English peerage, by the title of Lord Hume, of Berwick, and was a short time afterwards created Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, and in the sixth of that reign elected K. G. He died at Whitehall, the end of the year 1611, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk.

98. *Stanhope, Lord Stanhope, of Harrington,* created 1605, extinct 1613. Sir John Stanhope, third son of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Shelford, (and great uncle to Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield,) was created Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, co. Northampton, 4th May, 3 James I. and was Vice Chamberlain to the King. His son Charles, second Lord Stanhope, died without issue. See *title Chesterfield,* in Vol. III.

99. *Knivet, Lord Knivet,* created 1607, extinct 1622. Sir Thomas Knivet, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King James I. was, in 1605, one of the instruments of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot; after which, on the 4th of July, 5 James I. he was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Knivet, of Escrick, in Yorkshire, but died without issue, 27th April, 1622.

His brother, Sir Henry Knivet, of Charlton, in Wiltshire, left a daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

100. *Vere, Lord Vere, of Tilbury*, created 1625, extinct 1635. Sir Horatio Vere, (youngest son of Geffrey Vere, by Elizabeth Hardken, third son of John, fifteenth Earl of Oxford,) having distinguished himself as a soldier, was created Lord Vere, of Tilbury, in Essex, 25th July, 1 Charles I. He died may 2d, 1635, at Whitehall, aged about 70, leaving by Mary, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Toddington, five daughters, his coheirs. Elizabeth, married to John Holles, Earl of Clare; Mary, to Sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham, in Norfolk, Bart. and afterwards to Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmorland; Catherine, first to Oliver, son and heir of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard, in Wilts, and afterwards to John Lord Paulet; Anne, to Henry Lord Fairfax, of Cameron; and Dorothy, to John, son and heir of Sir John Wolstenholme, of Nostell, in Yorkshire, Bart.

101. *Craven, Lord Craven.* See *title Craven*, Vol. V.

102. *Hervey, Lord Hervey, of Kidbroke*, created 3 Charles I. extinct 1642. Sir William Hervey, of Kidbroke, in Kent, was created a baronet, 1619, and shortly afterwards an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Hervey, of Rosse; and lastly an English Peer by the title of Lord Hervey of Kidbroke, 7th February, 3 Charles I. He died in June, 1642, leaving only daughters; of whom Elizabeth married her cousin John Hervey, of Ickworth, in Suffolk, ancestor to the Earls of Bristol.

103. *Boteler, Lord Boteler, of Bramfield*, created 1628, extinct 1647. Sir John Boteler, of Hatfield Woodhall, in Hertfordshire, of an ancient family, was created a baronet April 12th, 1619, and a peer, by the title of Lord Boteler, of Bramfield, September 4th, 1628. He married Elizabeth Villiers, sister to George Duke of Buckingham, and dying in London, May 27th, 1637, was succeeded by his only surviving son William, second Lord Boteler of Bramfield, on whose death, without issue, not many years afterwards, the honour expired.

104 *Cottington, Lord Cottington*, created 1631, extinct 1653. Francis Cottington, fourth son of Philip Cottington, of Godmonston, in Somersetshire, was educated under Sir Charles Cornwallis, while resident in Spain. In 1616, when Sir John Digby was recalled, he was sent in his place. In 20 James I. he was created a baronet. In 5 Charles I. he was made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and then, being sent ambassador to Spain, was advanced to the peerage, 10th July, 7 Charles I. by the title of Lord Cottington, of Hanworth, in Middlesex. Having afterwards been Lord Treasurer, in which he served the monarch in his troubles, he was again sent ambassador to Spain, 1649, whence he never returned, but dying at Valladolid, was there buried. He left no surviving issue. See his character in *Lord Clarendon*, i. 151. His nephew, Francis Cottington, became heir to his estate.

105. *Finch, Lord Finch, of Fordwich*, created 1640, extinct 1660. John Finch, son of Sir Henry Finch, of the Mote, near Canterbury, second brother to Sir Moyle Finch, of Eastwell, in Kent, (father of the first Earl of Winchelsea;) having studied the law in Gray's Inn, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 1627; a Justice of the Common Pleas, 10 Charles I. and Chief Justice of the same the following year. On the death of Thomas Lord Coventry, he was appointed Lord Keeper, 23d January, 15 Charles I. and advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Finch, of Fordwich, 7th April, 16 Charles I. But such was the fury of the predominant party in parliament, that to preserve himself he soon fled to the Netherlands, and there continued till the Restoration. He died without issue, 20th November, 1660, and was buried in the Church of St. Martin's, Canterbury, in which parish his seat of the Mote stands. See his character in *Lord Clarendon*, i. 78.

106. *St. John, Lord Tregoz*, created 2 Charles I. extinct 1630. Sir Oliver St. John, of Lydeard Tregoz, in Wilts, was created Viscount Grandison, of Limerick, in Ireland, 3d January, 18 James I. and was made Lord Deputy of that realm; and on the 21st May, 2 Charles I. was made an English Peer, by the title of Lord Tregoz, of Highworth in Wiltshire. He died without issue, December 3d, 1630, aged 70. See *title Bolingbroke*, in Vol. VI.

107. *Littleton, Lord Littleton,* created 1641, extinct 1645. Edward, son and heir to Sir Edward Littleton, of Henley in Shropshire, having studied the law in the Inner Temple, was made Solicitor General, 10 Charles I. Knighted; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 15 Charles I. and Lord Keeper 16 Charles I. and the month after advanced to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Littleton of Mounslow in Shropshire; but died at Oxford, August 27th, 1645, leaving no issue.

108. *Minshull, Lord Minshull,* created 1642. This peerage is not recorded by Dugdale, but is to be found in Beatson and Banks, where it is said that John Minshull, of a Cheshire family, was so created, 1642, though the patent of creation is not registered or enrolled.

109. *Craven, Lord Craven, of Ryton,* created 1643, extinct 1650. John Craven, younger brother of the first Earl of Craven, was so created, but died without issue.

110. *Percy, Lord Percy, of Alnwick,* created 1644, extinct 1652. Henry Percy, younger brother of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, was so created, 1644, and died at Paris, unmarried, 1652. See title Northumberland, in vol. II.

111. *Hopton, Lord Hopton,* created 1644, extinct 1654. Sir Ralph Hopton, of Wytham, in Somersetshire, K. B. taking up arms for King Charles I, was, after gaining the memorable victory at Stratton, in Cornwall, created Lord Hopton, of Stratton, 4th September, 19 Charles I. with a collateral remainder to his uncle, Sir Arthur Hopton. He died without issue, at Bruges, in Flanders, 1652, (see his character at length in *Lord Clarendon's History.)* His uncle, Sir Arthur, having also died without issue 1650, his four sisters became his coheirs; of whom Rachel was married to —— Morgan; Mary, first to —— Hartop, and afterwards to —— Mackworth, Kt.; the third to ——Wyndham, ancestor to the Earl of Egremont; and Margaret, to —— Throgmorton.

112. *Cholmely, Lord Cholmely, of Wiche-Malbanc,* created 1645. extinct 1659. Robert Cholmely was created Viscount

Cholmely, of Kells, in Ireland, by King Charles I. and an English Peer by the title of Lord Cholmely, of *Wiche-Malbanc*, 1st September, 21 Charles I. and afterwards Earl of Leinster, in Ireland. He died 1659, without issue. See *title Cholmondeley* in Vol. IV.

113. *Crofts, Lord Crofts*, created 1658, extinct 1677. William Crofts, lineal heir of an ancient family, at Saxham, in Suffolk, having been in many confidential employments, to King Charles II. was advanced to the peerage by letters patent, bearing date at Brussels, 18th May, 10 Charles II. by the title of Lord Crofts, of Saxham. He died without issue in 1677.

END OF THE EXTINCT PEERAGE.

BARONIES IN ABEYANCE.

Barony of Beaumont.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Carlton, in Yorkshire, claimed in 1790, 1794, 1795, the Barony of Beaumont, in right of the following descent:

Joane, sister and heir of William, seventh Lord Beaumont, and second Viscount Beaumont, who died 24 Henry VII. married John, Lord Lovel, and left Francis, Lord Lovel, who died S. P. and two sisters, his coheirs, Joane and Frideswide.

Frideswide married Sir Edward Norreys, and had issue Sir John, who died S. P. and Henry, who was attainted and executed 28 Henry VIII. leaving Henry, whose attainder was reversed, and who was created Lord Norreys, of Rycote, and whose heir is the present Earl of Abingdon.

Joane, the other and elder coheir, married Sir Brian Stapleton, father of Sir Richard, father of Gilbert, father of Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart. who died in 1707, S. P. leaving a sister and heir, Anne, married to Mark Errington, Esq. whose son, Nicholas, took the name of Stapleton, and died in 1715, leaving his son, Nicholas Stapleton, Esq. who died July 20, 1750, leaving his eldest surviving son Thomas Stapleton, the claimant.

Mr. Stapleton's council contended that the coheirship was determined by the attainder of Henry Norreys. But the Lords, after having heard the opinion of the Judges, on this point, resolved, 25th June, 1795, that "it did not appear that the petitioner was then entitled to the honour, title, and dignity, of Baron Beaumont."

In 1796, Mr. Stapleton presented a second petition, claiming as one of the coheirs; and it was resolved, that the petitioner was one of these coheirs. See the case more fully in *Cruise on Dignities*, pp. 180, 190.

Barony of Powis.

In 1731, John Kynaston, Esq. claimed the Barony of Powis, in right of the following descent:

Richard Grey, Lord Powis, son of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy, (see *title Earl Grey*, in Vol. V.) had a

sister Elizabeth, married to Sir Roger Kinaston, Kt. ancestor to the claimant.

This Richard, Lord Powis, died 1466 leaving John, his son and heir, and also (as was contended by the family of Vernon, but denied by Mr. Kynaston,) a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Ludlow, by whom she left two coheirs, married to Thomas Vernon and John Vernon. Eleanor daughter of Thomas Vernon, married James Curzon, whence is descended the present Lord *Scarsdale, (which title see in* Vol. VII.)

John, Lord Powis, who died 1494, was father of John, Lord Powis, who died 1504, father of Edward, last Lord Powis, who died without legitimate issue.

The son and heir of Sir Roger Kynaston, by Elizabeth Grey, was Humphrey Kynaston, who by Isabella Howell, was father of Edward Kynaston, who by Margaret Lloyd, was father of Roger, who by Margaret Vaughan, was father of Edward, who by Mary Owen, was father of Roger, who by Rebecca Wild, was father of Edward, who by Anne Barker, was father of John Kynaston, the petitoner, in 1731; which claim was opposed by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and no resolution was come to, by reason of the petitioner's death, 1733. By his first wife he left a son, Corbett Kynaston, who died S.P. 1740, and by his second wife, Anne Harwood, who died in 1773, he had Roger Kynaston, who died in 1778, leaving, by Mary Powell, John Kynaston, who added the name of Powell to his own, and renewed the claim in 1800. But it has never been determined, perhaps under an idea that an early abeyance had not been determined in favour of the Grey family, (who were only coheirs,) till the time of Richard Grey, Lord Powis, who died in 1466, which would not extend the exclusive inheritance to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Kynaston; her grandfather, Sir John Grey, having married Joan, who was only a coheir of Edward *Charleton*, Lord Powis, with Joyce, who married John Lord Tiptoft, whose son John, Lord Tiptoft, was created Earl of Worcester, and whose three sisters were his coheirs, Philippa, married to Thomas Lord Roos, Joane to Sir Edmund Inglethorpe, Kt. and Joyce to Edmund, son and heir of John Lord Dudley.

See *Cruise on Dignities*, 171, 175.

CLAIMS OF PEERAGE.

Barony of Sydney of Penshurst.

Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Earl of Leicester, was summoned to parliament in his father's lifetime, as Lord Sydney of Penshurst, and took, as usual, the precedence belonging to this, his father's, Barony. In 1782, Mrs. Perry, his granddaughter and heir, claimed this Barony, in right of this summons, as a Barony in fee, though it had been originally created by letters patent, in the reign of James I. and as such, only descendible in the male line. It was resolved against the Claimant. See *Cruise*, 205, 211.

Earldom of Anglesea.

Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, (at present Earl of Mountnorris,) in Ireland, claimed in 1770 the English Earldom of Anglesea, &c. as legitimate son of the last Earl who died in 1761, on the ground that his father was privately married to his mother Juliana, Countess of Anglesea, in 1741, prior to his birth; but this marriage was not allowed by the English House of Lords, in direct contradiction to a determination of the Irish House of Lords by which he was admitted to the Irish honours.

Barony of Chandos.

See an account of this case in Vol. VI.

Earldom of Banbury.

William Knollis was created Lord Knollis, and Viscount Wallingford, by King James I. and Earl of Banbury by King Charles I. He died 1632, aged 88, leaving a widow, Elizabeth

daughter to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, who had two sons, Edward and Nicholas, who, it was contended, were the issue, not of Lord Banbury, but of Lord Vaux. On the decease of Edward, S. P. Nicholas assumed the title of Earl of Banbury, and sat in the convention parliament, 1660, which was dissolved on the 29th of December, that year. In the following parliament the summons to him was omitted; on which he presented a petition to the King, for such summons. The King referred the petition to the House of Peers; who referred it to a committee, and this committee reported in his favour, 1st July, 1661. The house ordered counsel to be heard at the bar on this report; and then on the 19th of July, reported the same way, but the confirmation of this report appears to have been got rid of by various delays; and the petitioner died on March 14th, 1673-4, without having ever obtained his writ of summons. In 1685, his son Charles, calling himself Earl of Banbury, petitioned *the House of Peers*, to examine the proceedings in his case, on which various orders were made; but these were defeated by adjournments and prorogations of the House, and no decision was come to. In 1692, he had the misfortune to kill his brother-in-law, Philip Lawson, Esq. in a duel, and was indicted at Hicks's Hall, by the name of *Charles Knollys, Esq.* when he petitioned the House to be tried by his peers, and the House having entered on this petition, and heard counsel, came to a resolution, *that the petitioner had no right to the title of Earl of Banbury.* Meantime the indictment was removed into the King's Bench, and the defendant pleaded in abatement, that he was *Earl of Banbury*, for that "William Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, which he produced in Court, bearing date August 18th, 2 Charles I. was created Earl of Banbury, to him and the heirs male of his body; that William had issue Nicholas, who succeeded him in the said title, and that the said honour descended to him, the defendant, from the said Nicholas, as son and heir, *et hoc paratus est verificare.*" It was replied that, 14th December, 4 William and Mary, the said defendant petitioned the Lords then assembled in parliament, to be tried by his peers, and the Lords disallowed his peerage, and dismissed the petition; and that this was *secundum legem et consuetudinem parliamenti.*

The defendant demurred, and the Attorney General joined in demurrer.

After one of the most important arguments in favour of the rights and liberties of the subject, that ever was uttered, even by Chief Justice Holt himself the most upright and magnanimous of all our Judges, it was adjudged that *the defendant was not concluded of his peerage by order of the House of Lords.*

On this Mr. Justice Eyre first said, "the defendant had a title to his honour by legal conveyance, and that it was under the protection of the common law, and could not be taken from him but by legal means. That the House of Lords could no more deprive one of a peerage, than they could confer a peerage; that the defendant's right stood upon the letters patent, and his legitimacy; that the letters patent could not be cancelled without a scire facias; and that the defendant could not now be proved a bastard or illegitimate."[a]

Lord Chief Justice Holt divided his argument into five parts.

1st. That this was no judgment of parliament.

2dly. That this was an original cause, and the House of Lords had no original jurisdiction.

3dly. That here was no judgment.

4thly. That the cause was not before them.

5thly. That there is no law of parliament, with regard to inheritances, but the law of the land.

As to the *first*, he said, "the Parliament consists of the King, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons: the judicial power is in the Lords only, yet legally and virtually it is the judgment of the King, if not of the Commons; and writs of error in parliament are *coram nobis in præsenti parliamento*, vide Fleta, c. 17. All power of jurisdiction is derived from the King, if that be an author to be credited."

As to the *second*, there were two reasons why they had not an original jurisdiction: first, because original causes were mixed with matters of fact, and it was beneath the dignity of the House to be troubled with matters of fact; but what was more essential, the Lords in parliament are a dernier resort, and are to redress the errors of all other Courts, and therefore a cause shall not come there in the first instance, for this would deprive the party of his remedy, by way of appeal or writ of error. And it is the wisdom of this nation, and, as he believed, of all nations, to give

[a] Salkeld's Reports, ii. 510.

to the party an appeal, and not to conclude his right upon the first trial.

As to the *third*, the Lords had not given any judgment in this case; for it was only that he had not a right to the Earldom of Banbury, which was but an opinion, and no judgment.

As to the *fourth*, the Lords had not any cause before them. The defendant did not petition to enjoy, but supposed himself in possession, and petitioned only to be tried by his peers, the which was *a matter of privilege*, of which they had cognisance. The right of Earldom[b] was never submitted to their judgment. Therefore their sentence was more than they had before them to determine.

Lastly, as to the law and custom of parliament, he said, that "the Earldom of Banbury was an inheritance, and the inheritance of the Peers in their honours was determinable by the same laws, and in the same manner, as those in their lands; and the Lords had not, nor ever had, any right to determine of them; and the counsel for the King had not produced, and he supposed could not produce, any instance where the Peers had determined of such a matter. He admitted that they had determined matters of privilege and precedency between their members, but the right of inheritance of a Peer never was determined by the Lords, but was determinable according to the course of the common law, as all other inheritances were. And the case of the Lord Willoughby, in Jones 96, was upon a reference by the King. For the way was for a peer to sue to the King by a petition, the which was a petition of right, and upon this the King, if the party submitted to his determination, referred it to the Lords, who examine it, and make their report to the King, and upon their report the King makes a determination. But if the party does not submit the matter to the King, or does not abide by his determination, then the King ought to indorse his petition, with a *soit droit fait*, and send it into Chancery; and it being there, a commission ought to issue to examine the matter of the petition; and this being found, then the Attorney General ought either to traverse the matter or demur, and if he traverse, it ought to be sent into K. B. and tried there; (*Stanford's*

[b] Even if that question had been before them, they were without a reference of it from the Crown, which seems necessary to give them authority to inquire into and report their opinion on it.

Prerogative, 72,) and he said, in all cases where the party has an injury by the King, he has his petition of right, so that the subject has his remedy in these cases by the common law of England, in an ordinary course, in the courts of the King. And they are not determinable before the Lords in parliament, except when the party becomes remediless by default of justice in the inferior courts. And the Lords have not one law to determine the right of their inheritance in their dignities, and another to determine their inheritance in their estates; but if the creation of their honour be in question, they ought to be tried by matter of record. If the derivation be denied, *scil*, as if such was the ancestor of such, the which is a matter of fact, this shall be tried by a jury, as other matters of fact shall, and the King's counsel have not produced any precedent of a determination of a right of peerage by the Lords, the which they would have done, he supposed, if there were any such precedents; and that, which never has been done, he supposed, could not be done.

And having spoken upon the four points which he considered upon the replication, he proceeded to consider the allegation, that this judgment was *secundum legem et consuetudinem*; and as to this he said, that he did not know any reason for this allegation, which the King's counsel had insisted, if it was not to frighten the judges. But he said that he did not regard it, for though he had all respect and deference for that honourable body, yet he was there to administer justice according to the law of the land, and according to his oath, and that he ought not to regard any thing but the discharge of his duty; and as to the law and custom of parliament, for the determination of inheritances, he knew not any but the common law of England, the which is the birthright of every Englishman; and he would be glad to be satisfied by any man, if there be any such custom and law of parliament, where it is; for a custom ought to consist in usage, and he desired to see the precedents of such judgments; and as to the law of parliament he did not know of any such law, and every law which binds the subjects of this realm, ought to be either the common law and usage of the realm, or act of parliament. *Nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, aut per legem terræ.* And therefore the Earl of Banbury cannot be ousted of his peerage but by attainder, or act of parliament, or judgment in a *scire facias* upon his patent; but if there was any such law and custom of parliament, the which Mr. Attorney said was *inter arcana imperii*, which is a

strange notion of a law, though it may be good in politics, and for which the Lords would not thank him, when they considered the law which governs the inheritance of their dignities, is *inter arcana*; for *misera est servitus, ubi jus est vagum et incertum*; yet when this comes incidentally before them, they ought to adjudge and intermeddle with it, and they adjudge things of as high a nature every day, for they construe and expound acts of parliament, and adjudge them to be void; they discharge men committed by parliament upon a prorogation; they adjudge of privilege of parliament."[c]

And he concluded that judgment should be given for the defendant, and accordingly the indictment was abated. So the defendant was not tried for the murder at all.[d]

At the end of Lord Chief Justice Raymond's report of this case, is the following passage: "Note, that this judgment was "very distasteful to some lords; and therefore, Hilary Term, "1697, 9 William III. the Lord Chief Justice Holt was sum-"moned to give his reasons of this judgment to the House of "Peers, and a committee was appointed to hear and report them "to the House, of which the Earl of Rochester was chairman. "But the Chief Justice Holt refused to give them in so extra-"judicial a manner; but he said, that if the record was removed "before the Peers by error, so that it came judicially before "them, he would give his reasons very willingly; but if he gave "them in this case, it would be of very ill consequence to all "judges hereafter, in all cases."[e]

It was intended to have given a long narrative of all the other extraordinary circumstances of this very interesting case, and this sheet has been kept open for many months, in the hope that there would be an opportunity to record the final decision. But at length, on July 7th, 1812, the case was, on the motion of Lord Erskine, adjourned to the next session of parliament; and motives of delicacy, as well as want of time and room, induce me to withhold the long detail I had prepared.

The question is, whether the Claimant's ancestor was the legitimate son of the first Earl, on the ground that the Earl, at the time of his birth, was greatly advanced in years; and that the Countess, who was comparatively young, was under suspicion of an illicit intercourse with Lord Vaux of Harrowden, to whom she was married after the death of the Earl, her first husband.

[c] Skinner's Reports, 517. Cruise, 251, 258.
[d] Ibid. Salkeld, ii. 512. [e] Cruise, 259.

All I shall extract at present are the opinions of the judges on certain questions put to them, in the course of this investigation.

February 23d, 1809, Sir Samuel Romilly, as counsel for the Petitioner, stated that he would offer in evidence certain depositions taken upon a bill filed in the Court of Chancery, on Feb. 9th, 1640, by Edward, the eldest son of the first Earl of Banbury, an infant, by William, Earl of Salisbury, describing himself as the next friend and guardian of the said Edward. And being heard to state the nature of the suit, in which the depositions were taken, which he said was not, as it was stated in the printed case of the Claimant's proofs, a bill to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses, but a bill seeking relief; and being further heard to state the grounds upon which he offered the above matter in evidence, the Attorney General objected, &c.

On February 28th, it was proposed that the following questions be put to the judges:

"Upon the trial of an ejectment brought by E. F. against G. H. to recover the possession of an estate called Black-acre; E. F. to prove that C. D. from whom E. F. was descended, was the legitimate son of A. B. (and which fact it was necessary to prove), offered to read in evidence a bill in Chancery, purporting to have been filed by C. D. in the year 1640, by his next friend; such next friend therein stiling himself the uncle of the infant, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony of the fact, that C. D. was the legitimate son of A. B. and which bill states him to be such legitimate son, (but no persons claiming to be heirs at law of A. B. if C. D. was illegitimate, were parties to the suit, the only defendant being a person alleged to have held lands under a lease from A. B. reserving rent to A. B. and his heirs), and also offered to read in evidence depositions taken in the above cause, some of them purporting to be made by persons stiling themselves relations of A. B. others stiling themselves servants in his family, others stiling themselves to be medical persons attendant upon the family, and in their respective depositions stating facts, and declaring, among other things, that C. D. was the legitimate son of A. B. and that he was in the family of which they were respectively relations, servants, and medical attendants, reputed, esteemed, and taken so to be.

"Are these proceedings: viz. the bill in equity, and the depositions respectively, or any, and which of them to be received

in the courts below, upon the trial of such ejectment; (G. H. not claiming, or deriving in any manner, under the plaintiff or defendant in the said Chancery suit), either as evidence of facts therein deposed to, or as declarations respecting pedigree; and are they, or any, and which of them, evidence to be received in the said cause, that the parties filing the bill, and making the depositions respectively, or any, and which of them, sustained the characters of uncle, relations, servants, and medical persons respectively, which they describe themselves therein sustaining?

2. "Whether any bill in Chancery can ever be received as evidence in a court of law, to prove any facts either alleged or denied, in such bill so filed in Chancery?

3. "Whether any depositions, taken in the court of Chancery, in consequence of a bill to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses, or otherwise, would be received in evidence in a court of law, in any cause, in which the parties were not the same parties, as in the cause in Chancery, or did not claim under some, or one of them?"

May 30th, 1809. The judges being agreed in their opinion, in answer to the several questions propounded to them on Tuesday, February 28th last, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas delivered their unanimous opinion upon the said several questions, as follows:

"To the first question the judges answer, that neither the bill in equity, nor the depositions stated in this question, are to be received in evidence in the courts below, on the trial of such ejectment as is mentioned in the question, either as evidence of facts therein deposed to, or as declarations respecting pedigree; neither are any of them evidence to be received in the said cause, that the parties filing the said bill, or making the said depositions, respectively sustained the character of uncle, relations, servants, and medical persons, which they describe themselves therein sustaining.

"To the second question, the judges answer, that, generally speaking, a bill in Chancery cannot be received as evidence in a court of law to prove any fact either alleged or denied in such bill as filed. But whether any possible case can be put which would form an exception to such general rule, they cannot undertake to say.

"To the third question, the judges understood the question to be this, whether depositions taken in the court of Chancery in consequence of a bill to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses, or otherwise, would be received in evidence to prove the facts sworn

to, in the same way, and to the same extent as if the same were sworn to at the trial of an ejectment by witnesses then produced? To which question the judges answer, that no such depositions would be received in evidence in a court of law, in any cause in which the parties were not the same parties in the cause in Chancery; or did not claim under some or one of them."

Then the following question was proposed to the judges,

"Whether it would make any difference in the opinion of the judges, as to what ought to have been their answer to the first question, if the bill in equity, stated to have been filed by C. D. by his next friend, had been a bill seeking relief?"

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas delivered the unanimous opinion of the judges, in answer to the said question, as follows,

"The judges are unanimously of opinion, that it would not make any difference in the opinion of the judges, as to what ought to have been their answer to the first question, if the bill in equity stated to have been filed by C. D. by his next friend, had been a bill seeking relief." [f]

Barony of Stafford.

In May, 1808, the petition was proceeded upon before his Majesty's Attorney General, Sir Vicary Gibbs, who having been attended by counsel on the part of the Petitioner, and by his solicitors, made his Report to the King, bearing date May 22d, 1808. In the first part of this Report, Mr. Attorney opens the general nature of the case in these words:

"The case represented in the Petition is of great compass, including a narrative of heirship, without any chasm in the links, for more than seven centuries; namely, from Robert de Stafford, one of the great tenants in capite named in Domesday Book, to his alleged lineal heir; Edmund de Stafford, summoned as a peer to parliament, in the 27th of King Edward I. and through the same Edmund de Stafford to his alleged lineal heir, the Petitioner. Under the circumstances of so long a deduction of heirship, I shall endeavour, for the most part, to distribute the statements of the Petition into general branches, and to introduce each of those branches with a short intimation of its nature and extent."

[f] Other opinions of the judges in this case were intended for insertion, but must be reserved till the final decision.

With this introduction Mr. Attorney General breaks the Petition into periods, and states the contents under the several periods selected for that purpose; and having so digested and stated the case alleged by the Petition, Mr. Attorney General's Report proceeds to represent a full and particular account of all the proofs he received in support of its allegations; and all this being detailed, Mr. Attorney General concludes his Report in the following words:

"It appears to me, that the Petitioner has proved by satisfactory evidence, that the ancient barony of Stafford had descended upon Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of high treason in the 13th of Henry VIII. and was held and enjoyed by him at the time of his attainder, as is stated by the petitioner in his petition.

"It was also proved to me, that in the first year of King Edward VI. an act of parliament intituled An Act for the Restitution in Blood of Henry, Lord Stafford, was passed in the terms also set forth in the said petition.

"The Petitioner also proved to me the different branches of his pedigree, as they are stated in his petition, shewing, by satisfactory evidence, that the heirs male of the body of the said Henry had failed; and that he was the lineal heir of the said Henry, and also the heir of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, the said Henry's father.

"The Petitioner's claim to the ancient Barony of Stafford rests altogether, as I conceive, upon the legal construction of the said Act of Restitution, passed in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. He insists that, according to the time and construction of that act, the restored barony was limited, in the first instance, to Henry, and the heirs male of his body; but with remainder to his heirs, (which the Petitioner understands to let in only the *lineal* heirs of Henry), being heirs of his attainted father; and that under this remainder the Petitioner answering the description of *lineal* heir of Henry, and also heir of Henry's attainted father, is now entitled to this ancient barony, *the heirs male of the body of Henry having failed*; and he further contends, that his title would be equally clear, if the *word heirs* should receive the larger interpretation of *heirs general*, he being heir general both to Henry and his attainted father.

"If the construction which the Petitioner puts upon the Act of Restitution be correct, the consequence which he draws in his favour certainly follows. But I think that there is, at least

so much doubt in that question, as calls upon me to advise your Majesty to reserve this part of the Petitioner's claim for further and more deliberate consideration.

"It was proved to me likewise, that by letters patent, on the 12th of September, in the 16th year of King Charles I. the title and dignity of Baron and Baroness of Stafford, were granted to Sir William Howard and Mary his wife, the only sister and heir of Henry, then late Baron of Stafford, deceased, as the Petitioner has by his said petition alleged, and in the terms therein set forth.

"And the Petitioner also proved, that the heirs *male* of the bodies of the said William and Mary have failed; and that he is the heir of their bodies; and (if it should be thought necessary so to put the case) that he is the heir of the body of the said Mary, begotten by the said Sir William.

"The title of the Petitioner to this new Barony of Stafford, so granted by the letters patent of the 16th of Charles I. depends upon the question, whether, notwithstanding the attainder of Sir William Howard, then Viscount Stafford, one of the said grantees, this barony did, after his death, so vest in Mary his wife, who survived him, as to be descendable from her to the Petitioner. This point also appears to me to deserve further consideration.

"Following, therefore, the usual practice of my predecessors in office, where the case before them has been attended with doubt or difficulty, I humbly advise your Majesty to refer the annexed petition of Sir William Jerningham,[8] baronet, to the House of Lords."

May 23, 1808, upon this report of Mr. Attorney General, his Majesty being moved upon the petition, was graciously pleased to refer such report to the Right Hon. the House of Peers, to examine the allegations of the petition, as to what relates to the Petitioner's title therein-mentioned, and to inform his Majesty how the same shall appear to their Lordships.

May 25th, 1808, This reference to the House of Lords being communicated to them by Lord Hawksbury, by command of his Majesty, their Lordships have been pleased to make an order, referring the same to their Committee of Privileges.

THOMAS PLUMER,
FRANCIS HARGRAVE.

8 Since deceased; by which the same claims have devolved on his eldest son Sir George.

In the 13th of King Henry VIII. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was indicted for high treason, and on May 13th, in that year, was tried in the court of the High Steward, and was found guilty and had judgment of treason; and on the 17th of the same month was beheaded, and left HENRY Stafford, his only son, and subject to the said attainder, his heir.

In the 14th of Hen. VIII. this attainder was confirmed by act of parliament.

By letters patent dated December 20th, in the 14th of Hen. VIII. the said King granted various manors and lands situate in Staffordshire and other counties, and being parts of the forfeited estates of the said Edward, Duke of Buckingham, to the said Henry Stafford and Ursula his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; and in the same year an act of parliament confirming such grant was passed.

King Henry VIII. by letters patent dated July 15th, 23d of his reign, granted the castle and manor of Stafford, and diverse other parts of the said forfeited estates of the said attainted Duke of Buckingham, to the said Henry Stafford and Ursula his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.

In the first year of King Edward VI. an act of parliament, intituled, "An act for the restitution in blood of Henry Lord Stafford," was passed; and thereby, on his petition it was enacted, that the said Henry and the *heirs male of his body, should be accepted, called, and written by the name of Lord Stafford*; and that the said Henry and the heirs male of his body, should have and enjoy in all parliaments and other places, the room, name, place, and voice of a Baron; and *that the said Henry and his* HEIRS, *should be, by the authority of the said act, restored and enabled in blood as* SON *and* HEIR, *and heirs to the said Edward, late Duke of Buckingham, and made heir and heirs to the said late Duke,* BY THE NAME OF LORD STAFFORD, in blood; and that the said Henry and his heirs from thenceforth might and should be enabled to demand, have, hold, and enjoy all such honours, castles, manors, lordships, hundreds, franchises, liberties, privileges, advowsons, nominations, presentations, knights fees, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, remainders, rights, and all manner of hereditaments, which at any time thereafter should come, remain, descend, or revert from any collateral ancestor of the said Henry Stafford, other than such honours, castles, manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, as the said King Edward VI. was entitled to have had, or might or ought to have

had, upon any office found at any time before the then parliament, in such and the same manner, form, and condition, to all intents and purposes, as if the said late Duke, father to the said Henry Stafford, had never been attainted; and that the said Henry and his heirs might use and have any action or suit, and make his pedigree and conveyance in blood as heir, as well to and from his said father, as also to any other person or persons, in like manner and form, as if the said Duke had never been attainted, and as if no such attainder were or had been had, the corruption of blood between the said late Duke, and the said Henry and his heirs, or any act of parliament or judgment concerning the attainder of the said late Duke, or any other thing, whereby the blood of the said late Duke was or should be corrupted, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; so always it were not to convey the said Henry, *or his* HEIRS, *to any estate*, DIGNITY, name, pre-eminence, possessions, or hereditaments, that were of the said late Duke, father to the said Henry, *other than such as* were *in the said act limited to him*; and after the enactment before-mentioned, and a provision as to the bearing of arms by the said Henry Stafford and the heirs male of his body, the said act having recited the before-mentioned grants by King Henry VIII. to the said Henry Stafford and Ursula his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, by the aforesaid respective letters patent of the 20th September in the 14th year, and 15th July in the 23d year of the said King Henry VIII. and the said act of parliament gave to the said Henry Stafford and Ursula, and the heirs of their bodies, certain powers of charging said granted estates with jointures for wise and limited provisions for younger children, and of making leases of the same premises for twenty-one years; and then the said act of parliament concluded with a saving and proviso, relating to the estates, &c. of the said late Duke.

Soon after the passing of this said act of restitution in the first of King Edward VI. namely, in the second of King Edward VI, the said Henry Lord Stafford was summoned as a peer for the Stafford Barony; and he was also summoned in the several subsequent parliaments of King Edward VI. and in all the parliaments of the reign of Queen Mary; and in the first parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and on February 12th, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, his rank appears to have been stated by the House of Lords according to what was conceived to be the precedence of the Barons of Stafford, his ancestors.

This Henry Lord Stafford had four sons, Henry, Edward,

Walter, and Richard. Henry succeeded as Lord Stafford, and dying before 8 Eliz. without issue, was succeeded by his next brother, Edward Lord Stafford, who died 1 Jam. I. and was succeeded by his son Edward Lord Stafford, who had a son Edward, who died before him; and dying himself about 1625, was succeeded by his grandson, Henry Lord Stafford (son of his deceased son Edward). This Henry, last Lord Stafford, died unmarried, 1637, leaving his sister Mary Stafford his sole heir.

This MARY Stafford married her relation Sir William Howard, K. B. a younger son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry: at which time it was supposed that there was a failure of heirs male of the body of the restored Henry Lord Stafford. But one Roger Stafford claiming to be son of Richard Stafford, his fourth son, made pretensions to the Barony. This person however, in consideration of 800 *l.* paid him by the King, levied a fine of the Stafford Barony, Hil. 15 Char. I. This Roger some time afterwards died unmarried. But it is submitted, on the part of the petitioner, that the said fine and surrender of the said Barony of Stafford, (even admitting Roger's claim to be well founded) were clearly void in point of law.

By letters patent September 12th, 16 Char. I. a NEW BARONY OF STAFFORD was created in favour of Sir William Howard and the said Mary his wife *respectively*, as *Baron and Baroness of Stafford*, to hold *respectively* to them and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies.

On November 11th, 16 Char. I. the said William Lord Stafford was created VISCOUNT OF STAFFORD, to hold to him, and the heirs male of his body.

On December 5th, 30 Charles II. the said Viscount was impeached of high treason; and on December, 1680, was tried, found guilty, and receiving judgment of death, was on December 29th beheaded.

The legality of the said attainder of the said William Viscount Stafford, is, as the petitioner is advised, questionable on serious and important grounds.

The said Mary, Baroness of Stafford, and her three sons by the said Viscount, Henry, John, and Francis, and three of their daughters, survived him.

If the said attainder of the said William Viscount Stafford, be according to law, his said title of Viscount became forfeited. But the petitioner humbly submits, that though the said attainder should be deemed legal, the Barony of Stafford granted by the

letters patent of Char. I. to the said William Viscount Stafford and the said Mary his wife respectively, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies respectively, was, after the said attainder and death of her husband the said Viscount, vested in her as tenant in tail, according to the limitation, and through her was inheritable accordingly, without any necessity of reference to him as ancestor.

On Oct. 5th, 4 Jam. II. letters patent were granted, creating the late Viscount Stafford's eldest son, Henry Stafford, EARL OF STAFFORD in tail male, with remainder to the Viscount's two younger sons, John and Francis, in tail male successively. But no Barony was granted by these letters patent.

In January, 1693, the said Mary, BARONESS OF STAFFORD, and widow of the said William Viscount Stafford, died leaving the said Henry Earl of Stafford, the eldest of her said three sons by the said Viscount, her heir, who thereupon, as the petitioner humbly submits, became BARON OF STAFFORD; and leaving also John Stafford Howard, and Francis Stafford Howard, her younger sons.

John Stafford died 1714, having had by his first wife, Mary Southcote, two sons, William Stafford Howard, second Earl of Stafford; and Paul Stafford Howard, fourth Earl of Stafford. Also three daughters, Xaveria and Louisa, who both died at Paris unmarried; and Mary, married to Francis Plowden, Esq. of Plowden Hall in Shropshire: which Mary died 1765, leaving an only son Francis Plowden, who died 1788, unmarried; and two daughters, Louisa, who died 1784, unmarried; and Mary, who married Sir George Jerningham, of Cossey in Norfolk, Bart. and died his widow 1785, leaving her eldest son Sir William Jerningham, Bart. the (late) petitioner, who died Aug. 14. 1809, leaving his eldest son, Sir George, the present petitioner.

Henry, so created Earl of Stafford, died in April, 1719, without issue.

His nephew William, second Earl of Stafford, died at Paris in 1734, leaving his only son William Mathias, third Earl, who died without issue in 1750; and was succeeded in the honour by his uncle John Paul, fourth Earl of Stafford, who died without issue at Paris in April, 1762. So there being an entire failure of issue male of the body of the before-mentioned three only sons of William Viscount Stafford, and Mary Baroness of Stafford, the aforesaid Earldom of Stafford became extinct; but, as the petitioner humbly submits, both the Barony of Stafford so restored as aforesaid by the said act of parliament in the first year of King Edward

VI. and also the said Barony of Stafford created by the said letters patent of September 12th, in the 16th of Char. I. fell into abeyance between the daughters of William, the second Earl, who died in 1734; viz. the Lady Mary Apollonia Scholastica, Countess de Rohan Chabot, Lady Anastatia Stafford Howard, and Lady Anne Stafford Howard, as coheirs of the body of the said Mary Baroness of Stafford, by the said William Viscount Stafford.

The said Lady Maria A. S. Countess de Rohan Chabot, died without issue in 1769; and her youngest sister, Lady Anne S. H. died at Paris in May, 1792, unmarried; and thereupon her only surviving sister, Lady Anastatia S. H. became sole heir. She died unmarried at Paris about April 27th, 1807, leaving the late petitioner, Sir William Jerningham, her first cousin, once removed, her sole heir at law.

In July, 1807, the said Sir William Jerningham presented his petition to the King to be summoned as a Peer to parliament in respect to the said Baroness.

This account is extracted from the published Case, drawn up by Mr. Hargrave.

Berkeley Earldom.

See a brief account of this case under this title in the Addenda to Vol. III.

END OF THE CLAIMS OF PEERAGE.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

LOFTUS, LORD LOFTUS.---P. 33.

P. 56. His Lordship has a daughter, born April 22d, 1811.

LORD BUTLER.—P. 58.

P. 135. Major Charles Butler of the fourteenth Dragoons, has quitted the army.

LORD ALVANLEY.—P. 143.

P. 147. The Hon. R. P. Arden was appointed a lieutenant in the fifteenth Dragoons, October 3d, 1811.

BARONESS ABERCROMBY.—P. 149.

P. 155. The Hon. Lieutenant General John Abercromby is Commander-in-Chief of the King's and East India Company's forces at Bombay.

The Hon. Alexander Abercromby was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 28th Foot, December 8th, 1808.

Catharine married, December 24th, 1811, Thomas Buchanan, Esq.

LORD KEITH.—P. 168.

P. 178. His Lordship has a daughter, Georgina Augusta Henrietta, born December 12th, 1809.

LORD REDESDALE.—P. 182.

P. 186. The Hon. Catherine Mitford died July 14th, 1811.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—P. 187.

P. 190. His Lordship's brother, Dr. George Henry Law, was appointed Bishop of Chester, (vice Sparke, promoted to Ely), June 20th, 1812.

Maria, daughter of his Lordship's brother, Ewan, married, August 13th, 1810, Sir George Clarke of Pennicuick, Bart.

His Lordship's second son, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, married, May 22d, 1811, Elizabeth Sophia, sister to Sir C. E. Nightingale of Kneesworth, co. Cambridge, Bart.

LORD ARDEN.—P. 230.

P. 230. For an account of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, See Addenda to Vol. VII. title, *Lovel and Holland.*

LORD SHEFFIELD.—P. 233.

P. 234—line 26. After "Eccles, Esq." add of Cronrowin, in the county of Wicklow, whose son, Isaac Ambrose Eccles, married Miss Ball of Sea Park, in the same county.

P. 237. After line 19, add,

H. S. E.
ABIGAIL
Ludovici Way Armigeri filia
Johannis Baker Holroyd Baronis de Sheffield uxor
Post brevem quatridui valetudinem
E vita excessit
Anno Sacro 1793.

Forma præstans in moribus mansuetissima
Pia proba benevola
Omnibus egregie functa est officiis
Quæcunque præceperit
Amor connubialis materna pietas
Religio denique Christiana
In virtutis adeo eximiæ memoriam
Tabulam hanc posuit
Maritus superstes.

Luciæ Baronissæ de Sheffield
Filiæ Thomæ Pelham Comitis de Chichester
Haud minus moribus quam stirpis nobilitate
Præclaræ
Forma indole decore comitate benevolentia
Præstantissimæ
Amicis gratæ cognatis affinibusque
Carissimæ
Sibi semper simili
Ereptæ inter lamenta suorum
Anno sacro 1797
Amoris ac desiderii hoc monumentum
Conjugi dulcissimæ
Maritus mærens
Posuit.

P. 240—note (d)—line 13. Add "Libera Warrena in terrâ de Sheffield, in com. Suss. confirmata Rogero de Dalyngrugge."

P. 241—line 4. For "entered as," read "was appointed."

P. 243. Immediately on the conclusion of the war, in 1783, he published a most useful work, intitled "Observations on the Trade of the American States and of Great Britain." Just before the memorable Irish propositions were introduced into parliament, in 1785, he published his "Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland." He has since published "Observations on the Project of Abolishing the Slave Trade." "On the Corn Laws."--"A Speech on the Union with Ireland." "Observations on the Export of Wool to Ireland," and "Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, on the Means of present Relief, and of future Plenty."---"Strictures on the Necessity of inviolably maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain," and "The Orders in Council and the American

Embargo, beneficial to the Political and Commercial Interests of Great Britain." No political writings have been better received; and in the words of his friend Mr. Gibbon, "More curious and more diligent investigation, more strong sense and more liberal spirit, and more cool and impartial temper, are not to be found in the same number of pages, and he leaves on his paper the clear impression of an active and vigorous mind."

Mr. Gibbon, in a letter on Lord Sheffield's election for the city of Bristol, in 1790, observes, "In the whole range of elections, from Caithness to St. Ives, I much doubt whether there be a single choice so truly honourable to the member and the constituents. The second commercial city invites from a distant province an independent gentleman, known only by his active spirit and his writings on the subject of trade, and names him, without intrigue or expense, for her representative."

In 1796, his Lordship published "The Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself, illustrated from his Letters, with occasional Notes and Narrative." This interesting work is well known to the public. His Lordship was re-elected, in the same honourable manner, representative for the city of Bristol the same year.

P. 244. Maria Josepha married, October 11th, 1796, Sir John Thomas Stanley of Alderley-Park, Bart. and has issue, three sons, Edward John, William Owen, and Alfred, (this last died in April, 1811,) and seven daughters.

Louisa Dorothea married, March, 1797, Major-general William Henry Clinton, eldest son of General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath; grandson of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and has issue two sons, Henry and Frederick, and four daughters.

Abigail, Lady Sheffield, died April 3d, 1793.

His Lordship married, secondly, December 26th, 1794, the Right Hon. Lucy Pelham, third daughter of the Earl of Chichester, by whom he had a son still born. Her Ladyship died January 18th, 1797.

His Lordship married, thirdly, January the 20th, 1798, the Right Hon. Lady Anne North, second daughter of Frederick, Earl of Guilford, and has one son, George Augustus Frederick Charles, born March 16th, 1802, to whom the Prince and Princess of Wales were sponsors; also a daughter, Anne Frederica Katherine, born December 25th, 1804.

LORD ARDROSSAN.—P. 283.

P. 294. ARCHIBALD, *Lord Montgomery*, has a son, born January 24th, 1811.

LORD LAUDERDALE.—P. 296.

P. 310. His Lordship has a younger son a captain in the navy; and another in the army.

LORD CREWE.—P. 326.

P. 336. The Hon. Major-general Crewe has a daughter, born March 29th, 1811.

LORD BEAUCHAMP.—P. 337.

In drawing up this article, the Editor relied on the authority of "Nash's Worcestershire;" but the following pedigree from the family will prove how very inaccurate it was.

P. 338. WILLIAM LYGON, grandson of GEORGE, who lived temp. Henry I. is said to have sealed with the same arms as the family now bear, 16 Edward III.

Ibid. line 8. For "Bray," read "Bracey." THOMAS LYGON is mentioned 10 Henry IV. as Lord of Warmedon, or Warndon, co. Worcester, and was member of parliament for that county 16 Edward IV. By marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of William *Bracey* of Madresfield, he appears to have greatly increased his fortune, as the family of Bracey, an ancient and honourable name, had long enjoyed the manor of Madresfield, in which parish that name now expired, and the Lygons, as their heirs general, succeeded to their property and patronage.

He had issue, two sons, first, Sir William Lygon of Madresfield, Knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Renfreye Arundell of Cornwall, (by Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Coleshill), and sister to John Arundell, Bishop of Exeter, who died A.D. 1503, by whom he had issue an only son, who died an infant. Of this lady there is the following memorial in the parish church of Birtsmorton, in the county of Worcester, on the tomb of Sir John Nanfan, Knight, who had married a Coleshill.

"In the body of the church there is a curious raised monument, the figure in brass having been taken away. On the right side of the tomb is a bishop in his robes, praying, with this inscription, "Lord John Arundell, Bishop of Chester, and son to Renfreye Arundell." In the second compartment, a man armed, except his head and hands, kneeling, with this inscription, 'Oumphrey Arundel;' and behind him a lady praying, and over her written, 'Dame Elizabeth Lygon,' and after her another woman."

Second, Richard, who continued the line of descent and had issue by the daughter and heir of Gifford, (a lady of illustrious birth, and who had previously become a nun, and taken upon herself a vow of perpetual chastity), a son,

Richard, (called *Thomas*, in p. 358,) who, by his marriage with Anne, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Beauchamp, Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, greatly augmented the estates of his family.

Richard Lygon had by his wife Anne, to whom he was married on or before the 26th of Henry VI. and who died A.D. 1535, many children.

First, Sir Richard Lygon, of whom hereafter.

Second, Thomas, who died without issue.

Third, John of Bathcote, in the county of Salop, who died 1576, having married Eleanor, daughter of —— Hickford, and left issue five daughters, Mary, Sibell, Eleanor, Winifred, and Frances.

Fourth, Edmond, died without issue.

Fifth, George, a priest.

Sixth, William.

Seventh, Michael of Beauchamp's Court, who, by Ursula, daughter of Hornyold, left issue, John, George of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, died 1592, S. P. Robert of Powick died 1609, S. P. Richard Henry of Worcester died 1596, S. P. William: and Anne married Thomas Strange, Esq. by whom she had issue.

Eighth, Roger Lygon of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, who died S. P. 1584, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Dennis of Pucklechurch, and widow of Sir Edmund Tame and Sir Walter Buckle, Knights. They lie buried in the church of Fairford, where there is a handsome monument in stone, with two portraitures at length of the said Roger and his wife.

Sir Richard Lygon of Madresfield, to whom we now return, was sheriff of Worcestershire, second of Edward VI. 1547, and

died 1557, having married Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Sir William Greville, Knight, who was appointed one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, 2d Henry VIII. (1510), and had issue by her, who brought him the estate of Arles-court, near Cheltenham,

First, William.

Second, John.

Third, Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Stoke Gifford, and left issue, Henry, who died young, Sir Arnold Lygon, sheriff of Worcestershire, 7th James I. (1609), who was twice married, first to Joan, widow of John Baker, Esq. and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Grafton, and widow of his cousin, Richard Lygon, Esq. He died S. P. 1612.

Mary married to Samuel Clinton, Esq. and Elizabeth to Edward Bassett of Uley, Esq.

Fourth, Ferdinando, died in Spain.

Fifth, Ursula married Humphrey Andros of Hanbury, in the county of Worcester, and was his second wife.

Sixth, Margery, married to John Mynge, Esq.

Seventh, Elizabeth to Ralph Sheldon of Childs Wickham, Esq. and had issue.

Eighth and ninth, Barbara, Susan, died unmarried.

William Lygon of Madresfield, Esq. was sheriff of Worcestershire, 4th Edward VI. (1549), died at that place September 8th, 1567, and lies buried at Malvern. By Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Dennis of Dyrham, in the county of Gloucester, Knight, by Anne, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley, he had many children, both sons and daughters. The former were,

First, Richard, his heir.

Second, Thomas of Elliston, in the county of Gloucester, who, by Frances, daughter of Hugh Dennis of Pucklechurch, in that county, had issue, Thomas married the daughter of Dennis Pratt, Esq. Francis, William, Richard, Katherine, married Gerald of Stamford, Esq. and Joan.

Third, Ralph, ob. S. P.

Fourth, Hugh of Upton-upon-Severn, who, by his first wife, Elizabeth, had issue, Henry, Hugh, Mary who died 1601, and William; and by his second, Katherine, sister of Sir John Foliot of Pirton, Knight, (and also of Thomas Foliot, who married Catherine Lygon, and who died 1604,) Thomas and Anne, both living in 1604.

Fifth, Francis married Grace, daughter of John Babb of Bentham, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. and had issue, Hugh and John.

The daughters were, Cicely, wife to Edward Gorges of Wraxall, Esq. Margaret married, first, Sir Thomas Russell of Strensham, Knight; and, secondly, Sir Henry Berkeley of Bruton. Katherine, wife of Thomas Foliot, and Elizabeth married William, eldest son of Henry Norwood of Leckhampton, co. Gloucestershire, Esq.

Richard Lygon of Madresfield served the office of high sheriff of Worcestershire, in the 16th and 26th of Queen Elizabeth. He was twice married, and died 1584, leaving issue by both his wives.

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Russell of Strensham, Knight, by whom, who died December, 1576, he had,

First, Sir William, *of whom hereafter.*

Second, Francis, born 1567, died 1600, S. P.

Third, Margaret, born at Madresfield, 1565, married, January, 1581, Ralph Hornyold, Esq.

Fourth, Penelope, married Robert Walwyn of Newland, Esq. and lies buried near the Communion Table in the church at Malvern, with the following inscription:

"Here lyethe the Body of Penelope the wife of Thomas Walweyn of Newlande gentelman the daughter of Richard Ligon of Madersfyelde Esquire the sonne of William Ligon Esq.re sonne of Sir Richard Ligon Knight the sonne of Thomas Ligon Esquire by Anne his wife one of the daughters of Lord Beawchampe. Her Mother was Marye the daughter of Sir Thomas Russell of Strensham Knyghte. Obiit 13 Januarii 1596."

On the wall at her feet are these lines,

"Hic Pia Penelope Walwini conditur uxor
Jamdudum morbis languida, docta mori
Docta mori, vitæque breves transcendere metas,
Nunc Anima cælum possedit, ante fide."

Fifth, Elizabeth, born 1568, married Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester, and died without issue.

Sixth, Anne, born 1572, died unmarried, October 1603.

Seventh, Eleanor, born 1575, married August 31st; 1606, John Washborne, Esq.

The arms of Lygon empaling Russell, Cookesey, Cassey, &c are still to be seen in the windows at Madresfield.

His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Salwerpe and Grafton, by whom (who after the death of her first husband married, secondly, Sir Arnold Lygon,) he had issue:

First, John of Arle, in the county of Gloucester, born 1581, died 21st Septembe , 1644, leaving issue a daughter Katharine, married to Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.

Second, Ralph, a twin with John.

Third, Ferdinand, born 1583.

There were also other children, who died without issue.

This Lady Lygon died February 24th, 1632, and is buried in Bromsgrove church.

On a brass plate is the following inscription:

" Here lyethe the body of Dame Margarete Lygon, daughter to the aforesaid sir John Talbot, and sister to this dame Bridget Talbot that lieth here and wife to Sir Arnould Lygon of Beauchamp's Court, died February 24-1632.

Sir William Lygon, of Madresfield, the eldest son by the first marriage, was born at that place July 28th, 1567, and was baptized there the 11th of August following. He was High Sheriff of Worcestershire, 35th of Elizabeth, 1590, and was knight of the shire for that county, in the 31st year of that Queen.

A curious letter from Mr. John Talbot, of Grafton, to Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, dated 1603, is still extant, giving an account of the manner in which this Sir William was returned as knight of the shire for Worcestershire, in the first parliament called at Westminster by James the First, and of the violence and tumult attending his election. He died 1619, leaving issue by Elizabeth, who died 1631, daughter of Edmund Harewell, of Besford, Esq.

First, Sir William.

Second, Richard, born March 1594.

Third, Edmund, born 1595, died 1660.

Fourth, Mary, born 1597, married June 13th, 1622, Henry Bromley, of Upton, Esq.

The escutcheon of this Sir William Lygon, with numerous quarterings of the Lygons, derived from their different alliances, empaling Harewell, with nineteen coats of arms, borne by that family, is now in one of the windows of Madresfield:

First, Harewell. Second, Besford. Third, Ruyall. Fourth, Cowlegh. Fifth, Vampage. Sixth, Wollashull. Seventh, Greville. Eighth, Arell. Ninth, Berry, of Hampton. Tenth, Princepole. Eleventh, Diclesdon. Twelfth, Bigmore, or Malyvers. Thirteenth, ... Fourteenth, ... Fifteenth, Giffard, of Brimpsfield. Sixteenth, Eccleshall. Seventeenth,..... Eighteenth, Boteler. Nineteenth, Vale.

Sir WILLIAM the younger, of Madresfield, by his prodigality and extravagant mode of life, very considerably impaired the estates which had devolved to him, and sold many manors, which he inherited from a long line of ancestors; he married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Pleydell, Esq. by whom, (who surviving her first husband, married, secondly, Edmund Knightley, of Grandborough, in the county of Warwick, Esquire, and died 1661,) he had issue:

First, William, his successor.

Second, John, of Lincoln College, Oxford, born at Madresfield, March 1616, died unmarried.

Third, Margaret, born 1614, married Thomas Moore, of the family of Moore, of Lindly, in the county of Salop.

WILLIAM Lygon, Esq. of Madresfield, the eldest son, was born there, October 1613; and on the death of his father succeeded to the diminished inheritance of his family. In the contest between Charles the First and his Parliament, which produced such deplorable scenes of tumult and bloodshed, it was almost impossible for any one, whatever might be his station, to observe a neutrality: Colonel William Lygon therefore took the side of the Parliament, and was appointed under that body sheriff of Worcestershire, 1647; and his name is also recorded in the list of the justices of peace of that county, taken July 10th, 1660. He was soon dispossessed of his garrison of Madresfield, and a governor being appointed by the King, it held out for him till the end of

the war, or till Worcester surrendered, and then had honourable terms allowed it. This place must have been of considerable strength, as its governor, Captain Ashton, asserted at a council of war that he would engage to hold it for three months against all the enemy's force which might be brought against it. It does not appear, however, that this family at all suffered at the restoration, in consequence of its former conduct, which can easily be accounted for, as all parties were desirous of burying their former animosities, and of committing to oblivion the horrors of the unhappy contest which had so recently terminated. He died January 30th, 1680, aged sixty-eight. Having married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Eggiocke, of Eggiocke, in the county of Worcester, by Eleanor, daughter of Francis Dineley, of Charlton, Esquire, she became co-heir to her brother, and a small portion of their estates still remains among the possessions of the present Lord Beauchamp, her immediate descendant. She died November 10th, 1668, aged fifty-nine. The issue of this marriage were:

First, William, who died an infant.

Second, Richard, of whom hereafter.

Third, Francis, born 1640, died young.

Fourth, William, *of whom presently*, as he carried on the line of the family, in consequence of the failure of the issue of his elder brother, Richard.

Fifth, John, born 1643, died 1680.

Sixth, Edmund, born 1644, died 1676.

Seventh, George, born March 1649, died 1680.

Eighth, Henry, born 1651, died January 1666; buried in the church at Hanley, where there is this inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Henry, the youngest son of William Ligon, of Madresfield, Esqr who died 11 Jan^ry 1666, in the 15th year of his age.

"You whose soft pity can distill a tear
On faded youth and beauty, drop one here;
And let these silent ashes so declare
How frail and weak the rest of mortals are,
That raising up your faith, you may in trust
Of resurrection thus lay down your dust;
And that Christ's love may so your joys dilate
As even in youth to court approaching fate."

Ninth, Thomas. Tenth, Mary, born 1639, died unmarried, at Hallow, 1697.

Eleventh, Elizabeth, born 1640; married, March 7th, 1671, John Walsham, of Knill, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and died without issue April 12th, 1674.

Twelfth, Eleanor, died unmarried.

Thirteenth, Anne, born 1652; married, January 1680, Edward Bull, of Hallow Park, Esq.

Richard Lygon, Esq. of Madresfield aforesaid, was baptized at that place, May 16th, 1637; was a captain in the militia of Worcestershire, and high sheriff for that county, 1st James II. 1684: he died without leaving issue, April 15th, 1687; and was buried at Malvern, with the following inscription:

"To the dear memory of Richard Lygon, of Madresfield, in the county of Worcester, who departed this mortal life, April 15th, 1687, in the forty-ninth year of his age: Anne his sorrowful wife, eldest daughter to Sir Francis Russell of the same county, Baronet, dedicates this."

He married, first, Bridget, youngest daughter and coheir of John Lisle, of Moxhull, in the county of Warwick, Esquire; and by her, who died October 1680, he had an only son, who was born at Madresfield, and died July 1682. His second wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Russell, of Strensham, in the county of Worcester, who, after the decease of her first husband, re-married Sir John Guise, and Sir Henry Every, Barts. but had no issue by any of her husbands.

The estates of the family, on the death of Richard, devolved on his brother William, second son of William and Mary Egiocke.

This William married first Elizabeth, daughter of Bridges,[a] by whom he had no issue; and secondly, August 7th, 1688, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbyn, of Hall End, in the county of Warwick, Esq. by one of the three daughters of Edmund Goodere, Esq. of Heythorp, in the county of Oxford. By her he acquired a considerable estate, derived from the marriage of Nicholas Corbin, in the reign of Richard the Third, with Joan, daughter and heiress of John Sturmie, of Hall End, Esq.

[a] There is among the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum a memorandum of her hatchment, by which it appears that she bore the same arms as the Chandos family.

and it still remains in the family of her descendants. Their issue were:

First, William, born April 11th, 1681; married August 2d, 1716, Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks, Esq. of Worcester, and died in the lifetime of his father, September 4th, of the same year. His surviving widow re-married Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor.

Second, Corbyn, born August 8th, 1693; married June 3d, 1717, Jane, daughter of Isaac Tulley, of London, Esq.

Third, Thomas, born August 4th, 1696; died April 7th, 1711.

Fourth, MARGARET, born August 23d, 1694; married June 25th, 1713, REGINALD, only son of Thomas PYNDAR, Esq. of Kempley, in the county of Gloucester, and Duffield, in the county of Derby, by Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Andrew Hacket, by whom he had issue,

First, Reginald.

Second, Philip, born 1715, died 1793.

Third, William, born 1717; married Catherine, daughter of John Baker, of Hartlebury, Esq. and had issue.

CORBYN Lygon, Esq. of Madresfield, born 1693, died 1728; had issue, by his wife Jane, one son and three daughters. First, William. Second, Margaret, of Hallow Park, born 1717, died unmarried, 1740. Third, Katherine, born March 18th, 1722, died July 1725. Fourth, Jane, born March 8th, 1724, died May 1726.

WILLIAM, only son of the above, was born May 1720, and died October 1730. On his death, the estates of the family devolved on MARGARET HIS AUNT, who had taken to her second husband, Francis Biddulph, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and had issue a son, Thomas. She died September 14th, 1736.

Her eldest son REGINALD PYNDAR, who assumed, according to the will of his grandfather, by act of parliament, the name and arms of LYGON, was born at Madresfield, May 25th, 1714. From his character, as drawn in the supplement to Nash's History of Worcestershire, it is recorded of him, "that his life, which was long, happy, and honourable, was spent in constant, unwearied, and unremitted exertions, in the service of his country, his friends, and his neighbours. He died suddenly, December 25th, 1789, having married at Cadeby, in Leicestershire, September 1739, Susanna, daughter of William Hanmer, Esq. of Bettisfield,

in the county of Flint, by whom, who died in 1785, he had issue:

First, William.

Second, Elizabeth, died 1763, having married the Honourable John Yorke, fourth son of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, by Margaret, widow of William Lygon, Esq. and left issue an only child, Jemima, born June 5th, 1763; married November 18th, 1784, the right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, and died July 16th, 1804, leaving issue.

WILLIAM, the PRESENT PEER, on a vacancy arising in the representation of the county of Worcester, was elected one of the knights of the shire in 1776, and continued in that situation for six successive parliaments. On the 26th of February, 1806, his Majesty was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title borne by his ancestors, and he was created BARON BEAUCHAMP OF POWYKE, in the county of Worcester. He was born July 25th, 1747; married Miss Denn, only daughter of James Denn, Esq. by whom he has issue:

First, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, M. P. for Worcestershire.

Second, John Reginald.

Third, Henry Beauchamp, captain in the sixteenth dragoons.

Fourth, Edward Pyndar, captain in the second life guards.

Fifth, Reginald James, died young.

Sixth, Felicia Jemima.

Seventh, Emma Susanna, married January, 1808, George William, Viscount Deerhurst; and died August, 1810, leaving issue an only son, George William.

Eighth, Sophia Margaret.

Ninth, Jemima Catherine Louisa.

Tenth, Georgiana Emma Charlotte.

Eleventh, Emily Esther Anne.

LORD PONSONBY.—P. 343.

P. 344. The honourable and reverend Richard Ponsonby has a daughter, born January 13th, 1811.

P. 345. For "Lysonby" read "Sysonby."

LORD HOPETOUN.—P. 392.

P. 393, is wrong paged 383, and the ten preceding pages continue double-numbered.

P. 393. The honourable major-general Alexander Hope is now governor of the Royal Military College. He married Miss Brown, daughter of George Brown, Esq. of Edinburgh, sister to Viscountess Hampden, and Lady Wedderburn.

PERCY, LORD PERCY.

Hugh, Earl Percy, eldest son and heir apparent of the Duke of Northumberland, was summoned to the Upper House, as Baron Percy, March 17, 1812. He at that time was representative in Parliament for the county of Northumberland; and previously had sat for a short time for the city of Westminster.

For arms, &c. see title *Northumberland*, in Vol. II.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—1812.

At Blithefield, Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

February 11. Lady Ellenborough, a daughter.

February 25. The Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.

February 25. The Countess of Cork, a son.

February 25. The Lady of Lieutenant-General St. John, a son.

March 6. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, a son.

March 31. Viscountess St. Asaph, a son.

March . Viscountess Hamilton, a daughter.

April 20. The wife of the Honourable C. Anderson Pelham, a son.

April . Lady M. Deerhurst, a daughter.

May 6. The Duchess of Leeds, a son.

May 16. Lady C. Baillie, a daughter.

July . The Lady of the late Honourable William Cavendish, M. P. a son.

MARRIAGES.—1812.

January 28. Major General Oswald, (younger) of Dunnikier, to Miss Charlotte Murray Aynslie, daughter of the late Lord Charles Aynslie.

February 13. Reginald George Macdonald, Esq. of Clanronald, to Lady Caroline Edgecumbe.

March 9. Captain Graham Moore, Royal Navy, to Dora, daughter of the late T. Eden, Esq. of Wimbledon.

May 2. At Dublin, Captain Lumley, son of the Honourable F. Lumley, to Miss Beresford, daughter of the Bishop of Kildare.

May 20. At Lambeth, R. N. Sutton, Esq. third son of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. to Mary Georgina, daughter of J. Manners Sutton, Esq. of Kelham, Notts, niece to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

October 24, 1811. Honourable Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, Captain in the 103d Foot, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Fawkener, Esq. Clerk of the Privy Council.

May 28. Hon. T. C. Onslow, to the second daughter and coheiress of the late N. Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, near Guilford.

May 28. Augusta, third daughter of Dr. George Law, Bishop of Chester, to the Reverend James Slade, Rector of Teversham, co. Cambridge.

May, 29. Lady Emily Cecil, daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury, to Lord Delvin, son of the Earl of Westmeath.

July 5. Honourable Julia Petre to James Weld, Esq.

July 23. Lord Walpole to the eldest daughter of the late William Fawkener, Esq.

DEATHS.—1811.

July 1811. Mrs. Lisle, æt. fifty-four, widow of R. Lisle, Esq. of Acton, co. Northumberland, sister of the late Lord Bolton.

August 1. At Newstead Abbey, Notts. the Honourable Catherine Byron, mother of Lord Byron.

August 15. Richard Walpole, Esq. æt. fifty, who married Miss Hammet.

August 19. At Culham-Court, near Henley, æt. eleven, T. William John, second son of the Honourable Frederick West.

August 20. At Sanson-House, Berwickshire, Robert, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas.

August 28. In the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Jenkinson, widow of J. Jenkinson, Esq. brother to the late Earl of Liverpool.

June 5. Honourable W. Eliot, youngest son of Lord Minto, third Lieutenant of the Fox frigate.

September. At Gedding, Notts, æt. fifty-seven, the wife of the Reverend Mr. Smelt, sister to the Earl of Chesterfield.

September 8. At Sion-Hill, Bristol, William Hope Weir, Esq of Cragie-Hall, and Blackwood.

——— At Kilmington, county of Somerset, the Honourable and Reverend Charles Digby, æt. 68.

September 17. At Balls, Herts, Isabella Georgina, third daughter of Lord John Townshend.

——— At Eccleshall Castle, the Honourable Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield.

September 26. Mrs. Blackwell, relict of R. B. Esq. and daughter of the late Dr. R. Eden, Prebendary of Winchester, &c.

November 26. The Duchess of Marlborough.

November 15. Sir Watts Horton, Baronet.

——— At Lackham-House, Wilts, the wife of the Reverend Richard Smyth, brother to Sir W. S. Baronet, daughter of the late James Montagu, Esq.

December 1. At Andover, æt. twenty-six, Mrs. Noel, wife of C. N. Noel, Esq. M. P. for Rutlandshire.

December 9. At Tregoyd, co. Brecon, Mariana, Dowager Viscountess Hereford.

——— At Lichfield, Mrs. Lister, relict of Nathaniel Lister, Esq.

June 1811. Lady Jane Edwards, sister and coheir of the late Earl of Gainsborough, buried at Welham, July the 11th.

DEATHS.—1812.

January 7. At Datchet, Miss Scott, æt. fifty-eight, aunt of Lord Montagu, of Ditton Park.

January 24. Susanna, Countess of Beverley.

January 29. In Harley-street, the Countess Dowager of Portsmouth.

January 31. Æt. sixty-eight, Lady Charles Spencer.

——— At Clarendon Park, near Salisbury, æt. seventy-seven, H. Bathurst, Esq.

February 7. In Bolton-street, æt. seventy-nine, Dowager Lady Scarsdale.

February 22. In Park-street, Mrs. Catherine Bagot, daughter of the late Sir W. W. Bagot, of Blithefield.

March 4. Frances, wife of the Honourable Washington Shirley, first cousin to Viscount Dudley.

March 7. Maria Hungerford Offley, youngest daughter of the Honourable Major-general Crewe.

March 15. The Honourable Lieutenant-General Vere Poulett, at Alnwick Castle, æt. twenty-seven, Lady Julia Percy.

March 29. Alfred Tufton, Esq. formerly in the service of the East India Company. He was buried at Hothfield, Kent, in the same grave with his brother, Sackville Tufton, Esq. who died in 1794.

April 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Charles Churchill, Esq. æt. ninety-two; who married the daughter of Sir Robert, first Earl of Orford.

April . At Edinburgh, Caroline, only daughter of General Francis Dundas.

April 3. At Mortimer House, Grosvenor Place, the Honourable Mortimer Harley, infant son of the Earl of Oxford.

April 20. In Baker-street, æt. ninety-four, the Dowager Lady Onslow.

——— At Gredington, the infant son of Lord Kenyon.

May 14. At Stobs Castle, Sir William Eliott, of Stobs, Baronet; succeeded by his son Sir William.

May 11. At Melksham, Wilts, Anna-Maria, relict of E. Poore, Esq. of Wedhampton, second daughter of J. Montague, Esq. of Lackham, Abbey.

May 12. At Brownsea Castle, in the county of Dorset, Charles Sturt, Esq. brother-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

May 20. Mary, Countess Dowager of Macclesfield, æt. eighty-six.

May 26. In Park-street, æt. fifty-eight, Kenelm Digby, Esq.

May 31. At Swillington House, æt. thirteen, Frederica, second daughter of J. Lowther, Esq. M. P.

——— At Dublin, æt. eighty-two, Reverend William Digby, Dean of Clonfert.

——— The Honourable Captain Powys, who had been gazetted to the rank of Major, May the 12th.

June 7. Æt. sixty-four, Colonel Nicholas Bayley. He has left a wife and ten children.

February 3. At Calcutta, æt. eighty-seven, Mrs. Frances Johnson, grandmother of the Earl of Liverpool, and mother of Edward Watts, Esq. of Hanslope Park, Berks, and of Mrs. Poyntz Ricketts. She returned to India, on the decease of her husband, Mr. Watts, in 1769.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

THE PEERS.

ABERCORN, Marquis, ii. 513
Abercrombie, Baroness, ix. 149
Abergavenny, Earl, v. 151
Abingdon, Earl, iii. 628
Ailsa, Lord, ix. 346
Albmarle, Earl, iii. 728
Alvanley, Lord, ix. 143
Amherst, Lord, viii. 161
Anson, Viscount, vi. 426
Arden, Lord, ix. 230
Ardrossan, Lord, ix. 283
Arundel, Lord, vii. 40
Ashburnham, Earl, iv. 249
——————— Baron, vii. 132
Ashburton, Lord, vii. 543
Aukland, Lord, viii. 287
Audley, Lord, vi. 546
Aylesbury, Earl, v. 107
Aylesford, Earl, iv. 134

Bagot, Lord, vii. 522
Barham, Lord, ix. 246
Bath, Marquis, ii. 496
Bathurst, Earl, v. 80
Bayning, Lord, viii. 551
Beauchamp, Lord, ix. 337
Beaufort, Duke, i. 222
Bedford, Duke, i. 262
Berkeley, Earl, iii. 591
Berwick, Lord, viii. 33
Beverley, Earl, v. 386
Bolenbroke, Viscount, vi. 42
Bolton, Lord, viii. 555
Boringdon, Lord, viii. 28
Boston, Lord, vii. 301
Boyle, Lord, vii. 134
Bradford, Lord, viii. 367
Brandon, Duke, i. 491
Braybrooke, Lord, viii. 153
Breadalbane, Lord, ix. 370
Bridgewater, Earl, iii. 170
Bridport, Viscount, vi. 366
Bristol, Earl, iv. 139
Brodrick, Lord, viii. 460
Brownlow, Lord, vii. 476
Buckingham, Marquis, ii. 390
Buckinghamshire, Earl, iv. 362
Bulkeley, Lord, viii. 8
Bute, Marquis, ii. 568
Byron, Lord, vii. 89

Cadogan, Earl, v. 410
Calthorpe, Lord, viii. 481
Cambridge, Duke, i. 47
Camden, Earl, v. 264
Cardigan, Earl, iii. 487
Carleton, Lord, viii. 101
Carlisle, Earl, iii. 501
Carnarvon, Earl, v. 390
Carrington, Lord, viii. 547
Carteret, Lord, viii. 1
Cathcart, Viscount, vi. 454
Cawdor, Lord, viii. 530
Chatham, Earl, v. 45
Chesterfield, Earl, iii. 407
Chichester, Earl, v. 488
Cholmondeley, Earl, iv. 16
Clarence, Duke, i. 43
Clarendon, Earl, v. 130
Clifford, Lord, vii. 117

Clifton, Lord, vii. 58
Clinton, Lord, vi. 542
Cornwall, Duke, i. 1
Cornwallis, Marquis, ii. 537
Coventry, Earl, iii. 744
Courtenay, Viscount, vi. 214
Cowper, Earl, iv. 162
Craven, Earl, v. 446
Crewe, Lord, ix. 326
Cumberland, Duke, i. 45
Curzon, Viscount, vi. 397

Dacre, Baroness, vi. 558
Darlington, Earl, iv. 499
Dartmouth, Earl, iv. 105
Dawnay, Lord, viii. 453
De Clifford, Lord, vi. 512
De Dunstanville, Lord, viii. 502
De la Warr, Earl, v. 1
De Roos, Baroness, vi. 483
Denbigh, Earl, iii. 265
Derby, Earl, iii. 50
Devonshire, Duke, i. 302
Digby, Earl, v. 348
Dinevor, Lord, vii. 504
Doncaster, Earl, iii. 510
Dorchester, Lord, viii. 109
Dormer, Lord, vii. 66
Dorset, Duke, ii. 90
Douglas of Ambresbury, Lord, viii. 58
——— of Douglas, Lord, viii. 227
——— of Lochleven, Lord, viii. 271
Ducie, Lord, vii. 410
Dudley, Viscount, vi. 272
Duncan, Viscount, vi. 378
Dundas, Lord, viii. 380
Dutton, Lord, vii. 133

Effingham, Earl, iv. 264
Egremont, Earl, iv. 401
Eldon, Lord, viii. 602
Eliot, Lord, viii. 3
Ellenborough, Lord, ix. 187
Erskine, Lord, ix. 251
Essex, Earl, iii. 474
Exeter, Marquis, ii. 582

Falmouth, Viscount, vi. 62
Fauconberg, Viscount, vi. 23
Fisherwick, Lord, viii. 177
Fitzgibbon, Lord, viii. 605
Fitzwilliam, Earl, iv. 374
Foley, Lord, vii. 493
Fortescue, Earl, v. 335

Gage, Lord, viii. 249
Gambier, Lord, ix. 387
Gardner, Lord, ix. 381
Glastonbury, Lord, viii. 553
Gloucester, Duke, i. 48
Gordon, Lord, viii. 56
Grafton, Duke, i. 213
Graham, Earl, iv. 209
Granard, Lord, ix. 311
Grantham, Lord, vii. 286
Grantley, Lord, vii. 546
Grenville, Lord, viii. 269
Grey, Earl, v. 676
——— De Ruthyn, Baroness, vi. 622
Grosvenor, Earl, v. 239
Guilford, Earl, iv. 454
Gwydir, Lord, viii. 496

Hampden, Viscount, vi. 291
Harborough, Earl, iv. 180
Harcourt, Earl, iv. 428
Hardwicke, Earl, iv. 486
Harewood, Lord, viii. 508
Harrington, Earl, iv. 284
Harrowby, Earl, v. 717
Hastings, Lord, vi. 643
Hawke, Lord, vii. 458
Hay, Lord, vii. 197
Heathfield, Lord, viii. 119
Hereford, Viscount, vi. 1
Hertford, Marquis, ii. 560
Hillsborough, Earl, v. 96
Holland, Lord, vii. 308

Hood, Viscount, vi. 324
——— Lord, viii. 400
Hopetoun, Lord, ix. 392
Howard de Walden, Lord, vi. 754
Howe, Baroness, viii. 133
Hutchinson, Lord, ix. 179

Jersey, Earl, iii. 762
Ilchester, Earl, iv. 529

Keith, Lord, ix. 168
Kent, Duke, i. 44
Kenyon, Lord, viii. 127
King, Lord, vii. 223

Lake, Viscount, vi. 432
Lansdowne, Marquis, ii. 422
Lauderdale, Lord, ix. 296
Le De Spenser, Lord, vi. 496
Leeds, Duke, i. 253
Leinster, Viscount, vi. 100
Lilford, Lord, viii. 577
Lindsey, Earl, iii. 307
Liverpool, Earl, v. 392
Loftus, Lord, ix. 33
Lonsdale, Earl, v. 695
Lucas, Baroness, vii. 115
Lyttelton, Lord, viii. 316

Macclesfield, Earl, iv. 190
Malmesbury, Earl, v. 421
Manchester, Duke, ii. 42
Manners, Lord, ix. 385
Mansfield, Earl, v. 388
——— Countess, v. 133
Manvers, Earl, v. 626
Marlborough, Duke, i. 362
Maynard, Viscount, vi. 280
Melville, Viscount, vi. 399
Mendip, Lord, viii 360
Middleton, Lord, vii. 215
Minto, Lord, viii. 559
Monson, Lord, vii. 228
Montague, Lord, viii. 57
Montfort, Lord, vii. 247
Moore, Lord, ix. 1
Mount-Eagle, Lord, ix. 276
Mount-Edgecumbe, Earl, v. 306
Mulgrave, Lord, viii 311

Nelson, Earl, v. 557
Newcastle, Duke, ii. 181
Norfolk, Duke, i. 50
Northampton, Earl, iii. 223
Northumberland, Duke, ii. 217
Northwic, Lord, viii. 572
Norwich, Earl, v. 201

Onslow, Earl, v. 461
Orford, Earl, v. 631
Oxford, Earl, iv. 37

Pembroke, Earl, iii. 104
Percy, Lord, ix. 517
Peterborough, Earl, iii. 309
Petre, Lord, vii. 1
Plymouth, Earl, iii. 637
Pomfret, Earl, iv. 197
Ponsonby of Sysonby, Lord, vii. 258
——— of Imokilly, Lord, ix. 343
Portland, Duke, ii. 29
Portsmouth, Earl, iv. 291
Poulett, Earl, iv. 1
Powis, Earl, v. 543

Radnor, Earl, v. 29
Redesdale, Lord, ix. 182
Ribblesdale, Lord, viii. 584
Richmond, Duke, i. 203
Rivers, Lord, vii 484
Rochford, Earl, iii. 721
Rodney, Lord, vii 555
Rolle, Lord, viii. 516
Romney, Earl, v. 482
Rosslyn, Earl, v. 427
Rous, Lord, viii. 476
Rutland, Duke, i. 454

Sackville, Viscount, vi. 306

St. Albans, Duke, i. 244
St. Helens, Lord, ix. 156
St. John, Lord, vi. 741
St. Vincent, Earl, v. 399
Salisbury, Marquis, ii. 484
Saltersford, Lord, viii. 445
Sandwich, Earl, iii. 448
Sandys, Baroness, ix. 192
Say and Sele, Lord, vii. 16
Scarborough, Earl, iii. 693
Scarsdale, Lord, vii. 294
Seaforth, Lord, viii. 593
Selsey, Lord, viii. 376
Shaftesbury, Earl, iii. 543
Sheffield, Lord, ix. 233
Sherborne, Lord, viii. 39
Shrewsbury, Earl, iii. 1
Sidmouth, Viscount, vi. 423
Somers, Lord, viii. 19
Somerset, Duke, i. 144
Sondes, Lord, vii. 283
Southampton, Lord, vii. 540
Spencer, Earl, v. 42
——— Baron, vii. 15
Stafford, Marquis, ii. 441
Stamford, Earl, iii. 340
Stanhope, Earl, iv. 171
Stawell, Lord, vii 269
Stewart, Lord, viii. 418
Stourton, Lord, vi. 663
Strange, Earl, v. 272
Stuart, Lord, viii. 402
Suffield, Lord, viii. 107
Suffolk, Earl, iii. 147
Sundridge, Lord, vii. 416
Sussex, Duke, i. 46
Sydney, Viscount, vi. 319

Talbot, Earl, v. 229
Tankerville, Earl, iv. 123
Teynham, Lord, vii. 77
Thanet, Earl, iii. 435
Thurlow, Lord, viii. 284
Torrington, Viscount, vi. 80
Townshend, Marquis, ii. 454
Tyndale, Lord, vii. 113
Tyrone, Lord, viii. 74

Vernon, Lord, vii. 396
Verulam, Lord, viii. 209
Upper Ossory, Lord, viii. 293
Uxbridge, Earl, v. 174

Waldegrave, Earl, iv. 232
Walsingham, Lord, vii. 510
Warwick, Earl, iv. 330
Wellesley, Marquis, viii. 532
Wellington, Earl, v. 726 vi. 462
Wentworth, Viscount, vi. 200
Westmoreland, Earl, iii. 283
Willoughby de Broke, Lord, vi. 691
——— of Eresby, Baroness, vi. 591
Wilton, Earl, v. 528
Winchester, Marquis, ii. 567
Winchelsea, Earl, iii. 371
Wodehouse, Lord, viii. 562

Yarborough, Lord, viii. 387
York, Duke, i. 42

GENERAL INDEX

OF

NAMES.

GENERAL INDEX.

*** The articles in small capitals are present Peers: Those in Italics are extinct Peerages, Peerages under claim, or Baronies in Abeyance.

A.

ABALANDA, Osbert de, vi. 62
———, Otho de, ib.
Abbot, Archbishop, i. 117, 128; ii. 144; vii. 433
———, Dr. ii. 119, 123, 125
———, George, vii. 218
———, John, v. 317
———, see Canterbury
Abdy, Edmund, vi. 624
ABERCORN, MARQUIS, HAMILTON, ii. 513
Abercorn, Marquis, ii. 566
———, Earl, v. 286, 477
———, James, iv, 359; vi. 459
———, James Hamilton, viii. 5, 542
———, Lord James, i. 497
ABERCROMBY, BARONESS ABERCROMBY, ix. 149
Abercromby, General, viii. 144
———, George, vi. 421
———, James, viii. 549
Aberdeen, Earl, George, ii. 535; ix. 293
———, William, v. 225, 226; viii. 382
———, Bishop, Henry, i. 498
———, William, i. 518
ABERGAVENNY, EARL, NEVIL, v. 151
Abergavenny, Earl, iii. 143; v. 517, 673
———, Lord, iii. 378, 665, 706
———, Edward, vi. 574
———, Edward Nevil, i. 57; ii. 144, 146; iii. 670; iv. 683; v. 532; vi. 567
———, George, v. 26; ix. 246
———, Henry Nevil, i. 470; iii. 292; vi. 620
———, Lord William, iii. 143
———, William Neville, ii. 531
———, Baron, Baladin, ii. 456
———, Dowager Baroness, ix. 246
———, Lady Catharine, v. 171
Abergavenny, see Bergavenny and Braybrooke
Abernethy, Alexander, v. 278
———, Alexander de, v. 206
Abetot, Urso de, vi. 496
ABINGDON, EARL, BERTIE, iii. 628
Abingdon, Earl of, vii. 356; ix. 484
———, James, vi. 513
———, James Bertie, v. 59; vi. 268; viii. 17
———, James, Lord Norris, ii. 18, 19
———, Montagu, i. 367; viii. 267
———, Abbot, iv. 139
Aboyne, Earl, iv. 328
———, Charles Gordon, ii. 531; viii. 282
———, John Gordon, viii. 416, 443
Abrahall, Richard, ii. 583
Abrantes, Duke of, vi. 468
Abrincis, Robert de, vi. 234
Aburgavenny, Lord, Edward Nevill, vi. 527
Abych, John, iii. 284
Abyn, Edward, v. 544
Acclam, William, iii. 316; viii. 456
Achmuty, John, ii. 489
Ackland, Colonel, v. 390
———, Hugh, viii. 110, 499
———, John Dyke, iii. 540
———, Richard, viii. 499
———, Thomas, v. ib.
———, Thomas Dyke, iii. 540
———, Lady, v. 346
Acland, Anthony, vi. 543; viii. 524
———, Arthur, viii. 524
———, John, viii, ib.
Acon, Nicholas, vi. 710
Acton, General, v. 591
———, John, iv. 335
———, Laurence, ii. 283, 285, 287
———, Nathaniel, viii. 479

Acton, Richard, iii. 368
——, William de, vii. 359
Aculey, John, ii. 14
Adam, Lord Lisle, vi. 604
——, Francis, ii. 43
——, Mr., vi. 75
——, William, ix. 171
Adams, ——, vi. 427
——, John, of Rowcliff, v. 712
——, Mr., ix. 198
Adair, Robert, iii. 741
Adare, Lord, Richard Quin, iv. 540
Adderley, Charles, i. 206
——, Humphrey, vii. 528
——, Ralph, vii. 526
——, Thomas, ix. 51, 384
——, William, viii. 281
Addington, see Sidmouth
Addington, Mr., v. 408, 606
Addison, Joseph, viii. 372; ix. 400
Adeane, General, vi. 728; ix. 190
——, Simeon, vi. 728
Aderley, ——, iv. 372
Adye, Nicholas, v. 31
Affleck, Commodore, vi. 337; vii. 567
Agar, family, viii. 362
——, Henry, viii. 360
——, James, viii. 104
Agard, Charles, iv. 285
Agarde, Francis, viii. 536; ix. 12
Agnew, Andrew, viii. 444
Aguillon, Lord, Robert, ii. 97
——, William, vii. 346
——, Robert de, ii. 96
Ailesbury, Earl, Charles Bruce, i. 211
——, Robert Bruce, v. 195; viii. 528
——, Thomas Bruce, i. 182; iii. 498; vi. 731; vii. 170
——, William, i. 404
Ailesford, Earl, Finch, iv. 134
Ailesford, Earl, Heneage Finch, i. 185; iii. 394; iv. 120; vi. 269
——, Countess, iv. 136
Ailsa, Lord, Kennedy, ix. 346
Ainslie, Philip, viii. 417
Airley, Earl, v. 439
Airman, William, ix. 328, 329
Airth, see Menteith
Aislabie, George, viii. 288
——, William, ii. 608
Aitanbosth, Captain, vi. 389
Aland, Henry, v. 343
Alanson, Duke, Francis, of Valors, ii. 599
——, Christopher, iv. 416
Albany, Duke, i. 89; ii. 272, 273, 300; viii. 59, 61
——, Alexander, vii. 426
Albany, Duke, Charles, ii. 12, 327. 331
——, Charles Stewart, ii. 331
——, John, i. 521, 522; iv. 213
——, Henry, Lord Darnley, i. 505, 519, 522
——, Murdoch, i. 498. 499; ii. 569; vi. 401; viii. 244, 408, 411; ix. 285, 370
——, Robert, ii. 569, 571; vi. 401, 402; viii. 242, 408
——, Robert Stewart, vii. 421; ix. 570
——, Earl of, viii. 234
——, William, viii. 61
Albemarle, Earl, Keppel, iii. 728
Albemarle, Duke, Monk, ix. 393
Albemarle, Duke, iii. 453, 457, 530, 531; iv. 66, 533; vii. 125; ix. 120
——, Christopher Monk, i. 319; iii. 518, 522
——, Edward, v. 5
——, George, iii. 562; v. 453; viii. 461, 463
——, George Monk, iii. 512; viii. 503; ix. 462
——, Earl, ii. 38; iii. 732, 735; vi. 361, 484; vii. 392
——, Earl, William, ii. 237
——, William, Charles, vi. 540
——, William Anne Keppel, i. 207, 296, 303
——, William de Fortibus, vi. 245; vii. 301
——, Lord, ix. 238
——, Robert de, vi. 242
Albeney, William de, ii. 230
——, see Arundel
Albenio, Nigel de, iii. 762
Alberoni, Cardinal, iv. 177
Albert, King Henry, of Navarre, i. 172
——, Archduke, vi. 368
Albin, Benjamin, iii. 327, 329
Albini, Busto William de, ix. 451
——, Philip de, iii. 594
——, Ralph de, vi. 484
——, William de, i. 462; ii. 394; iv. 401; vi. 27, 486
——, see Arundel
Albuquerque, Duc d', vi. 471
Alcock, William, ix. 53
Aldborough, Earl, Edward Stratford, iii. 142
——, John, iv. 468; vii. 568; viii. 363
——, John Stratford, vii. 568
——, William, vi. 680
Aldburgh, ——, vii. 67
Aldeburg, John de, see Lincoln

Alden, John, vii. 514
Aldenburg, Count Anthony, ii. 37
Aldersey, John, iii. 748
Aldithley, Henry de, vi. 498
Aldone, Thomas de, vii. 17
Aldred, ———, vii. 27
Aldwick, George, iv. 253
———, Dr. vii. 189
———, William, ix. 314
Aldwoodley, Francis, vi. 667
Aldworth, Richard, v. 685; vii. 143; viii. 158
———, Thomas, viii. 158
Alegre, Marquis of, vii. 333
Alençon, Duke, iii. 679
———, Francis, i. 574
Aleppo, Prince Rodoan, vi. 222
Alestree, Dr. viii. 345
Alexander, John, vi. 280; viii. 362
———, Nicholas, iv. 303
Alford, Thomas, vi. 710
———, Richard, iii. 546
Algoe, Robert, viii. 427
Alimond, Count of, vi. 231
Alinton, Lord, William, iii. 246
Alis, William de, vii. 325, 326
Allard, Nicholas, iii. 374
———, Robert, ib.
Allen, Viscount, John, vi. 191
———, Joshua, v. 391; ix. 140
———, iii. 157; vi. 166; viii. 370
———, Cardinal, i. 109
———, Christopher, v. 185
———, Edmund, i. 135; iv. 138
———, James, vii. 540; ix. 70
———, John, iii. 758; iv. 394; vi. 145
———, Patrick, ix. 49
———, Ralph, v. 243
———, Thomas, v. 354
———, William, iii. 183, 184
Alley, John, ix. 295
Alleyne, John, v. 38
———, John Guy, ib.
———, Thomas, ix. 162
Allington, Lord, Allington, ix. 425
Allington, Lord, William, iii. 424
———, Giles, ii. 602; iii. 421
———, Giles, of Horseheath, iv. 148
———, George, iii. 685
———, Hugh, ii. 589
Allot, ———, iv. 108
Allwin, Robert, iii. 47
Almain, King, Richard, iv. 292
Almeto, William de, iii. 310
Alphonso, Duke, ii. 318
Alpraham, Matthew, viii. 9
Alston, Edward, i. 182
Alsatia, Duke, Alderbertus, i. 6
Alsatia, Duke, Eberherd, i.
Alston, Edward, viii. 218
———, Rowland, ix. 328
———, Thomas, ib.
Altaribus, Hugh de, vii. 397
Altham, Lord, viii. 313
———, James, v. 376
Altorp, Lord of, Isembart, i. 8
Alured, ———, viii. 392
Alvanley, Lord, Arden, ix. 143
Alvestan, Theorphine, vi. 644
Alyngton, Giles, iii. 30
———, William, ib.
Amadeus, Victor, ii. 85
Amand, Agnes, v. 108
Amasia, Archbishop, Ferdinand Dadda, i. 185
Ambrose, Isaac, ix. 234
Amherst, Lord, Amherst, viii. 161
Amherst, Lord, Amherst, ix. 437, 465
Amherst, Lord, vi. 73; ix. 434
———, Lord, William Pitt, iii. 691
———, General, ii. 73
———, John, v. 470
———, Richard, ii. 144
Amorer, Nicholas, iv. 533
Amplett, ———, v. 545
———, Joseph, viii. 349
Amyand, Claudius, iii. 263
———, George, v. 425; viii. 560
Amyas, John, v. 648
Anasty, Richard, ii. 91
Anegos, see Angus
Ancaster, Duke, Bertie, ii. 1
Ancaster, Duke, Bertie, ix. 395
Ancaster, Duke, Bertie, vii. 487
———, Peregrine Lindsay, viii. 501
———, Robert, ii. 578; iv. 36
———, Robert, Bertie, iii. 304; iv. 13; vi. 618
———, see Lindsay
Ancram, Earl, Robert Ker, iii. 83
———, William, iii. 541; iv. 371
Anderson, Christopher, viii. 549
———, Edmund, iv. 204; v. 539
———, Edward, vii. 239
——— family, viii. 393
———, Francis, viii. 549
———, Richard, i. 194, 393; iv. 441, 446.
———, Stephen, iv. 101; ix. 223
Anderton, Francis, i. 230
Andeville, Ralph de, vii. 397
Andover, Viscount, Thomas, viii. 54
———, Thomas Howard, ii. 605
———, William, iv. 136; vii. 536

Andover, Viscount, William Howard,
———, see Suffolk
Andrews, Captain, vi. 73
———, John, ii. 388; iii. 655; vi. 269
———, Richard, ii. 370; ix. 240
———, Thomas, vii. 501
———, William, ii. 412; iii. 670; ix. 86
Andros, Edmund, v. 456
Anestye, Richard, ii. 91
Anglesea, Earldom of, ix. 486
Anglesey, Earl, Annesley, ix. 402
Anglesey, Earl, i. 342; ii. 562; iv. 77; viii. 84
———, Annesley, iv. 323
———, Arthur, vi. 286
———, Charles, iii. 787
———, Charles Villiers, vi. 556
———, James Annesley, viii. 312, 313
———, John, iv. 262
———, John Annesley, iii. 94
———, Villiers, ix. 455
———, Arthur, i. 478
Anglicus, Roger, ii. 328
Angoulesme, Duke, iv. 300
Anguish, Thomas, i. 261
Angus, Earl, iii. 699; v. 212; vii. 117, 235, 425; viii. 61, 62, 277, 428; ix. 238, 364
———, Archibald, i. 81; ix. 259, 363, 364
———, Archibald Douglas, i. 505, 508, 522, 523
———, David, viii. 273
———, David Douglas, viii. 440
———, George, ii. 569; iv. 212
———, George Douglas, i. 501; ix. 371
———, Gilbert de Umfraville, ii. 247, 256, 265
———, James, ii. 210
———, John, viii. 419
———, John Stuart, ii. 569
———, Robert, ii. 240
———, Robert Umfraville, ii. 240; vi. 487
———, Thomas Stewart, i. 495, 499, 501; viii. 230, 235
Angus, Dowager Countess, Mary Stewart, ix. 351
Anhalt, Prince Bernard of, i. 19
Anjou, Duke, ii. 7; iii. 332; iv. 277; vi. 84
———, Philip, i. 543
———, Earl, Henry, vii. 331
———, Count, Foulk, vi. 222
Anketell, John, vi. 555
Annan, Viscount, John Murray, v. 143
Annandale, Marquis, ix. 265, 387
———, William, vii. 443; ix. 385
———, Earl, ii. 489
———, James, v. 139, 143
———, John Murray, v. 143
Anne, Princess, iii. 250
Annesley, Arthur, iv. 113
———, Captain, iii. 529
———, Francis, vi. 286; ix. 27
———, Hugh, vi. 50
———, James, i. 478
———, see Anglesey, Valentia, Glenawley
Ansley, John, ii. 14
Anson, Viscount, Anson, vi. 426
Anson, Lord, Anson, ix. 432
Anson, Viscount, vii. 408
———, Lord, vi. 326, 369; vii. 465
———, John, iv. 492
———, Admiral, vii. 460
———, Commodore, iii. 735
———, General, vi. 472
Anspach, Margrave of, John Frederic, i. 32
Anstis, John, iii. 73, 639
———, Mr. iii. 659; ix. 107
Anstruther, General, ix. 308
Anthony, ———, iv. 108
Antichell, Boessey Eue de, iv. 430
Antin, Dukes, vii. 333
Antioch, Prince, Roger, vi. 217, 218, 222
———, Boemund I. vi. 221
———, Boemund II. vi. ibid.
———, Raimond, vi. 223
Antoing, Lord Hugh, v. 29
Antrague, William Seigneur d', viii. 428
Antrim, Marquis, ii. 518; iv. 108; ix. 25
———, Randulph MacDonald, i. 475; iii. 781
———, Earl, iv. 216
———, James MacDonnell, viii. 179
———, Randal, i. 129
———, Earls, ii. 572
———, Countess, Anne, iv. 518
———, Elizabeth, viii. 85
Ap-Griffith Rhese, iii. 3, 5
—, Thomas Rhese, i. 81
Appleton, Henry, vii. 80
Appleyard, ———, vi. 272
———, Mathew, viii. 591; ix. 316
———, William, ix. 316
Apreece, Robert, ix. 438, 472
Apsley, Alan, vi. 53
———, Allen, v. 86; vii. 142
———, Joan, vii. 137
———, William, iv. 251

Apulderfield, William, vii. 30
Apuldore, Thomas, vii. 78
Aquila, Gilbert de, ii. 96
———, Robert, ii. 97
Aquitain, Earl, Geffrey Lusignan, iv. 250
Araspen, Bartha Van, iii. 728
Arblasten, Richard, vii. 525
Arbuthnot, Admiral, ix. 172
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, Philip, viii. 272
Archbold, William, vii. 373
Archduke Charles, v. 602; vii. 297
——— John, iii. 398
Archer, Lord, Archer, ix. 436
Archer, Lord, iii. 691; vi. 509
———, Andrew, vi. 509; viii. 175
———, Thomas, i. 282, 284; iii. 690
Arches, Godfrey de, ii. 391
———, William de, ii. 181, 391
Archibell, Richard, v. 314
Arcy d', see D'Arcy
ARDEN, LORD PERCEVAL, ix. 230
ARDEN, see ALVANLEY
Arden, Edward, vi. 18
———, Henry, iii. 270
———, John, iii. 54; viii. 10
———, Mr., iii. 46
———, Osbert de, iv. 452
———, Robert, vii. 528
———, Thomas, vii. 529
Ardene, Giles, iv. 334
Ardenne, Count of, vi. 214
Arderne, Peter de, vii. 248
———, Thomas, viii. 9
———, see Arden
Ardglass, Earl, Thomas Cromwell, xi. 160
———, Wingfield Cromwell, viii. 76
———, William Cromwell, vi. 540
Ardington, William, v. 684
ARDROSSAN, LORD, MONTGOMERY, ix. 283
Aremberg, Duke of, vii. 333
Arentchild, Colonel, vi. 476
Areskine, see Erskine
Argall, Robert, v. 83
Argentine, John, iv. 141
Argenton, Gyles de, iii. 311
Argentum, Walter, ii. 221, 222
Argles, Edward, vi. 615
Argyle, Duke, ii. 525; iii. 795; iv. 102
———, see SUNDRIDGE
———, Marquis, i. 117; v. 291
———, Marquis, Archibald, viii. 281
———, Earl, viii. 402
Argyle, Earl, Archibald, i. 524; ii. 549, 574; viii. 280, 415, 423; ix. 307, 377
———, Archibald Campbell, viii. 413, 416, 530; ix. 170
———, Colin, i. 503; viii. 594; ix. 287
———, John Campbell, viii. 530
Argyll, Duke, v. 115
———, John, ii. 476, 560, 575
———, John Campbell, i. 186, 211; iii. 540; v. 115
———, Earl, i. 74; v. 293; vii. 423
———, Archibald, i. 572; v. 223
———, Collin, v. 212
———, Colin Campbell, iii. 65
———, John Campbell, v. 128
———, Duchess of, iii. 759
Arkinlass family, vii. 420
Arlington, Earl, Bennet, ix. 403
Arlington, Earl, i. 407, 410; iii. 784; vii. 127
———, Henry Bennet, i. 215
———, Lord, iii. 563
Armagh, Archbishop, v. 313
———, Adam, vi. 164
———, George Cromer, vi. 144. 147
———, James Margetson, vii. 265
———, John Bramhall, vii. 685
———, Michael Boyle, v. 101
———, Octavianus, vi. 125, 131
Armitage, Priscilla, ix. 22
Armory, Mr. ii. 167
Armstead, Elizabeth Bridget, vii. 311
Armstrong, Gilbert, vii. 98
———, Henry, iv. 592
———, Hugh, ix. 159
———, Major, vi. 477
———, Thomas, i. 350; iv. 522
———, William, viii. 96
Armyn, William, iii. 25
Armytage, George, viii. 108
Arnald, William, ix. 163
Arnall, Mary, vi. 714
Arnault, George, v. 410
Arniston, Lord, vi. 409
Arnold, Colonel, viii. 114
———, John, iii. 487
———, Michael, viii. 482
———, Nicholas, vi. 165
———, Rowland, vi. 714
Arnot, David, v. 428
———, John, v. 140
———, Elizabeth, viii. 410

Arragon, King, Ferdinand, i. 70
———, Queen Catharine of, vii. 387
———, Princess Catharine of, vii. 361
Arran, Earl, ii. 324; vi. 473; vii. 430; ix. 260, 288
———, Arthur, viii. 473; ix. 279
———, Arthur Gore, ii. 545
———, Charles, ix. 293
———, Charles Butler, iii. 299
———, Henry Fitzalan, iii. 349
———, James, i. 434; v. 294; vii. 429; viii. 273
———, James Hamilton, ii. 513; viii. 410, 423
———, Richard Butler, ii. 552; viii. 431
———, Thomas Boyd, i. 518; ix. 363
———, Countess, Mary, i. 518
———, see Butler
Arshot, Duke of, vii. 333
Arsick, Alexander, vii. 335
———, Robert, ii. 393, 394
Arthington, ———, vi. 668
Arthur, Prince, iii. 268
———, Richard, iii. 609; vii. 360
———, Thomas, ix. 102
Artois, Count, Robert, i. 222; ii. 247
Artovs, Jeuico de, vi. 136
ARUNDEL of WARDOUR, LORD, ARUNDELL, vii. 40
Arundel, Earl, Fitz Alan, ix. 445
Arundel of Trerise, Lord, Arundel, ix. 424
Arundel, Earl, iii. 665, 678, 669; iv. 203, 240; v. 182, 183, 244, 498; vi. 252, 515; vii. 119, 274; viii. 253; ix. 284
———, Edmund, ii. 198
———, Fitzalan, ix. 72, 147
———, Henry, i. 102; vii. 85
———, Henry Fitzallan, ii. 317; iii. 349, 666, 708; vii. 43
———, Henry Frederic, i. 132, 140
———, Henry Howard, ii. 386
———, Hugh de Albini, ix. 445
———, John, ii. 240
———, Mowbray, i. 128
———, Philip Howard, i. 108, 110, 124; ii. 115, 206; iii. 80; v. 18; ix. 469
———, Richard, ii. 240; iii. 8; v. 3; vi. 502, 645
———, Richard Fitzallan, i. 57, 99; iii, 56
Arundel, Earl, Robert de Belesme, v. 241
———, Thomas, iii. 11, 123, 723; iv. 504, 510; v. 161, 164
———, Thomas Fitzallan, iii. 608
———, Thomas Howard, i. 132; iii. 28; vii. 433; viii. 430
———, William, i. 61
———, William Albeney, ii. 226, 241
———, William Albini, ii. 496
———, William Fitzallan, ii. 304; iii. 350
———, Lord, iii. 124, 234, 706
———, of Wardour, Lord, Thomas, i. 85
———, of Wardour, Lord, v. 59; vii. 12, 130
———, Henry, vi. 556
———, Henry, of Wardour, vi. 726; ix. 88, 131
———, John, of Trerise, iii. 143
———, Thomas, i. 230
———, Thomas, of Wardour, i. 232; iii. 38, 131
———, Charles, iii. 38; v. 186; vi. 555
———, James Everard, v. 39
———, John, iii. 79, 348; v. 308, 318, 319, 320, 327; vi. 254, 490, 503; vii. 84; ix. 87
———, Lawrence, vi. 63
———, Renefred, viii. 330
———, Richard, vi. 609
———, Thomas, iii. 415; v. 17
———, see Canterbury and Exeter
Ascard, Gregory, iii. 297
Ascough, Francis, v. 206
———, William, v. 206, 412
Ashbrook, Viscount, viii. 363
———, William Flower, viii. 365
ASHBURNHAM, EARL, ASHBURNHAM, iv. 249
ASHBURNHAM, LORD, ASHBURNHAM, vii. 132
Ashburnham, Earl, ii. 106
———, Earl, John, ii. 106, 510; iii. 94, 345; iv. 230; v. 368
———, Lord, John, iv. 28; ix. 133
———, Colonel, iii. 550
———, family, iv. 249; et seq.
———, John, ii. 106, 551; iii. 242, 290; iv. 11; vii. 384
———, Mr. iv. 111

Ashburnham, William, iv. 12; v. 503, 515
Ashburton, Lord, Dunning, vii. 543
———, John, vi. 83
———, Thomas, iv. 182
Ashe, Captain, vii. 38
——, Edward, vii. 499
——, John, ix. 42
——, Joseph, ii. 464
——, Richard, viii. 540, 588
——, Thomas, viii. 541
——, William, ii. 286; viii. 540
Asheton, John, ii. 45; viii. 588, 590
———, Ralph, v. 541; vi. 397; vii. 299; viii. 107, 590
Ashfield, John, iv. 2; vi. 714
Ashley, Lord, ii. 352; iii. 784
———, Anthony, i. 478
——, ——, iii. 96; vii. 106
———, Anthony, iii. 546
———, Gabriel, v. 422
———, George, iii. 270; viii. 41
——, Hugh, iv. 296
———, Solomon, iv. 154
Ashmole, Mr. iii. 680
Ashton, Lord, ix. 31
———, ——, viii. 10, 210
———, John, iv. 181; v. 96, 244
———, Ralph, iii. 441
———, Richard, iii. 75
Ashurst, Henry, v. 189
———, John de, v. 244
Aske, Robert, ii. 302; vi. 518; viii. 455
Askew, Ferdinando, viii 498
Aslong, William, iv. 132
Asteley, Bernard, iv. 241
——, Francis, v. 376
——, Gilbert, iii. 34
——, John, v. 220; viii. 482
——, Thomas, iii. 34; v. 435; v. 220
——, Richard, vii. 526
Astell, Henry, i. 130
Astley, Lord, William, iii. 344, 346; vi. 732
——, Gilbert, iii. 34
——, John, iii. 349, 351; iv. 131
——, Thomas, iii. 34; vi. 600
Aston, Lord, viii. 330
———, of Forfar, iv. 439
———, James, iii. 48; vii. 129
———, Walter, viii. 262
———, Walton, i. 139, 232
——, Arthur, i. 234; iv. 110; ix. 82
——, Edward, i. 387; iv. 439; vii. 403
——, John, iv. 93; viii. 330
——, Richard de, viii. 43, 47
——, Robert, vii. 525; ix. 244
Aston, Earl, v. 115; viii. 60
——, Roger, iii. 421; vii. 412, 525
——, Thomas, iii. 359; vii. 217, 399; viii. 47
——, Walter, iii. 270; v. 363; vi. 424
——, William, iii. 275
Astry, Samuel, iii. 158
At-Church, Robert, vi. 362
Atcliffe, Thomas, iv. 142
Athenry, Lord, Edward, ix. 277, 279
Atherton, John, ii. 454; iv. 28; vii. 98
———, Richard de, v. 244
———, Robert Vernon, viii. 582
———, Roger, v. 244
———, William, v. 244; vii. 96
Athlone, Earl Godart de Ginkle, iii. 724; ix. 25
Athol, Duke, iii. 53, 96, 101, 432; v. 274
———, James, ii. 225
———, John, i. 233; v. 287, 298;
——, Duchess, Charlotte, iii. 53
——, Marquis, v. 292
———, John Murray, iii. 93
———, David, v. 206
———, David, de Strathbogie, iii. 254, 265, 266; v. 207; vii. 200; viii. 246, 594
———, Henry, vi. 644
———, James Stewart, viii. 246
———, John, ii. 570, v. 134; viii. 595
———, John Campbell, ix. 253
———, John Stuart, v. 288; vii. 201, 202, 428; viii. 424; ix. 371, 372, 373
Athow, Christopher, vii. 516
Athurton, William, viii. 47
Atkins, —— v. 331
——, Henry, ii. 449; vi. 728; vii. 491
——, Jonathan, iii. 503
——, Richard, vii. 491
——, Robert, i. 290, 293; vi 728; ix. 431
Atkinson, Philip, viii. 16
———, Robert, i. 459
———, Thomas, ix. 240
Atmore William, vi. 710
Aton, Gilbert, ii. 247
——, William, ii. 245, 247
Atterbury, Bishop, v. 90
———, Dr. iv. 166
———, see Rochester
Aubigny, Lord, i. 328; vi. 175
———, George Stewart, iii. 156
———, see Richmond
Aubrey, ——— i. 233
———, Hubert, iii. 446
———, Mr. iii. 781

Aubrey, Richard, v. 383; vii. 505
———, Walter, vii. 505
Aucher, Anthony, ii. 503, 542; ix. 217
———, Archibald, ix. 3
———, Edwin, ix. 217
———, Robert, iv. 162
Auchinleck, George, i. 504, 507, 509
Auchmuty, Arthur, ix. 314
Auckland, Lord, iv. 372
Audeley, Walter de, vii. 249
Audely family, iii. 50
AUDLEY, LORD, THICKNESSE TOUCHET, vi. 548
Audley of Walden, Lord, Audley, ix. 473
Audley, Lord, i. 68; ii. 503; iii. 82, 172, 141, 668; v. 532; viii. 253
———, George, ii. 502, 505
———, Nicholas, iv. 91
———, Thomas, iii. 130, 147, 349
———, Thomas, of Walden, i. 108; iii. 501
———, Mervin Touchet, iii. 38, 82
———, James Touchet, ii. 304
———, John, iv. 162; viii. 75
———, James, ii. 369; iii. 437; v. 680; vi. 724
———, George Touchet, vii. 274
———, Hugh de, v. 152
———, James, v. 246, 247; vi. 106
———, Robert, iii. 677
———, Thomas, vi. 538
———, see Glocester
Audre, Walter de, iii. 695
Aufrere, George, viii. 398
Aufrey, Nicholas, v. 489
AUKLAND, LORD, EDEN, viii. 237
Aukland, Lord, i. 261
———, William, viii. 560
Aungier, Lord, vi. 173; ix. 99
———, Francis, vii. 174
———, Gerard de, v. 466
———, see Longford
Auriol, Henry, vii. 210
———, Peter, ibid.
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, William, ibid.
Austen, Robert, i. 194; vi. 510, 511; vii. 278; ix. 3
Austria, Archduke of, iii. 61
———, Charles, iii. 31; v. 600; vii. 297
———, Lady Anne of, iv. 269
Auverquerque, Henry, i. 215
———, Mons., iv. 32
———, see Beverweat and Grantham
Avalon, Viscount, iii. 317
———, John Mordaunt, viii. 143
———, see Peterborough
Avandale, Lord, vii 425
Avenal, William de, vii. 399
———, Robert, ix. 284
Avenon, Alexander, ix. 207
Avevedo, Don, iv. 287
Avranches, Earl, Hugh Lupus, v. 262
———, Count, Hugh Lupus, v. 240
Awcher, Margaret, ix. 214, 215
Awger, Thomas, viii. 454
Axley, Roger de, iii. 408
Axtell, Daniel, viii. 461
Aycough, Captain, viii. 351
Ayde, John, vi. 478; viii. 478
Ayland, Richard, v. 505
AYLESBURY, EARL, ROBERT BRUCE BRUDENELL, v. 107
Aylesbury, Earl, Charles Bruce, v, 92; vii. 454
———, Robert Bruce, i. 481; viii, 181
———, Thomas Bruce, viii. 219
———, Thomas Bruce Brudenell, vi. 686; viii. 38
———, see Ailesbury
Aylesford, Earl, iv. 122
———, Earl, Heneage, ii. 510
———, Earl, Heneage Finch, iii. 165, 166
———, see Ailesford
Ayliff, George, vi. 53, 54
Aylmer, Lord, Matthew, v. 346; viii. 353
———, Andrew, ix. 111
———, Captain, vi, 83
———, Gerald, vi. 163
———, James, ix. 112
———, Thomas, vi. 9
Ayloffe, Henry, viii. 15
———, Thomas, vi. 710
Aylward, John, i. 131
———, Pierce, ix. 75
Aynes, John, iii. 385
Aynsley,—— v. 304
Aynsworth, Henry, v. 316
Ayte, Robert, vi. 53

B

BAbington, Anthony, iv. 390
———, John, iii. 410, 414
Bauthorpe, William, viii. 455
Bacellar, Colonel de, vi. 476
Bache, John, v. 245
Backhouse, Samuel, iv. 318
Backing, Edmund, iv. 148

Bacon, Lord, ii. 120, 206, 461; viii. 602
——, Anthony, vii. 138
——, Bartholomew, vii. 388
——, Benjamin, iv. 128
——, Edward, v. 648
——, Francis, vi. 179, 188, 190; vi. 625; viii. 216; ix. 462
——, Nathaniel, ii. 461, 549; vii. 389; viii. 218
——, Nicholas, ii. 550; iii. 467; viii. 478
——, Robert, vii. 388
——, Thomas, vii. 516
——, Elizabeth, v. 648
Baddham, Bettridge, vii. 187; viii. 102
Baden, Prince, Lewis, iii. 45
——, Margrave, vii 333
——, Margrave, Hermannus, i. 16
Badenoch, Lord, John Cumming, v. 115, 116
Badiswell, John, v. 308
Badlesmere, Lord, Bartholomew, vi. 489, 503
Baesh, Ralph, i. 476
Bagaley, ——, iii. 86
Baganall, Nicholas, v. 124
Bagenal, Dudley, ix, 90;
——, Henry, v. 193, 195; ix. 43
——, George, ix. 110
——, Nicholas, ix. 44
——, Miss, viii. 602
Bager, Thomas, iii. 129
Bagnall, ——, iii, 690
——, Arthur, vi. 294
——, Henry, ibid
——, Marshall, iv. 215
——, Nicholas, v. 259
——, Walter, vii. 84
Bagot, Lord, Bagot, vii. 522
Bagot, Lord, iv. 121, 122
——, William, iii. 795; iv. 123; v. 199
——, Hervey, ii. 171
——, John, iii. 764; vii. 296
——, Lewis, vii. 211
——, Richard, iii. 165, 795
——, Thomas, iii. 200; iv. 120, 122
——, Walter, v, 192
——, William, vi, 60
Bagshaw, Edward, ix. 46
——, Thomas, ix. 161
Bahantune, Robert de, iii. 593
Bajeux, Bishop, Odo, v. 240
——, see Yvery
Bailey, James, ii. 489
——, John, i. 199
Bailie, Bishop Lewis, v. 194, 195
Baillie, Dr. Henry, i. 538
Baillie, James, viii. 224
——, John, viii. 384
——, William, ibid.
Bailliol, Jocelin, iii. 642
Baillot, Reginald de, vii. 397
Bainbridge, ——, i. 249
——, William, viii. 102
Baining, Viscount, Paul, v. 628
Bainston, Roger, v. 538
Bainton, Edward, vi. 284
——, Henry, i. 315
——, Thomas, v. 628
Baird, Captain, vii. 470
——, James, ix. 151
——, James, of Auchmeden, vii. 207
——, Margaret de, v. 279
Baker, Daniel, ix. 239
——, Jeremiah, ix. 340
——, John, i. 98; iii. 391, 439, 668, 674; iv. 103, 104, 145; vi. 577, 584, 585
——, Richard, ii. 119; vi. 577; vii. 6
——, Robert, iii. 545
——, William, vi. 623
——, Catherine, ix. 340
Balcarras, Earl, Alexander, iv. 484; viii. 597
——, James Lindsay, ix. 497
Bald, Richard de, v. 244, 247
Baldington, Robert, vii. 66
Baldwin, John, vii. 67
——, Mr., v. 590
——, Samuel, v. 478
——, Timothy, iii. 687
——, William, vii. 67
Balfour, James, ix. 260
——, William, ii. 14; viii. 86, 415
——, Margaret, viii. 279
——, see Burleigh
Baliol, Edward, v. 117; viii. 420
——, John de, vii. 200, 417, 418
Ball, Captain, v. 597; vi. 375
——, Guy, viii. 513
——, Henry, viii. 112
——, Samuel, viii. 196
——, Thomas, vii. 143
Ballam, Robert, vii. 302
Ballanden, James, ix. 269
Ballenden, Lord, ix. 24
——, Lewis, ix. 299
Balliol, Eustace de, ii. 236
——, Ingelram, ii. 237
Balmain, Caroline Elizabeth, vii. 553
Balmer, Captain James, ii. 87
——, Thomas, ibid.
Balmerino, Lord, iv. 487
——, Lord, John, viii. 416
Balmerinoch, Lord, John, ix. 292
Balnaves, Henry, i. 525

Balston, John, ii. 502
Baltimore, Baron, Cecil Calvert, vii. 47, 48
———, Lord, v. 58; viii. 289
———, Charles Calvert, 132
———, Frederick, iv. 426
Baltinglass, Viscount, James Fitz-Eustace, vi. 163, 166
———, Rowland Eustace, ix. 98
———, Thomas Roper, ii. 412
Balvemy, Lord, John, i. 422
Bamborough, William, vii. 287
Bamfield, Coplestone, vi. 266; vii. 124
———, John, vii. 272
Bamfylde, Edward, vii. 333, 368
———, William, vii. 333
Bampfield, Colonel Hugh, vii. 124
Bamville, Philip de, iv. 51
Banaster, Robert, vi. 286
———, Thomas, vii. 41
———, Thurstan, vi. 643
Banastre, Robert, vii. 93
Banatyne, Ninian, ii. 573
Banbury, Earldom of, ix. 486
Banbury, Earl, Knollis, ix. 457
Banbury, Earl, Knollys, viii. 360
———, Nicholas Knollis, ii. 184
———, William, vi. 9; vii. 83; ix. 472
———, William Knollis, vi. 170
———, William Knowles, iii. 155
Bancroft, see Canterbury
Band, ——, vi. 556
——, George, ii. 115
——, William, v. 446
Bandon, Earl, Francis Bernard, viii. 105, 474
Bane, Donald, i. 491
Banes, Francis, iii. 76
Banester, Edward, vii, 73
———, Richard, viii. 584
———, Thurstan, ibid.
Bangham, Edward, iv. 82
Bangor, Bishop, Lewis Bailie, v. 195
Banister, ———, iv. 441, 480
———, Thomas, ix. 158
Banning, Viscount, Paul, iii. 136, 139
Bannister, William, ix. 244
Bankes, Lord Chief Justice. vi. 742
———, Hodgkinson, ii. 419
Banks, Henry, vii. 482
——, John, iv. 135; v. 392; vii. 405
——— William, ix. 203
Banyster, Thomas, viii. 585
Bar, Thomas, v. 645
Barath, William, vi. 707
Barbaran, Nicholas, v. 502
Barber, ii. 551
———, John, vii. 279
Barbesieux, Marquis, vii. 333
Barbour, John, viii. 75
———, Thomas. viii. 36
———, Elizabeth, iii. 200
Barclay, ———, ix. 150, 255
———, James, v. 282
———, of Rippo, v. 134
———, Mr., viii. 125
———, Walter, ix. 169
———, Miss, ix. 308
Bard, Henry, iv. 441
——, Nathaniel, ibid
Barden, John, viii. 454
Bardolf, Lord, ii. 264, 265
———, Hugh, vii. 346
———, John, ibid
———, Thomas, vi. 516; vii. 346
———, Doun, i. 262
———, Thomas, i. 53
Bardolfe, Ralph, ix. 460
Bardolph, Henry, iv. 335
———, Robert, vii. 510, 511
———, Thomas, vi. 621
———, William, vi. 499
Bardwell, ———, ix. 368
Barentine, William, iv. 438
Barentyne, Francis, vii. 21; iv. 438
Bareuth, see Brandenburgh
Bargany, Lord, John, ix. 367
———, John, Hamilton, i. 511
Barham, Lord, Middleton, ix. 245
Barham, Lord, Charles Middleton, v. 34
———, Foster, iii. 447
———, Sergeant, i. 104
Bariatinsky, Prince, viii. 54
Baring, John, vii. 543; viii. 30
———, Thomas, viii. 30
Barker, Andrew, iv. 205
———, Captain, vi. 74
———, Edward, vi. 452
———, Henry, iii. 758
——— Hugh, ix. 223
———, Mitchel, iii. 383
———, Richard, viii. 372
———, Thomas, vii. 477
———, William, vii. 263
———, Anne, ix. 485
Barkham, Edward, ii. 359; v. 649; vii. 304
Barklay, Thomas, ix. 107
Barley, Alexander, i. 316
———, Robert, iii. 25
———, Thomas, iv. 380
Barlow, ———, v 449
———, Alexander, iv. 76

Barlow, Ellis, iii. 79
———, George, iii. 783; vii. 404
———, Humphry, viii. 77
———, John, iv. 446
———, Elizabeth, ix. 169
Barnard, Lord, v. 709
———, John, iv. 121
———, Ludlow, iii. 144
———, Richard, ii. 15
———, Robert, v. 376
———, Mrs., vii. 142
———, see Darlington
Barnardiston, John, viii. 484
———, Nathaniel, vi. 748
Barnden, John, viii. 165
Barne, William, ix. 217
———, Miles, viii. 396
———, Anne, ix. 214
Barneby, William, viii. 335
Barnes, Henry, vi. 282
———, Mr., iii. 760
———, see Berkshire and Suffolk
Barnet, Lenard, ix. 9
———, Richard, ix. 29
Barnewall, Ellis, viii. 302
———, Peter, ix. 791
Barnewitry, ———, viii. 484
Barney, Martin, viii. 211
Barnham, Francis, vi. 569, 573
Barns, George, ii. 115
Barnsly, ———, viii. 19
Barnwall, Lord, vi. 128
———, George, ix. 112
———, Patrick, ix. 112
Barnwell, George, vi. 40
———, Richard, ix. 26,
———, see Kingsland
Baronis, Fitz-Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, ix. 62
Barough, Lord, Thomas, iv. 487
Barras, Monsieur de, 334, 335
Barre, Colonel, v. 61, 75
———, John, vi. 4
———, Richard, vii. 544
———, Thomas, iii. 9
Barret, ———, v. 533
———, Charles, iii. 417; iv. 58
———, Dacre, viii. 220
———, Edward, i. 227
———, George, vi. 577
———, John, vi. 65
———, Leonard, viii. 203
———, Lenard, ix. 34
———, Paul, viii. 81
———, Richard, viii. 203
———, Thomas, iii. 205; vi. 739
Barri, William de, vi. 101;
Barrie, Robert, ix. 382
Barrimore, Earl, David, vii. 142
———, James, vii. 169
Barrington, Viscount, William, viii. 224
———, William Wildman, i. 250
———, Admiral, vi. 372
———, Alexander, ix. 41
———, Charles, iv. 397; vii. 242
———, Fitz William, ix. 239
———, George, iii. 741
———, Shute, i. 250
———, Thomas, vi. 651; ix. 470
Barron, Hester, ix. 478
Barrow, Thomas, ii. 547; vi. 615
Barry, Lord, vi. 126, 128
———, David, i. 229
———, John, vi. 109
———, General, vii. 375
———, Gerald de, ii. 586
———, John, vi. 588
———, Maud de, vi. 108
———, Nathaniel, viii. 99
———, Redmond, viii. 470
———, Thomas, ii. 586; iii. 113
———, see Barrymore
Barrymore, Earl of, vii. 147, 148, 149
———, David, vii. 159
———, James, vi. 598; viii. 286
———, Richard, vi. 289
———, Earls of, vi. 101
Bartilmene, William, i. 707
Barton, Andrew, i. 81
———, Nicholas, vi. 669
———, Peter de, iv. 293
———, Ralph, vi. 34
———, Robert, iv. 327
———, Roger, v. 245
———, Thomas, iii. 33; v. 229
Barwick, ———ii. 542
———, Peter, viii. 52
———, Doctor, v. 431
Basecano, Alphonso, iii. 148
Basingstoke, Michael, iv. 296
Baskerville, ———, vi. 549
———, Humphry, viii. 141
———, James, vi. 5
———, John, vi. 708; viii. 210
———, John, of Erdisley, vi. 708
———, Richard, ii. 584
———, Robert, ii. 584, 586
———, Thomas, iii. 36
———, Walter, i. 233, 276
———, William, vii. 8
Basset, see De Dunstanville
Basset, Lord, iii. 175
———, Alan, vii. 335
———, Philip, vi. 500
———, Ralph, iii. 341; iv. 90, 91; vi. 633

Basset, Anselme, iii. 596
——, Arthur, viii. 180
——, Francis, vi. 269
——, Gilbert, iii. 3; vi. 237
——, James, vii. 81
——, John, iii 175; ix. 402
——, Ralph, iii. 175; ix. 159
——, Robert, iv. 432
——, Thomas, iv. 93; vi. 243; ix. 159
——, William, i. 318; iii. 154, 175; vii. 96; viii. 75; ix. 159, 167
——, Alivn, iii. 2
——, Margaret, iv. 90
Bassinge, John, iv. 254
Bastard, ———, vii. 253
———, Polfexen, iv. 14
Baston, Lord, v. 187
Basville, John iv. 380
Batecourt, Lord, John, iv. 436
Bateman, Richard, ix. 161
———, William, ix. 465
Bates, ———, ii. 211
Batewell, ———, v. 401
Bath, Marquis, Thynne, ii. 496
Bath, Earl, Bouchier, ix. 450
Bath, Earl, de Shaunde, ix. 448
Bath, Earl, Pulteney, ix. 414
Bath, Marquis of, ii. 408; vi. 99; vii. 270
———, Thomas, iv. 262; vii. 132
———, Thomas Thynne, vi. 270
——, Earl, John, v. 343, 519; vii. 156, 372
———, Bouchier, iii. 295
———, Charles Granville, i. 258
———, Edward Bouchier, iii. 206, 274, 365; vi. 745
———, Henry Bourchier, iii. 295
———, John Bouchier, i. 171; ix. 451
———, William Bouchier, Lord Fitz-Warren, i. 279
———, William Pulteney, vi. 437
——, Lord, vi. 466
——, Bishop, John Wynne, iii. 303
———, Walter de Gifford, vi. 3
——, Countess of, vi. 524
Bathe, John, viii. 3[illegible]
Bathurst, Earl, Bathurst, v. 80
Bathurst, Earl, Allan, vi. 268
———, Lord, Allan, iv. 99; v. 127; vi. 300; viii. 465
———, Benjamin, v. 127; viii. 495
———, Colonel, vi. 478
Batisford, William, vii. 17
Batson, ———, iii. 304
Battie, ———, vii. 547
Bavaria, King, Arnolph Mallis, i. 14
———, Duke, v. 363
———, Duke, Rudolph I. i. 10
———, Count, Udo, i. 10
———, Elector, i. 374; ii. 36
Baxter, David, i. 455
———, Dudley, vi. 717
———, Richard, vii. 493
———, Robert, iii. 75
Bay, William, viii. 166
Bayldon, Robert, iv. 384
Bayle, ———, iii. 585
Bayley, Dr. iii. 423
———, Charles, Nathanial, iii, 795
———, Edward, i. 95
———, Nicholas, v. 189, 192; vi. 3[illegible]
———, Richard, viii. 577
Baynam, William, viii. 255
Baynard, Robert, ii. 56
———, Fulk, vii. 510
Baynbrigg, William, vi. 269
Baynes, ———, v. 712
———, James, iii. 287
———, Walter, viii. 165
Baynham, John, vii. 251
———, Thomas, vi. 713
———, William, viii 251
Bayning, Lord, Townshend, viii. 551
Bayning, Viscount, Bayning, ix. 463
Bayning, Viscount, Paul, iii. 757; vi. 580
———, Viscountess, Anne, ii. 582
Baynton, Edward, vii. 506
———, Henry, i. 85; iv. 358, 258; viii. 49
Bayntun, Andrew, iii. 759
Bayspole, Robert, vi. 18
Beach, Mr. vi. 324
Beachey, James, iv. 360
Beak, Nicholas, iv. 27
Beale, Robert, vi. 629
Bealing, Henry, ix. 87
———, Richard Arundell, vii. 55, 56; viii. 264
Bearcroft, Philip, iii. 758
Beard, John, ix. 40
Beaton, ———, ix. 151
———, Cardinal, ix. 298
———, David, i. 524, v. 139; ix. 394
———, Elizabeth, v. 139
Beatoun, Cardinal, i. 525
Beauchamp of Powick, Lord, Lyon, ix. 337
Beauchamp of Powick, Lord, Beauchamp, ix. 467
Beauchamp, Viscount, Edward Seymour, iv. 411
———, Baron, Roger, vi. 47
———, Lord of Powyke, iv. 340

Beauchamp, Lord, Edward Seymour, i. 174; ii. 149
———, Henry, i. 238; v. 124
———, Henry Seymour, iii. 480
———, John, i. 223; vi. 47
———, John of Bletshoe, iv. 338; vi. 741; ix. 337, 462
———, William, iii. 760
———, Humphrey de, v. 532
———, John, vi. 47, 634; vii. 387; ix. 337
———, John de, vii. 741
———, John, of Alcester, iv. 339
———, John, of Hach, i. 144, 146
———, Richard, ii. 182
———, Roger, iv. 106; vi. 768
———, Walter, iv. 331, 337; vi. 496; ix. 337
———, see Warwick and St. Amand
Beauclerk, see St. Albans.
Beauclerk, Lord Henry, iv. 178
———, Aubrey, vii. 267
———, Charles, vi. 197
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, Topham, i. 451; iii. 145; v. 237; vi. 60
Beaufort, Duke, Somerset, i. 222
Beaufort, Duke, iii. 115; iv. 77; v. 536; vii. 70
———, Duke de, vii. 181, 182
———, Charles Noel Somerset, i. 24, 489
———, Charles Somerset, iii. 115
———, Henry, iii. 756; iv. 82, 357; v. 236; ix. 133
———, Henry Charles, ii. 452
———, Henry Somerset, i. 182, 217, 238, 259; ii. 321; iii. 158, 480; v. 380; vi. 77, 270, 271; ix. 536
———, Somerset, iii. 263
———, Lord ———, v. 29
———, John, i. 223; ii. 326
———, Joan, ii. 278
———, see Exeter, Somerset, and Winchester
Beaufremont, Louis de, vi. 237
Beaulieu, Earl, Hussey, ix. 415
Beaulieu, Marshal, v. 579
Beaumont, Viscount, Beaumont, ix. 460
Beaumont, Barony of, ix. 484
Beaumont, Viscount, John, ii. 276
———, Sapcot, vii. 239
———, Thomas, vi. 654
———, Lord, Henry, vi. 3, 654; v. 676
Beaumont, Admiral, vii. 499
———, Anthony, iii. 769
———, Francis, iii. 241
———, George, viii. 548
———, Henry, vi. 600, 648; vii. 274
———, Hugh, viii. 178
———, John, vi. 254, 650; viii. [illegible]
———, Philip, viii. 503
———, Richard, iii. 298, 768; v. 712; vi. 200
———, Roger, iv. 429
———, Roger de, vii. 197
———, Thomas, ii. 411; iii. 440; iv. 360; viii. 503
———, William, iii. 241, 769
———, see Harcourt
Beauport Baron, James Sitsilt, ii. 582
Beaupre, John, vii. 273
Beauvern, Osmund, iii. 202
Beaverwaert, see Nassau
Bec, Walter, iv. 435
Beche, Nicholas de la, viii. 45
Beckard, John, viii. 454
Becket, see Canterbury
Beckford, John, ii. 23
———, Peter, iv. 282; vii. 491; viii. 117
———, Thomas, iv. 282
———, William, ii. 530, 581
Beckingham, ———, iii. 472
———, Richard, iv. 437
Beckwith, Colonel, vi. 477
———, Edward, vii. 850
———, John, vi. 679
Beconsall, William, viii. 10
———, Thomas, iii. 478
Bedefunt, Henry, iii. 644
Bedell, John, vii, 525
Bedford, Duke, Russel, i. 262
Bedford, Duke, Tudor, ix. 442
Bedford, Duke, ii. 292; iii. 370; v. 316, 498; vi. 255, 361; viii. 308
———, Francis Russell, i. 298, 433
———, George, iii. 33; vi. 124
———, John, i. 446, 452; ii. 273, 274; iii. 12, 17, 450; v. 158, 237, 679, 646, 683; vi. 251, 565, 602, 603; viii. 306; ix. 68, 70
———, John Russel, ii. 292; iii. 741; vi. 99, 741
———, William Russel, i. 272, 282, 284, 288
———, Wriothesley, iii. 794; vii. 284; viii. 356; ix. 452.
———, Wriothesley Russel, i. 289, 297, 335, 483; iii. 207, 484
———, Earl, ii. 59; iii. 521; iv. 10, 392; vi. 167

Bedford Earl, Francis, v. 194, 285, 286; vii. 204; ix. 227
——————, Francis Russel, i. 232, 472; iv. 351, 352, 356, 357; v. 367; vi. 524, 723, 724; vii. 204
——————, John, iii. 118
——————, William, ix. 454
——————, Duchess, viii. 486
Bedhowing, Edward, v. 155
Bedingfield, Bacon, iii. 47
——————, family, ii. 518
——————, John, viii. 479
——————, Henry, ii. 456; iii. 502; vii. 170
——————, Thomas, vii. 512, 518
Bedlow, John, vi. 121
Bee, Matthew, viii. 287
Beeche, John de la, ii. 99
Beechee, Ann, viii. 376
Beecher, William, iv. 508; vi. 745, 747
Beeke, Gabriel, viii. 51
Beer, Edward, vii. 27
——, John de la, vii. 41
——, William, viii. 284
Beg, James, viii. 409
Beilby, John, v. 704
Beilston, Richard, vii. 410
Beke, John, iii. 175; iv. 434, 435
——, Walter, iv. 434
——, Anne, iv. 365
——, see Lincoln
Belair le Venger de, vi. 368
Belasis, Lord, John, iii. 245; iv. 534; v. 170; vii. 51
——, Henry, viii. 585
——, Major, viii. 486
Belasyse, see Fauconberch
Belasyse, Lord, John, i. 206; iii. 38, 497; vii. 12
——, Henry, iii. 497, 715; viii. 585
——, John, ii. 380
——, Rowland, vii. 85
Belcher, John, v. 438
Belenson, Edward, vi. 321
Belesme, Robert, vii. 325
Belford, Earl, William Graham, i. 485
——, William, viii. 118
Belgrave, Thomas, v. 248
Belhaven, Lord, i. 515; ii. 531
Belknap, Edward, iii. 376, 377
——, Philip, iii. 376
Bell, ——, v. 690
——, Dr. ix. 197, 199
——, Edmund, iii. 387
——, John, iii. 296; viii. 509
——, Matthew, viii. 289
Bell, Robert, vi. 364; vii. 287
Bellamont, Earl, Charles Coote, vi. 197
——————, Charles Kirkhoven, vi. 613
Bellefond, Marshal, iii. 784
Bellemonte, Count de, vii. 16
——, see Judea
Bellenden, Lord, iv. 369
——————, John, vii. 453
Bellers, John, iii. 765
——, Kirkby, ibid
——, William, iii. 267
Belleu, Lord, ix. 90
——————, John, ix. 113
——————, Richard, ix. 497
——————, John de, v. 110; ix. 234
Bellhouse, John, vi. 584
——, Nicholas, ibid
——, Thomas, ibid
Bellingham, Allan, vi. 26
——, Edward, ix. 103
——, Henry, v. 705
——, Ralph, vi. 26
——, Thomas, iv. 93
——, William, vi. 25
——————, Corry, iii. 75
Bellomont, Earl, Kirkhoven, iii. 426
Bellomonte, see Mellent
Belmore, Earl, Arman, vii. 293
Beloches, John, viii. 434
——, William, viii. ibid
Belvidere, Earl of, ix. 278
——————, Robert, ix. 43
——————, Robert Rochefort, ix. 343
——————, William, ix. 141
Belward, Richard de, iv. 17
——, William, iv. 17; v. 528
Bempden, Vanden, iii. 368
Bence, John, iii. 297
Benefell, Godwine, v. 488
Benenden, Catharine, ix. 2
Benestred, John de, iv. 39
Benham, William, ix. 137
Benn, Anthony, iii. 294
Bennet, see Tankerville
Bennet, ——, viii. 369
——, family, iv. 126
——, Charles, v. 687
——, George, vi. 747
——, John, ix. 393
——, Richard, iii. 387, 480
——, Richard Henry Alexander, vi. 500
——, Robert, vi. 432
——, Simon, i. 258; ii. 493.
——, Thomas, ii. 15
Benolt, Thomas, iv. 198

Benson, Edward Beckingham, iv. 132
———, Henry, iii. 366; ix. 451
———, see Bingley and Gloucester
BENTICK, see PORTLAND
Bentinck, Count, Charles, John, v. 418
———, Captain William, v. 630
Bentley, ———, viii. 78
———, Captain, vii. 463
———, Dr. vii. 189
———, John, vii. 470
Berdesley, Edmond, viii. 79
Bere, John de la, iv. 38
———, Richard, iii. 30
———, Stephen de la, ii. 583, 584
Berenger, Moses, vi. 413
Berenhaugh, John de, vi. 667
BERESFORD, see TYRONE
Beresford, Edward, iv. 183, 284
———, Humphrey, ix. 159
———, John, ii. 209; v. 540; ix. 159
———, Marshal, vi. 478
———, William, iv. 132; ix. 163
———, Elizabeth, v. 526;
———, see Tuam
Berewick, Hugh, viii. 45
Berewill, ———, ii. 401
Berewyke, Gilbert de, v. 489
Bergavenny, Lord George, vi. 33
———, Edward, ii. 144, 146
———, Edward Neville, vi. 504
———, Henry, viii. 252
———, John Hastings, ii. 184; v. 113; vi. 501
———, Richard Beauchamp, v. 158; vi. 504
———, Wm. Beauchamp, ix. 71, 446
———, see Abergavenny
Berezini, Count, i. 435
BERKELEY, Earl, BERKELEY, iii. 591
Berkeley, Marquis, Berkeley, ix. 444
Berkeley of Stratton, Lord, Berkeley, ix. 423
Berkeley, Earl, iv. 176
———, Charles, ii. 420; vi. 307
———, Edward, v. 162
———, Frederick Augustus, vii. 324
———, George, iv. 130; v. 687; vii. 170
———, Lord, ii. 20; iii. 14, 706; viii. 348; ix. 48
———, George, iii. 416
———, James, iii. 17
———, John, ix. 475
Berkeley, Thomas, iii. 381; ix. 107
———, William, iii. 17
———, William, of Stratton, vii. 109
———, Francis, ix. 39
———, George, iii. 159
———, Henry, iii. 715; iv. 420; ix. 40
———, John, i. 241; iv. 111, 257 ix. 443
———, John Sims, iii. 17
———, Maurice, vi. 636
———, Richard, ix. 474
———, Robert de, vii. 367
———, Rowland, vii. 255
———, William, i. 270; ii. 372; iii. 230; vi. 635; ix. 435
———, Lady Harriet, ii. 685, 686
———, see Botetourt, Falmouth, and Fitzharding
Berkley, Marquis, William, i. 63; iii. 62; vi. 609
———, Earl, ii. 175
———, James, i. 207, 248
———, Lord, vi. 633
———, John, ii. 36
———, Maurice, vi. 515; vii. 119, 367
———, Barons, iv. 87
———, Thomas, v. 155
———, Lord, William, ii. 188
———, Bartholomew, i. 126
———, Henry, ii. 460; viii. 155
———, John, ii. 37
———, Maurice, vii. 96
———, Thomas, iv. 252, 335; v. 9; vi. 711
———, William, vi. 712
———, Elizabeth, v. 458
BERKSHIRE, see SUFFOLK
Berkshire, Earl, Norreys, ix. 454
Berkshire, Earl, iv. 87
———, Bowes Howard, iii. 159
———, Francis Lord Norris, ii. 18
———, Francis Norreys, ii. 165
———, Henry Bowes, iv. 136
———, Thomas, ii. 168, 605
———, Thomas Howard, i. 394
Bermingham, Lord, vi. 128
———, Peter, vi. 115
———, Walter, vi. 111, 118
Bermyngham, Justice, v. 314
Bernake, William, vii. 94
Bernard, ———, ix. 137

Bernard, Francis, ii. 435
———, Henry, vi. 728; vii. 218,219
———, Henry Boldero, viii. 549
———, Robert, v. 535; vi. 302; vii. 548
———, see Bandon
Berners, Lord, Bourchier, ix. 468
Berners, Lord, v. 643
————, John Bouchier, i. 64; iv. 162; vi. 608
————, Richard Berners, ix. 468
———, James, iii. 655
———, Richard, iv. 181
Berneway, William, i. 309
Berney, John, ii. 303; v. 172, 470
Bernier, ———, vii. 490
Berri, Madame de, ii. 469,
Berrow, Anne, ix. 216
Berry, Gilbert, iv. 183
———, Edmund, ix. 476
———, John, iv. 119
———, Robert, v. 169
Bertie, see Abingdon, Ancaster, Lindsey, and Willoughby
Bertie, Lord Brownlow, vii. 487
————, Robert, vi. 92
————, Vere, ii. 578; iv. 372
———, Montagu, i. 257
———, Peregrine, iv. 13
———, Richard, ii. 3; vi. 618
———, Lady Georgiana Charlotte, iv. 36
———, Roger, iv. 379, 381; vi. 24
———, see Norreys
Berwick, Lord, Hill, viii. 33
Berwick, Duke, vii. 187; ix. 131
————, Fitz-James, ix. 394
————, James, viii. 16
————, James Fitz-James, i. 366
————, Noel Hill, vi. 211
Besborough, Earl, Brabazon, ix. 8
————, Brabazon Ponsonby, i. 259
————, Duncannon, iii. 305, v. 43
————, Ponsonby, ix. 30
————, William viii. 105
————, William Ponsonby, i. 251; iv. 399; vi. 303
———, see Ponsonby
Best, John, vi. 637
———, Richard, viii. 482
———, Thomas, ii. 328
Beswick, Lavinia, ii. 586
Betenham, William, ix. 4
Betham, John, vi. 39
Betholl, Christopher, ix. 227
Bettesworth, John, vii. 413
————, Thomas, iv. 114
Beveridge, William, iii. 617
Beverly, Earl, Percy, v. 386
Beverley, Earl, v. 693
————, Algernon, ii. 578; viii. 500
————, Algernon Percy, vii. 132
————, John, iv. 262
Beversham, William, iii. 637
Beverweat, see Nassau
Bevil, Robert, ii. 81
Beville, William, i. 475
Bewlie, see Carlisle
Bickerton, ———, viii. 166
———, James, i. 135
Bickerstaff, Charles, viii. 181
———, Robert, ib.
Bickley, Francis, v. 717
———, Richard, v. ibid.
Biddulph, ———, ix. 340
———, Theophilus, viii. 349
Bidulph, Richard, vii. 74
Biggar, Walter, ix. 253
Bigges, William, ix. 389
Bigot, Hugh, iv. 434
———, Robert, i. 98
———, Roger le, iv. 140
———, see Norfolk
Bigote, Henry, vi. 48
Billesdon, William Lyte, i. 100
Billingsley, Henry, ii. 115
————, Mr. iv. 487
————, William, ix. 56
Bilson, Leonard, iv. 114
———, Thomas, ibid.
Bind, William, vi. 571
Bindlose, Francis, v. 23, 24
———, Robert, 43
Bindon, Earl, Howard, ix. 410
Bindon, Earl, Henry Howard, iii. 157
———, Viscount, i. 100; ii. 502
————, Thomas, viii. 429
————, Thomas Howard, iii. 296
Bine, John, v. 516
Bingham, Lord William, iv. 381
———, Henry, ix. 277
———, Richard, vii. 137
Bingley, Lord, Benson, ix. 430
Bingley, Lord, Lane, ix. 435
Bingley, Lord, Robert Benson, iv. 135
Bingley, John, i. 201; iii. 152, 145, v. 169
Binning, Lord, iv. 195
————, Charles Hamilton, iv. 178
———, William, viii. 435

Bintworth, William, iii. 647
Biquet, Robert, vii. 120
Birch, ———, vi. 637
Bird, Francis, iii. 327
——, John, viii. 33
——, William, vi. 64, 65
——, Miss, viii. 548
Birmingham, Lord, John, viii. 421
————, John Miles, iv. 107
————, John, ix. 279
————, Major, vi. 476
————, Thomas, iv. 181
————, William, viii. 321
Birnie, Andrew, viii. 224
Birtles, Christian de, vii. 91
Bisaccia, Dukes of, vii. 333
Biscoe, Vinant, i. 202
Biset, Lord, Henry, vi. 486
Bishop, ———, i. 304
Bishopp, Captain, ii. 480
———, Cecil, ii. 179; iii. 498; v. 396; vi. 68, 289; vii. 74; ix. 465
———, Edward, iii. 441
Bisphan, Samuel, v. 256
Bisset, Roger, vi. 200
——, Thomas, v. 278
——, Walter, v. 500
Blackadder, Patrick, v. 120
————, Robert, i. 504
Blackaller, Jacob, vii. 2
Blackburn, see York
Blacker, William, viii. 449
Blacket, Edward, vii. 550
———, John, vi. 648
———, John Erasmus, ix. 391
———, William, iii. 793; v. 127
Blackball, Admiral, vi. 188
Blackham, Vaughan, viii. 192
Blackman, Rowland, vii. 306
Blackney, Charles, ii. 454
Blackwell, Samuel, viii. 54
Blackwood, Captain, v. 612, 613, 616
Bladen, Mr. ix. 46
———, Nathaniel, vii. 458
———, Thomas, iii. 485; vi. 60
Blage, Mr. vi. 585
Blagg, Colonel, iv. 446
Blague, Colonel, iii. 783
Blair, Alexander, viii. 382
——, Charles, iii. 304
——, John, ii. 571; ix. 287
——, Mr. of Balthywick, viii. 381
——, William, i. 540
——, Isabel, v. 184
Blake, ———, ix. 180
——, Francis, i. 135; ix. 438
——, J. H. viii. 267
——, Patrick, vi. 69; vii. 256
——, Robert, iii. 450
Blake, Walter, ix. 278
Blakett, John, iii. 488
Blanchville, ———, ix. 80
————, Edmond, ix. 110
————, Edward, ix. 76
————, Gerald, ix. 79
Blaney, Lord, Cadwallader, vi. 555
————, Edward, viii. 537
Bland, Francis, v. 712
——, John, iv. 135; v. 558; ix. 138
——, Robert, i. 140
——, Thomas, v. 712
——, William, i. 140
Blandford, Marquis of, viii. 448
————, William, i. 447; iv. 424
————, Marchioness, iii. 280
————, see Marlborough
Blanket, Commodore, ix. 174
Blantyre, Lord, Walter, vi. 657; ix. 365
————, Walter Stewart, viii. 431
Blaquiere, Lord, John, ii. 438
Blaunfield, ———, iii. 277
Blayney, Lord, Edward, viii. 537; ix. 16, 39
————, Henry, vii. 458
————, Lady Dowager, viii. 97
————, Robert, ix. 39
————, Thomas, ix. 40
Bledry, Ap-Rice, iv. 108
Blenerhasset, Lady, ii. 543
————, John, ii. 543, 544; iv. 364
————, Thomas, viii. 477
Blessinton, Earl, Alexander Stewart, ix. 319
————, William Stewart, vii. 372
Blethyn, Cadugan Ap-, iii. 639
————, Howel Ap-, ii. 583
Blewit, Rowland, vi. 499
Bligh, see Clifton
Bligh, John, ii. 436
——, Thomas, viii. 97
——, William, vi. 389; viii. 444
——, see Darnley and Clifton
Blith, Dr. ix. 199
Blithfield, Richard de, vii. 524
Blois, William, vi. 748
Blondevil, Peter, iii. 284
Blosse, Henry Lynch, ix. 280
Blosset, Roger, vii. 18
Blount, Charles, iv. 340; viii. 537
———, Christopher, vi. 9
———, Edward, i. 139, 140; iv. 473; vi. 554; vii. 129
———, Francis, vi. 637
———, George, viii. 537; ix. 39
——— Henry, iv. 496
——— John, ii. 206; iv. 93, 106; vi. 612

Blount, Mr. ix. 12
———, Richard, v. 18; vi. 50
———, Thomas, vi. 709; ix. 217
———, Thomas le, vi. 644
———, Thomas Pope, iv. 496
———, Walter, iv. 5
———, see Devonshire, Mountjoy, and Newport
Blower, Christopher, iii. 439; vii. 82
Bloys, Charles, iv. 106
Bludworth, Thomas, ii. 23
Bluet, John, iv. 323; vii. 556
———, Richard, viii. 180
———, William, iv. 323
Blundell, Viscount, Montague, ii. 22
———, Viscounts, viii. 535
———, Francis, ix. 39
———, George, viii. 535
———, Nicholas, iv. 233
———, William, ii. 24, 25; ix. 91
Blundeville, Randulph de, iv. 18; v. 111
Blunt, William, ii. 583
———, Elizabeth, viii. 481
Blycke, Richard, ii. 498
Blythe, Bishop Geoffrey, iii. 69
Board, Stephen, ii. 47
———, William, viii. 497
Boddington, ———, iii. 718
Bodenham, Francis, vi. 658
Bodmin, Viscountess, iv. 30
Bodringham, iii. 114
Bodville, John, iv. 30
Boetzalar, Baron de, iv. 491
———, Baroness, ibid.
Bohemia, King of, i. 27, 530; ii. 508, 509, 510
———, Frederic, ii. 1
———, John, vi. 596
———, Queen of, i. 118
———, Elizabeth, v. 453
Bohun, Earl Humphrey, ii. 98
———, Humphrey de, iv. 291
———, John, vi. 538
———, see Hereford
Bois, John de, viii. 318
Bokenham, George, vii. 513
———, Thomas, iii. 670; ix. 468
Bold, Richard, v. 247
Boleyn, Queen Ann, i. 170; ii. 106, 310, 311, 313, 342; iii. 64, 70, 316
———, Mary, ii. 342
———, William, ii. 106; vii. 347
Boleyne, Thomas, iii. 665
Bolingbroke, and St. John, Viscount St. John, vi. 42
———, Earl of, ii. 64
Bolingbroke, Earl, John Oliver, i. 318
———, Oliver St. John, ii. 370; iii. 196
———, Poulet, vi. 749
———, Viscount, iv. 304, 338; v. 459
———, St. John, vii. 537
———, Lord, i. 478; v. 89, 367
Bolland, Henry, viii. 539
———, Major, iv. 110
Bolle, Charles, iii. 290
Bologne, Duke Godfrey, vi. 215
———, Count Eustace, ii. 229
Bolton, Lord Powlett, viii. 553
Bolton, Duke Powlet, ix. 394
Bolton, Duke of, iii. 444, 621, 754; iv. 176; v. 59, 466; viii. 469
———, Charles, vi. 33, 731; vii. 394; viii. 472, 551
———, Charles Powlett, iii. 338; ix. 29, 424
———, Henry Powlett, iii. 472; v. 710
———, Dukes of, vi. 45; ix. 476
———, Lord Henry Pudsey, v. 698
———, William, viii. 117
———, Edward, viii. 465
———, John, ix. 234
———, John de, viii. 584
———, Nicholas, ix. 51
———, Richard, iv. 386; v. 98
———, Robert, vii. 143
———, Thomas, v. 559
———, Isabel, viii. 584
———, Mrs. v. 608
Bond, ———, i. 363
———, Christopher, viii. 53
———, George, viii. 134
———, Henry, viii. 266
———, James, ix. 180
———, Thomas, i. 365
Bonfoy, Hugh, viii. 6; ix. 55, 161
Bonito, Colonel de Rego, vi. 477
Bonkyll, John, viii. 418
Bonnell, John, i. 201
Bonville, Lord William, vi. 154, 262, 650
———, ———, ix. 476
———, John, v. 14; viii. 90
———, William, iii. 348; vi. 263
———, see Stamford
Booker, Thomas, v. 226
Bootet, Thomas, iii. 74
Booth, Charles, iii. 315
———, Colonel, vii. 105
———, George, iii. 93, 167, 192, 323, 784; iv. 113; v. 24; vii. 108; viii. 10, 347, 394

Booth, John, vii. 95
——, Robert, ii. 211; iii. 276; vii. 95
——, Robert of London, iv. 167
——, Roger, v. 156
——, Thomas, vii. 97
——, William, iii. 192; vi. 612; viii. 48
——, see Warrington
Boothby, ——, vii. 406
——, Brooke, ix. 466
——, William, ibid.
Borehunt, Thomas, vii. 335
Borell, ——, viii. 156
Borett, Trevor, v. 470
Borewont, Nicholas, i. 265
Boringdon, Lord, Parker, viii. 28
Boringdon, Lord, John, iii. 305; v. 131
——, John Parker, iv. 14; vii. 292
Borlace, John, ix. 20
Borlase, William, ii. 409; iv. 324
Borough, Lord, Borough, ix. 470
Borough, Lord, Thomas, i. 278
——, William, ii. 206; viii. 15
Borrowes, Erasmus, vi. 179
——, Henry, ib.
——, Kildare Dixon, ix. 320
——, Walter, vi. 179
Borstard, William, ii. 392
Borthwick, Lord, vi. 403
——, Henry, viii. 247
——, William, viii. 272; ix. 363
——, William, viii. 247
——, William de, viii. 59
Boscawen, see Falmouth
Boscawen, Admiral, vi. 326; vii. 473; viii. 146
——, Edward, i. 342; ii. 449; v. 722
——, Hugh, ii. 211; v. 331, 332, 343; vi. 183
——, see Falmouth
Bosco, Arnold de, vii. 336
——, John de, vi. 272
——, William de, iv. 504; vii. 360
Bostique, Arthur, ix. 47
Bostoch, Edmund, i. 315
——, John, v. 256
——, Ralph, viii. 9, 34
——, Ralph, of Bostock, viii. 47
——, Warren de, iv. 38
——, William, viii. 34
Boston, Lord Irby, vii. 301
Boston, Lord, vii. 516
——, William, vii. 520
Bosvile, Thomas, v. 485
Bosville, Godfrey, vi. 278
——, Ralph, vi. 568
——, Thomas, iv. 98
——, William, iv. 383
Boswell, ——, v. 472, 538
——, David, vi. 458
——, Hugh, iv. 386
——, John, viii. 209
——, Elizabeth, vi. 403
Boswyle, Godfrey, iv. 342
Botecourt, see Botetourt
Boteler, Lord Boteler, of Bramfield, ix. 480
Boteler, Lord, iii. 5; vii. 395
——, John, i. 365
——, Ralph, vii. 358
——, William, iii. 5
——, Edward, vi. 503
——, John, iii. 56; v. 685; vii. 96; viii. 394
——, Oliver, iii. 294
——, Philip, v. 34; vi. 170, 171
——, Robert, vi. 32
Botetourt, Lord, Berkeley, ix. 435
Botetourt, Lord, Charles Berkeley, ix. 460
——, Lord, Norborne, ii. 241
——, Thomas, vi. 273
——, William de, iii. 763
Botevile, Adam, ii. 496
——, Geoffry, ibid.
——, Oliver, ibid.
——, Walter, ibid.
——, see Bath
Bothwell, Earl of, iii. 702; v. 285; vi. 457; viii. 273, 274, 413, 414, 425; ix. 260
——, Francis Stewart, v. 222; vi. 458
——, James, v. 219
——, Lord, Andrew Moray, v. 115
Botreaux, Lord, William, ii. 190; v. 9; ix. 474
——, John, vii. 251; viii. 322
Bott, ——, vii. 411
Botteler, John, v. 245
Bottiler, Baldwin, ii. 403, 404
Bouchier, Humphrey, i. 80
——, John, i. 171, 465; v. 643
——, John de, ii. 402
——, William, i. 171
Boughs, Adam, vi. 25
Boughton, Edward, i. 323; iii. 220; iv. 475
Bouille, Marquis de, vi. 335
Bouillon, Dukes of, vi. 214
Boulamvilliers, Count of, vii. 383
Bouldby, Thomas, iii. 498; viii. 451
Bounton, John, vii. 301

Bourbon, Jaques of, 490
Bourchier, Lord Hugh Stafford, vii. 248
———, Brereton, vi. 729
———, George, vi. 172
———, Henry, vi. 6
———, John, iii. 347
———, Thomas, viii. 137
———, see Bath, Berners, Essex, and Fitz Warren
Bourdanais, M. de la, v. 547
Bourgchier, Viscount John, iii. 109
Bourk, Ulick, vi. 133
Bourke, Lord, vii. 153
———, Mr. T. ix. 118
———, Richard, ix. 277
———, Margaret, vi. 507
Bourn, John le, vii. 83
Bourne, Bartholomew, vii. 122
———, Richard, iv. 163
———, Robert, of Bobingworth, ibid.
———, Thomas, v. 539
———, William, iv. 163, 539
Bourquien, Monsieur, vi. 445
Bouverie, see Radnor
Bouverie, Bartholomew, vii. 54, 55
———, Edward, v. 444
———, Family, v. 29, et seq.
———, Jacob, v. 486
———, Robert, v. 367
———, William Henry, viii. 282
———, see Folkstone and Radnor
Bouveries, Laurence de, v. 29
Bovey, John, vi. 267; viii. 249
Boulder, ———, ii. 497
Bovey, Ralph, vi. 286
———, William, vi. 267
Bowde, William, vii. 511
Bowden, Mr. ii. 561
Bowdler, Mr. iii. 280
———, William, ii. 497
Bowen, ———, viii. 165
———, Captain Richard, v. 586
———, William, ix. 102
Bower, Anthony, vi. 54
Bowes, George, ii. 319, 320; iii. 35, 164
———, Ralph, vi. 520
———, Robert, v. 213; viii. 239
Bowett, Nicholas, vi. 561
———, William, ibid.
———, see York
Bowlays, Thomas, i. 227
Bowler, John, ix. 200
Bowles, Alderman, iii. 182
———, Mr. ii. 485
———, William, viii. 358
Bowlett, Edward, v. 254
Bowreman, William, viii. 134
Bowyer, Admiral, ix. 173
———, Francis, i. 388
———, William, ii. 492
Boyce, Mr. vi. 135
Boyd, Lord, vi. 455; ix. 47, 287
———, James, vii. 203
———, Robert, vi. 406, 407
———, ———, viii. 167
———, Highgate, ix. 52
———, Robert, i. 503; v. 143; vi. 347, 350
———, John, iv. 83
———, Thomas, ii. 572; viii. 423; ix. 47, 286
———, Elizabeth, viii. 279
Boyde, Lord Thomas, ii. 517
Boydell, ———, viii. 45
———, Geffrey de, v. 244
———, William, viii. 41
Boyer, Robert, ii. 147
Boyle, Lord Boyle, vii. 134
———, see Carlton
Boyle, Lord, vi. 178
———, Admiral Robert, vi. 494
———, Bellingham, ix. 56
———, James, viii. 450
———, John, viii. 471
———, Richard, vii. 261
———, Robert, v. 292; vi. 182; viii. 202
———, Alice, vii. 142
———, Henrietta Maria, iii. 156
———, see Armagh, Broghole, Burlington, Carlton, Clifford, Cork, and Orrery
Boyne, Lord Hamilton, ix. 8
Boynton, Francis, vii. 22
———, Matthew, vii. 548, 549
———, Thomas, vii. 349
Boys, John, iv. 107; vi. 537; vii. 79
———, Robert, i. 54
———, Robert de, vi. 646
———, William, vii. 122
Bozan, Edmund, v. 337
Brabant, Duke of, ii. 226, 227, 228
———, Godfrey, iv. 433
———, Henry IV. i. 18
———, Philip, v. 646
———, Count Gilbert, vii. 367
Brabazon, ———, viii. 542
———, Anthony, viii. 539
———, Edward, ix. 11
———, George, vii. 260
———, James, viii. 540
———, John, ix. 11
———, W. vi. 728
———, William, viii. 539; ix. 11
———, see Meath

Brace, John, ix. 220
Bracebridge, Ralph, ii. 183
Brackley, see Bridgewater
Bradborne, Henry, vii. 525
———, Humphrey, viii. 77
Bradburne, Thomas, v. 253
Bradbury, John, vii. 400
Braddock, General, vi. 380
BRADFORD, LORD, BRIDGEMAN, viii. 367
Bradford, Earl, Newport, ix. 409
Bradford, Earl of, i. 438
———, Francis, iii. 162
———, Francis Newport, iii. 279
———, Richard Newport, iv. 26; viii. 21, 373
———, Earls of, viii. 250, 332
———, Lord, vii. 192; viii. 398
———, Orlando, vi. 99; vii. 195
———, Brian, vi. 679
———, John, ix. 200, 203
Bradley, William, iv. 332
Bradmore, John, vi. 281
Bradshagh, Roger de, v. 244
Bradshaigh, Roger, v. 256
———, Thomas, vi. 741
Bradshaw, ———, v. 419
———, Ellerker, ii. 480
———, Henry, v. 245; vii. 297
———, James, iii. 76
———, John, vi. 553
———, Roger, iii. 75
Bradstreet, Simon, viii. 450; ix. 94
Bragge, Charles, v. 88; vi. 424
Braine, Henry, i. 228; vii. 99
Brais, Baldric de, vii. 330
Braithwaite, John, vii. 551
Brakel, Captain, iii. 455
Bramhall, Thomas, vi. 685
Brampton, Brian de, iv. 39, 45, 46
———, Hugh de, iv. 47
———, John de, iv. 46
———, Morrice, ii. 583
———, Robert, vi. 25
———, Walter, iv. 49
———, see Kinlet
Bramshot, John, ix. 443
Bramston, John, vi. 96
———, see Armagh
BRAND, see DACRE
Brand, Thomas, v. 628; vi. 590
Brandenburg, Elector of, i. 350; ii. 30
———, Albert II.; i. 17
———, Conrad I. i. 19
———, Frederic, i. 28
Brandenburg, Elector of, Joachim II. i. 23
———, Waldemar, i. 20
———, Margrave Henry, i. 19
——— Anspach Margrave Christian Frederic Charles Alexander, iii. 625
———, Count, i. 475
Brandling, Charles, v. 690
BRANDON, DUKE, HAMILTON, i. 491
Brandon, Duke James, i. 434
———, Lady Eleanor, vi. 724
———, Charles, iii. 32; ix. 462
———, Thomas, iii. 610
———, William, i. 304
———, see Hamilton and Suffolk
Branscomb, Adam, v. 337
Bramshot, John, v. 502
Branthwaite, Richard, ix. 86
Braos, Reginald de, iii. 106
———, see Brecknock
Braose, John, vi. 513
———, John de, iv. 92
———, William, ii. 234
———, William de, vi. 707
Brasier, Paul, viii. 83
Brawich, Mr. iii. 277, 278
Bray, Lord, Bray, ix. 472
Bray, Lord, Edward, vi. 723
———, John, iii. 22
———, Edmund, iv. 143
———, Edward, iv. 93; vii. 81; ix. 203
———, Reginald, ix. 192, 328
———, Richard, ix. 192
———, Robert de, ix. 338
———, Thomas, vi. 377
———, William, iv. 438
BRAYBROOKE, LORD, NEVILLE, viii. 153
Braybrooke, Lord, v. 167
———, Richard Neville, ii. 418
———, Gerard, iv. 92, 141, 339; ix. 465, 468
———, see London
Brayne, Thomas, vi. 732
Braytoft, Ralph, vi. 585
BREADALBANE, LORD, CAMPBELL, ix. 370
Breadalbane, Earl, i. 319, 503
———, John, iii. 792; vii. 437; ix. 309
———, John Campbell, iv. 492; vii. 114; ix. 398
Brechin, Lord David de, v. 115
Brecknock, Baron Newmarch, ii. 456
———, William de Braos, iii. 106

Brecknock, Lord, William de Braos, iv. 47
Brecon, Lord, William Newmarch, iv. 46
Bredsall, John de, iv. 181
Brenchesle, Joan. v. 505
Brenchley, John, ix. 3
———, William, ibid.
Breme, John de, vi. 230
Brent, ———, vii. 270
———, Richard, ii. 374; vi. 637
———, Robert, ix. 4
———, Thomas, Dean of South Mallyng, v. 506
———, William, vii. 558
Brentford, Earl, Ruthven, ix. 459
Breos, family, iv. 46
———, Philip de, ibid.
———, William, ibid.
———, see Braos and Brecknock
Breres, John, viii. 585
Brereton, Lord, iii. 94
———, William, vi. 493, 613; ix, 459
———, ———, v. 371
———, Andrew, iv. 318; viii. 305
———, Brian, vii. 526
———, Captain, vi. 349
———, Charles, vi. 275
———, George, vii. 381
———, Henry, v. 256; ix. 314
———, John, iii. 230, 239; v. 331
———, Major, 362
———, Randle, iii. 171; iv. 23, 25, 27; v. 535
———, Ralph, 27
———, Richard, iii. 58; viii. 41
———, Thomas, vi. 274, 275; viii. 10, 41
———, William, iii. 173; iv. 21; v. 244, 247, 533, 544; vi. 150, 151, 152, 275; vii. 105; viii. 41, 46
Bret, Richard, vii. 186
———, Walter, ii. 583
———, William, vii. 373
Bretagne, Duke, iii. 605
———, John, vi. 565
Bretainy, Duke, John, iv. 91; vi. 565
Breteche, John de, 358
Bretevil, Earl, William, vii. 323, 324, 327, 328
Breton, Richard, iv. 293; ix. 160
———, William, iv. 195, 293; vi. 750
Brett, Percy, vi. 369
———, Robert, viii. 178
———, William, vi. 63
Bretton, Guy de, ii. 404
Breus, see Braose
Breuse, John, vi. 610
Brewer, John, i. 54
Brewere, William de, vi. 245
Brewerton, Colonel, viii. 121
Brewse, John, vi. 622
———, Thomas, ii. 456
———, William, i. 303; ii. 456
———, Anne, ii. 456
Brewster, Francis, ix. 27
Brian, Lord, Guy, vi. 249
———, Guy, ibid.
Brickbec, Viscount, Bertine Entiswell, iii. 492
Bricton, Ralph, iii. 381
BRIDGEMAN, see BRADFORD
Bridgeman, George, vii. 195
———, Orlando, ix. 431
Bridger, Richard, viii. 497
Bridges, Anthony, v. 338
———, Brook, v. 485
———, Charles, viii. 20
———, Edward Tymewell, vi. 705
———, George Rodney, iii. 39, 496
———, Giles, viii. 20
———, John, v. 536; vi. 282
———, Richard, vi. 709
———, Thomas, i. 150; v. 516; vi. 705
———, Anne, v. 476
BRIDGEWATER, EARL, EGERTON, iii. 170
Bridgewater, Duke, Egerton, ix. 397
Bridgewater, Earl, Daubeny, ix. 451
Bridgewater, Duke of, iii. 509; viii. 18
———, Francis, ii. 452
———, Scroop, ii. 37; iii. 494; v. 192; vii. 109; viii. 350
———, Scroop Egerton, i. 205, 378; ii. 451
———, Earl, ii. 168; iii. 345; vi. 739
———, Egerton, iii. 82
———, Henry Dawbeney, i. 81; vii. 506; viii. 170
———, John, i. 318; ii. 604; iv. 358, 366; vi. 614; vii. 109, 482; viii. 511
———, John Egerton, v. 554; vi. 704; vii. 529; viii. 138
———, Countess of, vi. 637
Bridgmanston, Richard, vii. 557
Bridon. William, vii. 517, 519
BRIDPORT, VISCOUNT, HOOD, vi. 366
Brien, Guy de, vi. 503
———, see March
Brier, ———, vi. 543; viii. 521
Bries, Peter de, vi. 484
Brigges, Roger, ix. 213
Briggs, Richard, iv. 162
Brigham, George, viii. 210
———, Thomas, vi. 26

Bright, Thomas Liddel, v. 704; vii. 550, 551
Brighby, ———, i. 304
Brikesard, Auketon de, vii. 91
Brindley, Mr. iii. 212
———, William, vii. 494
Brinkhurst, John, vii. 87
Brion, Earl, Richard Fitz-Gilbert, iv. 46
Bronis, Count de, ix. 59
Briquebec, Launcelot de, iv. 428
Briscoe, Benjamin, vi. 276
———, John, viii. 360
Brison, John, vii. 362
Bristed, Ezekiel, viii. 498
Bristol, Earl, Hervey, iv. 139
Bristol, Earl, Digby, ix. 400
Bristol, Earl, ii. 59, 163; viii. 99; ix. 223
———, Digby, i. 282, 433
———, George, v. 26, 34
———, Frederick Hervey, v. 397
———, Hervey, iii. 157
———, John, ii. 530; iv. 420
———, John Digby, viii. 200
———, John Hervey, iii. 167; v. 629; vi. 756; viii. 313
———, John Murray, iii. 786
———, Earls, ix. 480
———, Bishop, Dr. Searchfield, viii. 368
Bristow, Robert, iv. 281
———, John, iv. 370; viii. 358
———, Robert, iv. 370
Britain, Duke, John, v. 496
Britaine, Arthur of, vi. 603
Britany, Duke of, vii. 119
———, Eudes, vii. 319
———, John, ii. 249; iii. 13
———, Duchess of, Anne, v. 316; vi. 202
———, Earl, Stephen, vii. 367
Brittayne, ———, vii. 67
Briton, Daniel, iii. 353
Brittas, Lord, vii. 375
———, Theobald, viii. 301
Britiffe, ———, viii. 107
———, Robert, iv. 369; viii. 107
Brittes, Edward, v. 372, 374
Briveere, William, ii. 236
Broad, ———, iii. 433
Broc, David, vii. 250
———, Lawrence, iii. 311
———, Ralph, iii. 311
Brocas, Bernard, iii. 655; viii. 45
———, Richard, iv. 294
Brock, Thomas, ii. 92
———, William, v. 538
Brockburn, Simon, i. 147
Brockden, ———, v. 454
Brockholes, John, i. 141
Brocket, John, i. 389
Brocton, Nicholas, v. 245
Brode, Stephen, iv. 162
Broderick, Admiral, vi. 367; ix. 171
———, Allan, vi. 293
———, John, v. 102; v. 629
———, Lawrence, v. 89
———, see Middleton
Brodie, John, v. 629, 723
Brodrick, Lord, Brodrick, viii. 460
Brodrick, ———, vii. 179
———, St. John, viii. 465
Broghill, Lord, vii. 152, 160; ix. 315
———, Roger Boyle, ii. 169
Brograve, Thomas, vi. 287
Broke, de Willoughby, Lords, iii. 267
Brokesby, ———, iii. 765
———, John, vi. 648
Brokeshaw, Roger, vii. 297
Brome, ———, iii. 745
———, Christopher, iii. 673
———, John, iii. 620; iv. 92
———, Nicholas, vii. 41
———, Ralph, v. 361
Bromflete, Lord Henry, vi. 517
———, Thomas, viii. 453
Bromholme, Lord, William de Glanvil, ii. 91
Bromleghe, see Bromley
Bromley, see Montfort
Bromley, Lord, Chancellor, i. 472
———, Henry, iv. 417; viii. 390
———, George, vi. 397
———, John, iv. 22
———, Robert Howe, vi. 397; viii. 548
———, Thomas, ii. 324; iv. 337; viii. 339, 390
———, William, iii. 172; iv. 74, 180, 337; v. 540; vii. 279; viii. 34, 548
Bromwick, Mr. vii. 498
———, John, iii. 7; iv. 51
———, Richard, iv. 51
———, Thomas, vi. 5
———, Sibel, vi. 711
Brook, Earl, Francis, ii. 533
———, Lord, Fulk Greville, i. 228; iv. 478; vi. 510
———, Robert Greville, i. 282; ii. 86
———, William, i. 282
———, William Greville, ii. 508
———, David, iv. 458
———, John, iv. 95

Brook, Ralph, vii. 504
——, Thomas, vi. 553
——, see Cobham
Brooke and Warwick, Earl, Greville, iv. 330
Brooke, Earl, Francis, i. 543; iii. 206
——, Lord, i. 543
——, Robert, v. 628
——, Robert Willoughby, iii. 339, 340, 341, 348
——, vi. 615; viii. 81
——, Basil, iii. 494
——, Edmund, ii. 94
——, Henry, v. 258
——, Richard, v. 11, 256, 258; viii. 155
——, Thomas, i. 315; v. 169
——, Walter, vii. 474
——, William, v. 97, 164, 579
——, see Warwick
Brooks, John, vi. 452
Broom, Andrew, iii. 86
Brothell, Richard, iv. 332
Brough, William, vi. 94
Brougham, Henry, viii. 109
Broughton, Edward, i. 253
——, Francis, v. 256
——, John, i. 253, 266; iii. 491
——, John Delves, v. 539
——, Lanceyln, i. 253
——, Richard, iii. 630; vii. 526
——, Robert, iii. 545; iv. 385; vi. 203
——, Shuckburg, iv. 357
——, Thomas, iii. 691; v. 538; vii. 527; viii. 75
Brouncker, Miss, of St. Christopher's, iv. 136
Brounker, William, i. 377; iii. 254
Browe, Hugh de, ii. 244
Brown, Adam, iii. 323, 325, 346
——, Anthony, ii. 109; iii. 64; vi. 154, 158; viii. 251, 255
——, Charles, vii. 488
——, Colonel, iii. 339
——, Francis, iii. 767
——, Humphrey, ii. 459; iii. 439
——, John, iii. 289; v. 83, 167, 500; vii. 25, 451; viii. 164
——, Matthew, ii. 461
——, Nicholas, vii. 405
——, Robert, ii. 493; iii. 651
——, Samuel, viii. 285
——, Thomas, ii. 102; iii. 758; iv. 12; v. 16, 82, 465; vii. 142; viii. 342; ix. 433
——, Whiston, iii. 311
——, William, iv. 200
Brown, Wistan, ii. 374; iii. 314, 476
——, Valentine, iv. 394; vii. 232
——, Miss, vi. 305; vii. 142
——, see Montagu
Browne, Anthony, i. 228; ii. 206; iv. 146; vi. 520; vii. 81
——, Bishop, i. 503
——, Colonel, ix. 280
——, George, ii. 522; vi. 713
——, Henry, i. 230
——, John, ii. 522; vii. 497; ix. 328
——, Isaac Hawkins, vii. 211
——, Michael, ix. 48
——, Richard, v. 264
——, Robert, vi. 577
——, Thomas, i. 384
——, Trollop, iv. 207
——, William, vii. 6; ix. 158
——, see Montagu and Monteagle
Browning, Davison, viii. 220
——, John, vi. 711
Brownlow, Lord, Cust, vii. 476
Brownlow, Lord, iv. 486
——, John, ii. 23, 606; iv. 479
——, William, ii. 532; vii. 478
——, Elizabeth, iv. 182
Brownslow, William, viii. 51
Bruce, Lord, ii. 151
——, Charles, i. 211; v. 92; vi. 731; vii. 170
——, Edward, ii. 151, 153, 323, 325
——, Thomas, i. 182; viii 181
——, Thomas, of Tottenham, vii. 193
——, Alexander, v. 116
——, Alexander, of Kennet, viii. 385
——, David, viii. 382
——, Edward, v. 128; vi. 115, 117; vii. 419; viii. 382, 421; ix. 63
——, George, ix. 269
——, James, of Kinnard, viii. 384
——, John, ix. 169, 170
——, Matthew, of Gower, ii. 266
——, Peter, v. 430
——, Robert, v. 113
——, Robert, of Airth, v. 120
——, Robert, of Clackmannan, v. 285
——, Thomas, vii. 17
——, see Ailesbury, Kincardine, and Scotland
Brudenell, Lord, Brudenell, ix. 437
Brudenell, Lord, Francis, vi. 32
——, George, iv. 121
——, James, iii. 742; iv. 121
——, Robert, vi. 718
——, Thomas, iv. 391
——, see Cardigan and Montagu

Bruger, Simon de, vi. 707
Bruges, George, vi. 293
———, Henry, ii. 371
———, John, ii. 109, 304
———, Richard, iv. 439
———, see Brugges
Brugges, ———, vii. 212
———, Thomas, iii. 591
———, see Brydges and Winchester
Brugley, John, v. 169
Bruhl, Count, iv. 426
Bruin, John, viii. 3
Brune, Lord, Pain Peverell, iv. 431
———, Hugh le, iv. 38
Bruneard, William, i. 323
Brunswick, Elector of, Ernest Augustus, i. 27
———, House of, i. 1.
———, Prince Ferdinand of, i. 486; ii. 562; iv. 247; vi. 313; vii. 394
———, Prince of, Lewis Frederic, ii. 175
———, Wolfenbuttel, Prince of, Charles-William-Ferdinand, i. 36, 39
Brunton, Louisa, v. 459
Brus, Adam, ii. 235
———, Peter, ii. 234
Bruyn, ———, i. 264
———, Henry, ix. 442
———, John le, ii. 396
Bryan, Lord, Guy, vii. 274
———, Francis, ix. 98
———, Guy de, ii. 293; vi. 4
———, John, ix. 41
———, M———, iii. 48
———, Patrick, ix. 41
———, Richard, viii. 367
———, Mary, ix. 41
Brybek, Viscount, Bertram Entwyswell, vii. 96
Bryd, John, vii. 296
Brydges, Barret, viii. 81
———, Brook, iii. 279
———, Edward, iii. 204
———, Edward Timewell, iii. 204
———, Samuel Egerton, iii. 204
———, Francis, vii. 501
———, George, iv. 479; vii. 562, 567; viii. 511
———, John, vi. 293, 638
———, John, of Gray's Inn, iii. 488
———, John William Head, iii. 205
———, John, of Wotton, iv. 487
———, Thomas, vii. 560
———, William, vii. 507
———, see Chandos
Buccleugh, Duke of, viii. 71
Buccleugh, Duke, Francis, ii. 476; vii. 451
———, Henry, vi. 322; vii. 113; viii. 451
——— of, Henry Scot, iii. 498; vii. 113; viii. 57, 246
———, Earl, Walter, ix. 265
———, Lord, Walter, ix. 291
———, Family, v. 143
———, see Doncaster and Monmouth
Bucer, Martin, ix. 196
Buchan, Earl of, viii. 60; ix. 394
———, Alexander, ii. 570
———, David, viii. 428
———, John, ix. 312, 460
———, John Comyn, iii. 6
———, John Cumming, vii. 200, 201
———, John Stewart, i. 497, 498, ix. 350
———, Robert Douglas, ix. 264
———, Countess, ii. 570
———, George, vi. 419
Buchanan, George, ix. 299
———, John, ix. 269
———, Mr., ix. 260
———, Walter, viii. 409
———, Mary, ix. 93
Buck, John, iv. 294
Buckerton, Walter de, v. 676
Buckhurst, Earl, Thomas Egerton, iv. 26
———, Lord, ii. 92, 104
———, Thomas, i. 383; ii. 458; vi. 295; ix. 240
Buckingham, Marquis, George Grenville Nugent Temple, ii. 390
Buckingham, Duke, Stafford, ix. 441
Buckingham, Duke, Villiers, ix. 393
Buckingham, Duke of, ii. 34, 58, 111, 249; iii. 126, 161, 458, 481, 562, 563, 567, 752, 785; iv. 87, 95, 114, 275, 504, 517; v. 358, 363, 364; vi. 52, 140, 680; vii. 127, 522; viii. 4, 284; ix. 122, 365, 455
———, Edward, i. 79
———, Edward Stafford, i. 79, 86, 100, 223, 226, 266; ii. 304, 352; iii. 67, 228; v. 156, 163, 164, 166; vi. 256, 568
———, George, iii. 136, 234, 271, 771; iv. 512; viii. 431
———, George Villiers, i. 117, 365, 475, 530; ii. 52, 53, 54, 122, 551; iii. 39, 503, 570, 571; v. 83; vi. 206, 494, 718; ix. 393, 457, 480
———, Henry Stafford, iii. 114; v. 307; vi. 254; viii. 365

Buckingham, Duke of, Humphrey, iii. 109; v. 156; vii. 20; viii. 321
———, Humphrey Stafford, iii. 19
———, John, iii. 425
———, John Sheffield, viii. 313
———, Villiers, ix. 455
———, William Stafford, viii. 251
———, Dukes of, vii. 528
———, Marquis of, ii. 342; iv. 179, 424; v. 346
———, George, vi. 732
———, George Grenville, viii. 159
———, Earl, iii. 188; vi. 625; ix. 384
———, Humphrey, iii. 11
———, John Hobart, v. 333
———, Thomas Woodstock, ii. 255; iii. 606, 651; vi. 249
———, Walter Gifford, ii. 390, 391, 393, 394; iii. 1
———, Countess of, ii. 551; iii. 769
Buckinghamshire, Earl, Hobart, iv. 362
Buckinghamshire, Duke, Sheffield, ix. 395
Buckinghamshire, Duke of, iii. 712
———, John Hobart, iii. 472; vi. 300; viii. 108
———, John Sheffield, iv. 358
———, Countess of, vi. 91
Buckland, George, vii. 559
———, Thomas, iv. 141
Buckle, Captain, vii. 470
Buckley, Richard, i. 154
Bucknall, Askell, viii. 222
Buckton, Robert, vi. 25
Buffkin, Lewin, vii. 83
Buffle, Henry le, vi. 231
Bugg, Ralph, vii. 216
Bukeley, Lord, v. 18, 537
Bulau, General, iii. 711
Bulkeley, Lord, Bulkeley, viii. 8
Bulkeley, Viscount, Richard, iii. 630
———, Launcelot, viii. 11
———, Mr., iii. 586
———, Percy, v. 27
———, Richard, ix. 222
———, Samuel, iii. 338
———, Thomas, viii. 34
———, William, viii. 197
Bull, Edward, ix. 340
Bullein, Geoffrey, v. 338
———, Thomas, iii. 231
Bullen, Anthony, iv. 422
———, Captain, v. 571; vi. 360
———, Thomas, i. 86
———, William, vii. 388; ix. 74
———, see Ormond
Buller, Francis, vi. 284, 285; viii. 26
———, John, iv. 492; v. 93; vii. 371; viii. 29
Bulleyne, Thomas, ix. 73
Bullinger, ———, ix. 206
Bullock, ———, v. 486
———, Edward, vii. 516
———, John, ix. 159
———, Richard, vi. 48
Bulloigne, Godfrey, iv. 38
Bulmer, Bertram, v. 684
———, Bertram de, v. 152
———, Francis, vii. 548
———, John, i. 86
———, Ralph, ii. 444; v. 700
———, William, i. 88
Bulstrode, Augustus, viii. 590
———, Hugeley, iii. 489
———, Richard, iii. 489, 491; v. 723
———, Robert, iii. 489
———, William, iii. 490; ix. 474
Bunau, Count, Henry, v. 150
Bunbury, Earl, William, vii. 83
———, Charles, vi. 69; vii. 317
Buningkshausen, Benjamin, i. 390
Bunting, Richard, v. 648
Buonaparte, Joseph, vi. 470
Burdet, Francis, ii. 189; ix. 158
———, John, iv. 182
———, Richard, vii. 29
———, Robert, i. 485; v. 701
———, Thomas, iii. 609
———, William, iv. 182, 433
Burdon, John, v. 627
Bures, Henry, iv. 236
———, Robert, iii. 637
Burgeis, ———, ii. 100
Burger, James, i. 251
Burges, James Bland, vii. 86
Burgess, Bland, vi. 212
Burgg, Gilbert, v. 244
Burgh, Lord, ii. 266
———, Thomas, iii. 494
———, Captain, vi. 479
———, General de, v. 580
———, Henry de, v. 117
———, John de, vi. 104
———, Thomas, ii. 266
———, Walter de, ii. 395
———, see Ulster
Burghe, John, v. 245
Burghill, Arnold, iv. 171
———, Humphrey, iv. 171

Burghley, Lord, William, i. 473; iv. 307; v. 122; viii. 390
———, see Exeter
Burgherst, Lord, Bartholomew, iii. 648
———, John, ii. 22
———, Bartholomew, vi. 120, 503
———, see Westmoreland
Burgey, Friar, Thomas, vi. 118
Burghwarsh, John, vii. 41
Burgo, Richard de, ix. 62
———, Stephen de, vii. 353
———, Walter, ii. 396; ix. 68
———, Catharine de, ix. 75
Burgoin, William, v. 500
Burgoyne, General, viii. 148
———, William, vi. 266
———, John, iii. 99
———, Thomas, ii. 373
Burgundy, Duke of, Charles, v. 30; vi. 124, 649
———, Philip, v. 30
———, William, ii. 229
———, Duchess, vi. 126, 256
———, Margaret, vii. 345
———, Earl, Rainald, vi. 511
———, Count, Reginald, v. 254
Burke, Dean, vi. 187
———, Edmund, iii. 466; iv. 135
———, Mr., viii. 361
———, Redmand, ix. 107, 109
———, Thomas, ix. 109, 277
———, William, viii. 301
———, see Clanrickard
Burlace, Walter, vi. 63
Burleigh, Lord, i. 322; ii. 6, 116, 484; iii. 129, 565; vi. 369, 573; ix. 365
———, Robert Balfour, viii. 385
———, William, vi. 80; vii. 527, 528
———, William Cecil, iii. 82; iv. 591; vi. 205
Burley, ———, iv. 189
———, Richard, vi. 490
———, John, ii. 498; iv. 52; viii. 331
———, Richard, iv. 52; vi. 49
———, Simon, iv. 52
——— William, viii. 322, 331
Burlington, Earl, Boyle, ix. 403
Burlington, Earl, i. 359; vii. 191
———, Charles, ii. 435
———, Charles Boyle, v. 127
———, Richard, iii. 442, 468, 539; vii. 144; viii. 71
———, Richard Boyle, i. 182, 217, 360
Burnel, Lord, Edward, vi. 501; vii. 338
———, Hugh, iii. 18
Burnel, Edward, iii. 18
Burnell, ———, ix. 151
———, John, ix. 103
Burnet, ———, vii. 555
———, Alexander, viii. 383
———, Bishop, i. 342, 417, 480
———, Dr., i. 342; ix. 331
———, Edmund, ix. 473
———, Thomas, iv. 454; ix. 9
———, see Glasgow
Burney, John, vi. 538
———, Ralph, ibid.
Buron, see Byron
Burr, Richard, vi. 81
Burrard, Harry, vi. 469
Burrell, Andrew, vii. 25
———, Ninian, iv. 252
———, Peter, i. 548; ii. 24, 26, 365; v. 386; ix. 439
———, Robert, ii. 26
———, Timothy, vi. 302
———, William, vi. 572
Burrough, Richard, vi. 452
Burrowes, Walter, ix. 47
Burslem, Captain, vii. 470
Burton, ———, v. 717; viii. 37
———, Benjamin, vii. 266
———, Daniel, vi. 304
———, Edward, iii. 476; v. 513
———, Henry, vii. 272
———, John, iii. 476; v. 351; ix. 225
———, Nicholas, vii. 294
———, Robert, ii. 538
———, Thomas, v. 351
———, William, ii. 506; vi. 118; vii. 490; viii. 458
Burum, Adam, viii. 44
Burwardeslegh, Roger de, vii. 247
———, Warin de, ibid.
Burwell, Jeffery, v. 652
———, William, ii. 402
Bury, John, i. 213; ix. 9
———, William, ix. 8
Busby, John, viii. 138
Busfield, William, v. 712
Bushier, John, vii. 97
Bushley, John, viii. 549
Bushy, John, iii. 200
Busne, Jarvis, viii. 95
Bussey, John, iii. 494
Bussy, John, vi. 25
Buston, Henry, v. 245
Bute, Marquis, Stuart, ii. 568
Bute, Marquis of, ii. 565; v. 38
———, Earl of, vi. 267; ix. 439
———, John, ii. 22, 365; vii. 451
———, James Stewart, vii. 447
———, John Stuart, v. 711
Butler, Lord, Butler, ix. 58

Butler, Lord, Butler, of Weston, ix. 425, 426
Butler, Lord, Butler, of Morepark, ix. 424
———, James, vi. 153
———, John, iii. 769; ix. 457
———, of Weston, iv. 77
——, ———, ix. 51
——, Colonel, vii. 384
——, Edmund, vi. 115, 117; viii. 294, 302; ix. 51
——, George, ix. 113
——, James, vii. 82; ix. 75, 110
——, John, vi. 573; vii. 82; viii. 135
——, Peter, viii. 91
——, Richard, iii. 789; iv. 458; v. 196; vi. 555; vii. 40; ix. 101, 114
——, Richard de, vii. 40
——, Theobald, ix. 79
——, Thomas, iii. 76; v. 196; viii. 8, 68; ix. 75, 112
——, Walter, ix. 75
——, William, iii. 311; viii. 93, 302
——, see Arran, Desmond, Gowran, and Ormond
Butley, John, vi. 655
Butt, Richard, iv. 14
Buttevant, Viscount, John, viii. 92
———, David, ibid.
Button, William, iv. 68
Buxton, John, ix. 160
Buzin, William, ii. 392
Byam, George, v. 88
Byand, Captain, vi. 372
——, Thomas, vi. 389
Byde, George, iii. 788
——, Skinner, ibid.
Byng, see Torrington
Byng, Admiral, ii. 22; vi. 211, 325, 327; vii. 464
——, John, v. 390
Byrche, William Dejovas, vi. 739
Byrd, Hamon, vi. 25
Byrne, Gregory, viii. 196
——, Walter, ix. 41
Byron, Lord, Byron, vii. 89
Byron, Lord, John, v. 23
———, William, ii. 36; iii. 508
———, Admiral, viii. 147
———, John, iv. 94, 396, 436
———, Richard, iii. 175; viii. 330
———, Robert, ix. 159
———, Thomas, iii. 240
Byrston, John, v. 641
———, John, Junior, ibid.
Byshe, Edward, ii. 49; viii. 376
——, Anne, iii. 478
Bysse, John, viii. 13, 14
Bythemore, John, vii. 366, 368
———, Thomas, vii. 366

C.

CADE, Jack, vii, 19
Cadenet, Marquis, i. 115
Cadeney, William de, vii. 94
Cadeville, Alice de, vi. 546
Cadington, Syward, ii. 393
Cadogan, Earl, Cadogan, v. 410
Cadogan, Earl, Cadogan, ix. 411
Cadogan, Earl, Charles, viii. 544
———, William, i. 208, ii. 37, 385
———, Charles Sloan, vii. 256
———, family, v. 410
Cadwallader, General, ix. 274
Caermarthen, Marquis of, vii. 306
———, Peregrine, ii. 358
Caernarvon, Earl, Herbert, v. 390
Caernarvon, Marquis, vi. 7·6
———, Henry Brydges, v. 127
———, John, vi. 728
———, Earl, Charles Dormer, iii. 425, 629
———, Henry, iv. 426
———, Robert, iii. 136
Cæsar, Julius, ii. 144
——, Robert, iii. 750
Cahier, Lord, Theobald, ix. 112
———, Thomas, ix. 79
———, Thomas Butler, ix. 83
Caithness, Earl, George, vii. 437
———, George Sinclair, iv. 214; vii. 202
———, Countess, Campbell, ix. 377
Calcedot, William, iv. 184
Caldcote, ———, iii. 172
Calder, John, viii. 530
Caldwell, Admiral, v. 403
———, Mr., vii. 10
Calendar, Earl, Alexander Levingston, iv. 227
———, see Linlithgow
Calewoodley, Richard, vii. 43
Call, William, ix. 324
Callaghan, Thomas, ix. 323
Callan, see Denbigh
Callandrini, Francis, viii. 159
Callebut, John, ii. 457
Callendar, Earl, Alexander, i. 540
Callender, Colonel, ix. 273
Callendrini, Magdalen, v. 685
Callis, Captain, vi. 74
Calmundelli, see Cholmondeley
Calthorpe, Lord, Calthorpe, viii. 481
Calthorpe, Anthony, ii. 501
———, Christopher, vii. 518

Calthorpe, Francis, iv 403
———, Henry, ii. 501; vi. 629
———, John, vi. 201
———, Martin, ii. 501
———, Oliver, vii. 388
———, Philip, vi. 538; vii. 388
———, Reynolds, vi. 629
———, Walter de, v. 637, 639
———, William, iv. 141
Calveley, Cotton, i. 238
———, George, ii. 249; iv. 27; v. 252, 544
———, Hugh, ii. 249; iv. 181; v. 252, 544; vi. 659; viii. 48
Calverley, Henry, iv. 185
———, John de, vi. 668
———, William, viii. 584, 586
Calvert, Mr., Secretary, vi. 625
———, see Baltimore
Cambre, Peter, vi. 292
CAMBRIDGE, DUKE, ALDOLPHUS FREDERICI, i. 47
Cambridge, Earl, Hamilton, ix. 454
Cambridge, Earl, iii. 479; vi. 549
———, Edmund, ii. 187
———, Edmund, of Langley, ii. 255
———, James Hamilton, i. 533
———, Richard, vi. 516
———, Richard Plantagenet, iv. 97
CAMDEN, EARL, PRATT, v. 264
Camden, Earl, vi. 589
———, Lord, ii. 556; v. 62; v. 515
———, William, iv. 140
Camelford, Lord, Pitt, ix. 438
Camelford, Lord, viii. 350
———, Thomas Pitt, viii. 270
Cameron, Evan, ix. 373
———, Gerard, ii. 530
———, John, ix. 373
Camois, Lord, vii. 42
———, Thomas, ii. 273
———, Ralph, vi. 501
———, Thomas de, v. 7
CAMPBELL, see BREADALBANE, CAWDOR, LUCAS, and SUNDRIDGE
Campbell, Lord, Frederick, iv. 102
———, ———, ii. 516; vii. 178; viii. 246
———, ———, of Glenlyon, ix. 373
———, Admiral, v. 629
———, Alexander, i. 510, 724; ii. 574; v. 629; viii. 531
———, Alexander Hume, iv. 492
———, Angus, ii. 573
———, Archibald, viii. 409; ix. 379
———, Brig. General, vi. 471, 472
Campbell, Captain, vii. 466
———, Collin, v. 283
———, Colin, of Arkinglass, ix. 287
———, Daniel, ix. 271
———, Douglas, ii. 573
———, Duncan, viii. 598
———, Frederic, C., viii. 530
———, Hugh, viii. 424; ix. 288
———, Hay, vi. 419
———, James, viii. 62, 246
———, James, of Arkinglass, ix. 373
———, John, ii. 572, 575; v. 127, 346, 430; viii. 62, 247; ix. 170, 372
———, John, of Calder, ix. 373
———, Matthew, ii. 517; viii. 429; ix. 288
———, Mungo, ix. 293
———, Neil, v. 115
———, Robert, v. 442
———, Samuel, vi. 538
———, Walter, ii. 573
———, William, of Farnfield, vii. 456
———, see Argyll, Athole, Breadalbane, Caithness, Grey, Greenwich, Hume, and London
Campden, Viscount, Baptist Noel, i. 481; ii. 19; iii. 621; iv. 185; viii. 143
———, Baptist Hicks, iii. 546; ix. 478
———, Edward, iii. 271; iv. 205; vii. 170
———, Hicks, iii. 480
———, Lord, Charles, viii. 203
Campayne, Major, Josias, v. 198
Campe, John, vi. 621
Campegius, Cardinal, iv. 473
Camvil, Richard de, vi. 238
Camvile, Richard, vii. 295
Camville, Gerard de, vi. 484
———, Richard de, iv. 432
———, William de, vii. 399
Canaries, James, ix. 268
Candon, Thomas, v. 713
Candysh, William, iv. 233
Cauk, Robert, viii. 326
Cann, Robert, iv. 467; vii. 454
Canne, Matthew, vi. 622
———, Thomas, v. 638
Cantalupe, William de, iii. 601
Cantelupe, John, iv. 434; v. 1
———, see Hereford
Canterbury, Archbishop, ii. 41, 313, 556; iv. 127, 514; viii. 289; ix. 331
———, Charles Sutton, v. 387
———, Edmund Grindal, ix. 206, 208

Canterbury, Archbishop, George Abbot, ix. 114
———, Gilbert Sheldon, ix. 122
———, Henry, vii. 17
———, Henry Dean, i. 69
———, John Chichley, iv. 141, 142
———, John Peckham, v. 634
———, John Tillotsom, ii. 32; iii. 39, 617
———, John Whitgift, v. 19
———, Langton, iii. 105
———, Matthew Parker, ix. 207
———, Richard Bancroft, ii. 334, 347
———, Robert Winchelsea, v. 634
———, Sancroft, iii. 249
———, Simon Sudbury, iv. 106; vi. 248
———, Tennison, iii. 250
———, Thomas, iii. 671
———, Thomas Arundel, ii. 258, 263; vii. 120
———, Thomas Becket, ii. 92; ix. 60
———, Thomas Bourchier, ii. 297; ix. 332
———, Thomas Cranmer, i. 155; ii. 286
———, Thomas Secker, i. 39
———, Thomas Tenison, i. 214, 421, 427
———, William, i. 70
———, William Whitelsey, v. 490, 498
Cantillon, Richard, i. 127
Cautrell, Thomas, viii. 78
CAPELL, see ESSEX
Capel, Lord, Capel of Tewkesbury, ix. 426
Capel, Lord, iii. 245
———, Arthur, i. 182, 238; ii. 166, 353; vii. 72
———, Henry, i. 290, 340, 465; iv. 146
———, William, i. 295, 532
———, Lady, ix. 322
Capel, Captain, v. 597
———, Edward, v. 508
———, Gamaliel, viii. 219
———, Giles, vi. 273
———, Henry, ii. 50; iii. 353, 519
———, William, ii. 372; v. 130; vii. 274; ix. 464
———, see Essex
Capell, Gamaliel, iii. 477
———, Robert, ibid.
Capenhunt, Thomas de, iv. 22
Capelle, Gerret Vander, iii. 729
Capet, Hugh, vi. 233
Capley, William, iv. 384
Car, Robert, vi. 517
Caraccioli, Admiral, v. 600
Carcaoy, M. v. 484
Carberry, Earl, John Vaughan, ii. 385; iii. 432
———, Richard, i. 292
———, Lord, viii. 480
Carden, William, ix. 462
CARDIGAN, EARL, BRUDENELL, iii. 487
Cardigan, Earl, iii. 39, 44, 46, 496; iv. 77, 247, 391; v. 124; vi. 32
———, George, ix. 437
———, George, Brudenell, vi. 321; viii. 451; ix. 395, 435
———, James, Brudenell, iv. 121
———, Robert, i. 206; iii. 297
———, Robert Brudenell, vi. 718; vii. 207
———, Countess of, v. 107
Cardonel, Adam de, v. 237
Cardross, Lord, David, ix. 394
———, Henry Erskine, ix. 268
Caree, Thomas, ii. 47
Carell, John, viii. 254
Carew, Lord, George, iii. 131
———, Alexander, v. 329
———, Dr., George, ix. 455
———, George, i. 322; v. 544; vi. 173; vii. 404
———, Henry, vii. 128
———, John, vi. 553; vii. 124
———, Nicholas, vi. 254, 578
———, Peter, ix. 104, 197
———, Pole, ix. 341
———, Reginald, Pole, iv. 492; viii. 358
———, Richard, v. 318, 508; vi. 50
———, Thomas, v. 327; vi. 254; vii. 124, 128; viii. 349
———, William, iii. 757; vi. 262
———, Wimond, vi. 710; vii. 514
———, see Totness

Carey, Edward, viii. 96
——, Ferdinando, vi. 208
——, George, iii. 616; vii. 129, 139, 141
——, William, ii. 342; vi. 170; ix. 74
——, see Faulkland, Hunsdon, and Monmouth
Cargill, Malcolm, Drummond, i. 495
Carilepho, see Durham
Carill, Thomas, iii. 439
Carington, Lord, Smith, ix. 422
Carket, Mr. vi. 367
Carle, Peter, ii. 212
CARLETON, see BOYLE, DORCHESTER
Carleton, Lord, i. 444
——, Dudley, i. 175; iii. 129
——, Francis, vi. 747
——, George, ix. 219
——, Gay, iv. 282
——, Thomas, iv. 282
CARLISLE, EARL, HOWARD, iii. 501
Carlisle, Earl, Hay, ix. 455, 457
Carlisle, Earl, i. 108; ix. 469
——, Charles, Howard, i. 445; ii. 446; iii. 483, 781; ix. 435
——, Frederic, Howard, i. 489; ii. 451; viii. 531
——, Henry, vii. 109
——, James, vii. 207
——, James, Hay, i. 20; ii. 82
——, James, Murray, vii. 204, 205
——, Lord, vii. 179
——, Bishop of, William Percy, ii. 281
——, Chancellor, Robert Welbury, v. 701
——, viii. 109
CARLTON, LORD, BOYLE, viii. 101
Carlton, Lord, vii. 191
——, Thomas, v. 699
Carlyle, John, ii. 283
——, William, v. 115; viii. 61
Carmichael, Lord, John, v. 485
——, Lady, ix. 172
——, James, v. 142; vi. 419
——, John, i. 504
——, Robert, v. 142
Carmino, John, vii. 273
——, Thomas, vi. 254
Carminow, Nicholas, vi. 64
——, Oliver, vi. 635; vii. 41
Carnaby, Reginald, v. 677
——, Reynold, ii. 288, 313
Carnarthan, Thomas, vi. 64
Carnarvon, Marquis, John Brydges, iii. 432
——, Earl, i. 404; iii. 142; iv. 540
Carnarvon, Earl, Charles Dormer, iii. 142
——, Henry Herbert, vii. 414
——, Herbert, ii. 87
——, George Herbert, vii. 86
——, Robert, i. 236
Carne, John, ix. 474
——, Thomas, iv. 414, 418
——, William, ii. 52
Carnegie, Earl, William, v. 401
——, David, viii. 382, 383
——, James, of Finhaven, vi. 408
——, see Southesk and Northesk
Carnwath, Earl, Robert, ix. 293
——, Robert, Dalziel, viii. 64
Caroon, Noel, ii. 601; iii. 186
Carpenter, Lord, George, iv. 426
——, see Tyrconnel
Carpigni, Princess, iv. 44
Carr, ——, vi. 14
——, Andrew, ii. 323
——, Edward, v. 466
——, Ralph, iv. 526
——, Robert, iii. 133; iv. 129; vi. 66
——, Robert of Sleeford, iv. 152
——, see Somerset
Carrant, William, vii. 123
Carre, Andrew, viii. 559
Carrell, John, vii. 9
Carrick, Earl, Hamilton, ix. 95
——, John Stewart, iv. 276
——, Neil, v. 114
——, Nigellus, ix. 344
——, Robert Bruce, ix. 346, 347
——, Somerset-Hamilton, viii. 104
——, see Ailsa
CARRINGTON, LORD, SMITH, viii. 547
Carrington, Lord, Smith, iv. 179; ix. 384
——, James, viii. 549
——, John, ibid.
Carroul, Joanny, viii. 298
Carruther, John, v. 443
Carruthers, Robert de, viii. 432
Carryl, John, iii. 502
——, Nicholas, v. 505
——, Thomas, iv. 163
——, of Sussex, ibid.
Carstairs, James, v. 437
Carswell, Nicholas, viii. 3
——, Roger, iv. 51
——, William, iv. 3
Carter, John, ix. 426
——, Mr., iii. 725

Carter, Thomas, ii. 212
——, Elizabeth, vi. 277
CARTERET, LORD, CARTERET, viii. 1
——, George, iii. 467
——, John, v. 43
——, Philip, iii. 467
——, see Granville
Cartwright, George, vii. 221
——, Thomas, ix. 329
——, William, i. 353; v. 462
Cary, Edward, i. 476; v. 186; viii. 83, 449
——, George, v. 329, 422; viii. 174; ix. 38
——, Henry, viii. 84
——, John, vi. 260; viii. 82
——, Philip, vi. 613
——, Robert, iv. 129; vi. 260
——, Thomas, viii. 345
——, William, iv. 2
——, William, of Clovelley, iv. 433
——, Catharine, iv. 275
——, see Hunsdon, and Monmouth
Caryer, Richard, iv. 184
Caryl, John, viii. 549
Caryll, ——, viii. 598
CARYSFORT, LORD, PROBY, ix. 137
Casey, Anne, ii. 21, 22
Cashel, Archbishop, Hamilton, viii. 86
——, Viscount, Thomas Somerset, viii. 92
Cashell, Archbishop, Magrath, ix. 100, 101
——, Patrick, ix. 12
Casneto, William de, vii. 117
Cassey, William, vi. 712
Cassilis, Earl, v. 291
——, Gilbert, vii. 428
——, John, i. 534
——, John, Kennedy, vii. 202
——, Countess of, vi. 457
——, see Ailsa
Castel, John, ii. 455
Castelcicala, Prince, v. 602
Castelin, Julian, vii. 270
Castellan, family of, vi. 214
Castello, Novo, Hugh de, vii. 330
Castile, King of, iii. 8, 654
——, John of Gaunt, i. 381; ii. 251, 254; v. 244
——, Peter, vi. 598
——, Queen, Joan, viii. 70
——, Prince, Charles, v. 350
——, see Lancaster and Spain
Castle, ——, v. 36
——, Dr., ix. 189
——, Thomas, viii. 158
——, Tolmach, viii. 516
Castlecomer, Viscount, Christopher Wandesford, v. 518
Castlecomer, Lord, v. 704
Castleconnel, Lord, vii. 375
Castle-Darrow, Lord, William, viii. 363
Castlehaven, Earl of, vi. 546
——, James, vi. 724
——, James, Touchet, vii. 54
——, Mervin, vi. 725; ix. 89
——, Mervin, Touchet, ix. 112
Castlemain, Earl, Roger Palmer, iii. 786
——, Countess, Barbara, vi. 582
——, John, viii. 473
——, Jonathan, ibid.
Castlereagh, Viscount, Robert, iv. 371
Castle-Stewart, Lord, Andrew Stewart, iii. 157
Castleton, Earl, Saunderson, ix. 412
Castleton, Earl, James Saunderson, iii. 717
——, Viscount, iii. 545
——, George Sanderson, vi. 35
——, Nicholas Saunderson, i. 477; ii. 12; vi. 35
Castletown, Viscount, Saunderson, viii. 304
Catchpole, John, vi. 19
Catelin, Robert, i. 389
Cateret, Earl, Granville, ix. 411
Cateret, Lord, i. 444
Catesby, Anthony, viii. 391
——, John, iii. 659, 661, 662
——, Richard, ix. 472
——, Thomas, v. 192; vi. 624
CATHCART, VISCOUNT, CATHCART, vi. 454
Cathcart, Lord, vi. 631
——, Alan, ii. 518
——, Charles, ii. 533; v. 150, 304
——, John, iv. 131; viii. 61
——, Louisa, v. 388
Catherick, Anthony, v. 684
Catlyn, Richard, viii. 155
Caulfield, Charles, ix. 16
——, Henry Charles, vii. 455
——, Thomas, ix. 22
Caundville, see Conteville
Cavan, Earl of, viii. 304
——, Charles, v. 196
——, Richard Lambert, v. 401
Cavanagh, ——, ix. 135
——, Bryan, ix. 113
——, Charles, ix. 101
——, Mac Bryan Morgan, ix. 81

Cave, Lady, Lucy, v. 37
——, Ambrose, ii. 109; v. 187
——, Anthony, vi. 296
——, Bryan, vi. 653
——, Cecil, iii. 440; iv. 183
——, Edward, vi. 7. 653
——, John, vii. 365
——, Richard, iii. 266; v. 187
——, Roger, ii. 589; v. 540; vii. 369, 527
——, Thomas, iv. 188; v. 37, 187; vi. 50
——, William, vii. 365
Cavenagh, Bryan, viii. 303
————, Donnel Reagh Mac Murough, ix. 76
————, Lucia, ix. 82
————, Maurice, vi. 141
CAVENDISH, see DEVONSHIRE
Cavendish, Lord, i. 290, 298
————, Charles, iii. 345; v. 627
————, George, iii. 259, 262; v. 703
————, John, i. 303; v. 61
————, William, iii. 131; vi. 285
————, Charles, i. 330; v. 677; ix. 468
————, Family, i. 303, et seq.
————, Henry, iii. 25
————, Mr., i. 313, 315, 328
————, William, iii. 25, 27, 154; v. 627; vi. 204
————, see Devonshire, Newcastle, and Ogle
Cawarden, Robert, vii. 525
CAWDOR, LORD, CAMPBELL, viii. 530
Cawdor, Lord, v. 629, 724
————, John Campbell, iii. 509
Caxton, William, ii. 497
CECIL, see EXETER, SALISBURY
Cecil, George, iv. 646
——, John, iv. 44
——, Robert, ii. 117, 118; vi. 433; vii. 140
——, Secretary, iii. 121
——, Thomas, iii. 679
——, William, ii. 6, 109, 317
——, see Exeter, Salisbury, and Wimbleton
Cellier, ———, vii. 73
Cesar, ———, iv. 194
Chadwell, William, viii. 51
Chadwick, ———, vii. 220
Chafin, Dr., iii. 126
Chalconer, Thomas, viii. 156
Chales, Carrier, iv. 193
Chalmers, Alexander, v. 226
————, Alexander, of Sussex, iv. 162
Chaloner, Robert, vii. 385
————, William, viii. 497, 513
Chamberlain, Lord, v. 316
————, Charles, v. 171
————, Edmund, vi. 729
————, John, ii. 501; iv. 342; viii. 262
————, Richard, iv. 439
————, Thomas, i. 165
Chamberlaine, ———, i. 304
————, John, v. 169
————, Richard, iv. 416
————, Thomas, v. 178
Chamberlayne, Captain, vi. 372
————, Edward, v. 675; vii. 519
————, John Edmund, v. 236
————, Mr., iii. 129, 131
————, Richard, viii. 250
————, Thomas, iii. 630; v. 393
————, William, viii. 250
Chamberleine, Leonard, i. 161
Chamberleyn, Adam de, v. 637
Chambers, Arthur, v. 256
————, Mr., vii. 568
————, Samuel, vii. 87
————, Thomas, i. 248; ii. 420, 608; iii. 622
————, William, iii. 144; vii. 568
Chamoullon, Monsieur, iii. 679
Champagne, Earl, Thibaud, vi. 232
————, Josias, ix. 320
————, Arthur, ibid.
Champelmend, Colonel, vi. 476
Champernon, ———, vi. 248
————, Henry, v. 327
Champernoun, Arthur, i. 192; vi. 267
————, John, iii. 17; vi. 261
Champion, Mr., vi. 719
Champneis, William, vii. 20
Champneys, Francis, v. 81
Champs, John, viii. 164
Chandler, Richard, i. 350
————, Thomas, ii. 370; iii. 94
CHANDOS, BARONY OF, vi. 704
Chandos, Duke, Brydges, ix. 396
————, *Barony of*, ix. 486
Chandos, Duke of, i. 182; vi. 13, 437
Chandos, Duke, Henry Brydges, v. 127
————, James, vi. 728; vii. 38
————, James Brydges, ii. 421
————, Duchess, Cassandra, vii. 219
————, Lord, iii. 82, 485
————, Bridges, iii. 342; v. 554; ix. 49
————, Bridges Giles, ii. 206
————, Edmund, ix. 194, 472
————, Grey, ii. 601

Chandos, Lord, George Brydges, ii. 57; vii. 488
———, Giles Brydges, i. 282
———, Grey, iii. 196
———, Grey Bruges, iii. 82; vi. 554, 555
———, James, vi. 434, 437; vii. 219
———, John, v. 338; viii. 20
———, John Bridges, v. 336
———, John Bruges, ii. 371
———, Roger, iii. 8
———, William, vi. 206
———, William Bridges, ii. 601
———, John, iii. 591
Chapell, Thomas, vii. 362
Chaplet, John, i. 364
Chaplin, John, ii. 611
———, Thomas, ix. 385
Chapman, Captain, vi. 478
Chapple, William, vii. 552
Charlemont, Viscount, ix. 16
———, Charles, vii. 455
———, William, viii. 196; ix. 22, 323
———, Lord, iii. 331
Charleton, Job, i. 195
———, see Powis
Charleville, Earl, viii. 532; ix. 5, 40
———, Charles Moore, viii. 542
Charlton, Blundel, vii. 500
———, Francis, i. 473; vi. 493
———, Job, ii. 547; viii. 498
———, William, v. 251
Charnock, Robert, v. 126
Charteris, Mr., vii. 440
Charters, John, viii. 63, 509
Chartores, Duke de, vi. 370
Chartres, Earl, Theobald, iv. 140
———, Francis, v. 225
Chase, Thomas, vi. 749
CHATHAM, EARL, PITT, v. 45
Chatham, Earl, iv. 179, 481; v. 70, 269; vi. 343; vii. 484, 563; ix. 272
———, John Pitt, vi. 322
———, William Pitt, ii. 419; iii. 788, 789; vi. 343; vii. 310; viii. 6, 145
———, Earls of, vii. 484
———, Lord, ii. 474; iii. 466; iv. 481; v. 269
Chattel-Herault, Duke of, vii. 430
Chattel-rault, Duke of, viii. 62
Chatelrault, Duke, James, i. 521; v. 222
Chattelrault, Duke, James Hamilton, i. 524; ix. 288
Chattelrault, see Brandon
Chattelon, see St. Paul
Chaumpaine, John, iii. 437
Chauncey, Henry, iii. 196, 482
Chauvelin, Monsieur, v. 668
Chaworth, Viscount, Patricino, i. 478
———, George, i. 473
———, John, i. 468; vii. 558
———, Patrick, vi. 501
———, Richard, ii. 15
———, Thomas, iii. 19; iv. 384; v. 501
———, William, iii. 19
Chayne, Thomas, iv. 302
Cheadle, Richard, viii. 15
Cheap, Captain, vii. 109, 110
Chedel, Roger, viii. 9
Chedell, Jeoffrey, v. 249
Chedder, Richard, vii. 362
———, Robert, vii. 557
———, Thomas, iii. 17, 476; vii. 361
Chedworth, Lord, House, ix. 432
Chedworth, Lord, v. 87
———, Frederic Henry, viii. 141
———, John Thynne, vii. 390
Cheek, John, i. 388; ii. 598
———, Peter, ii. 598
———, Thomas, i. 282, 289; ii. 81
Cheeke, ———, vii. 363
———, John, ix. 197
———, Thomas, ix. 227
Cheke, John, ii. 590
Cheesman, Edward, iii. 662
Chelmonleigh, see Cholmondoley
Chelmonsleigh, see Cholmondoley
Chelnock, John, ii. 498
Chenei, Walter de, vi. 499
Cheney, Lord, Cheney, ix 469
Cheney, Lord, Henry, vi. 204
———, Alexander, vii. 17
———, Francis, iii. 230, 231
———, Cheney, John, i. 59; iii. 315, 351, 490; vi. 363
———, John de, vii. 16
———, Thomas, i. 83, 267; iii. 489; vi. 745
———, William, vi. 513
———, Dame Agnes, i. 266
———, see Newhaven
Cherchile, see Churchil
Cherdsey, Ralph de, ii. 398
Cherleton, Lord, Thomas de, v. 3
Chernock, ———, vi. 748
Chernoke, Robert, vi. 745
Cheshire, ———, vi. 686
———, Miss, vi. 40
Chesholme, Alexander de, i. 456
Chester, Earl of, viii. 40
———, Hugh, v. 241
———, Hugh Revelioc, iv. 17, 27; v. 529

Chester, Earl, Hugh Lukus, ii. 219; v. 246, 262, 328; viii. 39
———, John, viii. 42
———, Randal, iv. 17, 27
———, Randle Blundevill, viii. 41, 42
———, Ranulph, iii. 171; v. 246; vi. 643
———, Randulph de Gernoniis, v. 241
———, Ranulph de Blundeville, v. 529
———, Richard, vii. 397
———, Earls of, v. 247
———, Count Palatine, John Scot, v. 111, 112
———, Bishop of, Dr. Keene, viii. 484
———, Charles, iv. 121; vii. 536
———, John, vi. 210; vii. 535
———, Robert, iii. 477, 478
———, Thomas, iii. 158
———, William, vii. 363
———, see Cornwall and Wales
Chesterfield, Earl, Stanhope, iii. 407
Chesterfield, Earl, ii. 168; viii. 36
———, Dormer Stanhope, vi. 72
———, John, viii. 76
———, Philip, ii. 510; iv. 171; vii. 297; viii. 82; ix. 478
———, Philip Stanhope, vi. 658; vii. 72; ix. 127
———, Stanhope, iii. 518
Chetham, Thomas, ix. 50
Chettleton, Henry de, vii. 249
———, Mathew, ibid.
———, William de, ibid.
———, William de, iii. 172
Chetwins, Philip, viii. 327
Chetwoode, Roger, viii. 79
Chetwyne, Viscount, ii. 565
———, Lord, John, v. 235
———, vii. 335
———, Edward, iv. 440
———, Philip, viii. 322
———, Robert, viii. 328
———, Walter, vi. 657; vii. 532
———, Miss, ii. 565; vi. 583
Cheverell, Walter, i. 264
Chevers, ———, ix. 111
Chew, Roger de, vii. 354
Chewton, Lord, iv. 246; vi. 585
———, see Waldegrave
Chewynd, John Talbot, v. 105
Cheyney, Edmund, iv. 340
———, John, iii. 390; iv. 237; v. 164; vii. 273
Cheyney, Thomas, v. 164
Chicheley, John, vii. 79
———, Thomas, vi. 712
Chichester, Earl Pelham, v. 488
———, see Fisherwick
Chichester, Earl, Leigh, ix. 459
Chichester, Earl, ii. 106; iii. 191; viii. 99
———, Francis Leigh, ii. 304; iii. 788; viii. 395
———, Thomas, v. 172
———, Pelham, v. 488
———, Thomas Pelham, ix. 245
———, Lord, vii. 141, 142
———, Arthur, v. 97
———, Lady Jane, vi. 384
———, Arthur, vi. 173, 588; ix. 51
———, Edward, viii. 13
———, John, v. 343; vi. 264; viii. 503
———, Nicholas, iv. 2
———, Robert, v. 122
———, William, viii. 83
———, see Belfast and Donnegal
Chichley, John; see Canterbury
Chidcock, John, vi. 635
Chiderton, John, vi. 62
Chidroke, John, iii. 698; vii. 42
Chiew, Reginaild de, v. 273
Chiffinch, Mr. v. 687
———, William, iii. 793
Chilcol, ———, viii. 498
Child, Josiah, i. 239
———, Mr., iii. 795
———, Thomas, v. 392
———, William, iii. 745, 751
Chillam, James, viii. 197
Chimay, Princes of, vii. 333
Chisholm, Alexander, viii. 595
Chisnall, William, v. 244
Chitting, Harry, iv. 349
Chocke, Alexander, vii. 486
Cholmley, Lord, Cholmely, of Wicher-Mall-auc, ix. 482
Cholmley, Hugh, iii. 242
———, Richard, v. 157
Cholmondeley, Earl, Cholmondeley, iv. 16
Cholmondeley, Earl, iii. 171; iv. 77
———, George, v. 197
———, Viscount, iii. 417
———, Robert, v. 537
———, Countess, viii. 501
———, Henry, vi. 31
———, Hugh, v. 256, 528; vii. 249

Cholmondeley, John, vii. 249
——————, Nathaniel, viii. 314
——————, Richard, iv. 19; vi. 521; viii. 47
——————, Seymour, iv. 261
——————, Thomas, vi. 54; vii. 404
——————, Thomas, of Vale Royal, v. 535, 537
Cholmoneley, see Cholmondeley
Chown, George, iv. 522
Chownes, Richard, iii. 488
Chrichton, Lord, Robert, viii. 423
——————, James, viii. 440
——————, John, v. 134
——————, Robert, viii. 413
Christian, John, ix. 189
Christmas, Henry, ix. 142
——————, Thomas, viii. 87, 96
Christopher, Robert, iv. 184
——————, Urswick, v. 317
Christopherson, Mr., ix. 203
Chudleigh, George, iii. 354; vii. 124; viii. 182
——————, James, vi. 260
——————, John, vi. 265
——————, Miss, v. 623
Chulmundele, see Cholmondeley
Churchile, see Churchill
Churchill, Charles, iv. 369; v. 674
——————, Colonel, v. 662
——————, family, i. 362
——————, General, Charles, iii. 633; ix. 131
——————, John, viii. 454
——————, William, iv. 389
——————, Winstau, viii. 462
——————, Arabella, iv. 243
——————, see Marlborough
Churchon, Robert, iv. 401
Cirencester, see Chichester
Clack, John, vi. 269
Clanbrasil, Earl of, iii. 328
——————, Henry Hamilton, ix. 25
——————, James, vii. 502
Clancarty, Earl of, ix. 458
——————, Callagh Mac-Carty, vi. 179
——————, Donagh, v. 26; ix. 111
——————, Donagh Maccarty, i. 434
Clanmalier, Viscount O' Dempsey, ix. 6
Clanrickard, Marquis of, v. 35; viii. 378; ix. 119
——————, Henry de Burgh, ii. 388
——————, Earl, iii. 770
Clanrickard, Earl, Michael, ix. 278
——————, Richard, ix. 101, 110
——————, Richard Burgh, ix. 457
——————, William Bourke, iv. 97
——————, William Burke, ix. 113
——————, Lord, vi. 129
Clanville, Thomas, xi. 157
Clapham, ——, v. 251
——————, Christopher, v. 456, 458
——————, John, iii. 112
Clare, Earl, i. 286; iii. 521
——————, Gilbert, vi. 501, 706
——————, Gilbert Holles, v. 517, 709; ix. 522
——————, John, iv. 504
——————, John Fitz-Gibbon, viii. 96
——————, John Holles, i. 319; ii. 211; iii. 418; iv. 522; v. 453; vi. 182, 183, 718; ix. 393, 480
——————, Richard, ii. 224, 392; ix. 59
——————, Roger, ii. 391
——, Countess, Dowager Elizabeth, vi. 184
——, Viscount, Daniel, viii. 16
——————, Daniel O'Brien, vi. 580
——, Lord, Thomas de, vi. 107
——, —— de, vii. 16
——, Gilbert, i. 146, 383; iii. 640
——, Richard, vi. 514
——, Richard de, vi. 489; vii. 118
——, Roger de, iv. 140, 429
——, Thomas, vi. 106, 514; vii. 118
——, see Fitz-Gibbon, Gloucester, Holles, and Pembroke
Clarebone, Thomas, iv. 335
Clarell, Thomas, iv. 382, 384
Clarence, Duke, William Henry, i. 43
Clarence, Duke of, v. 563, 570; vi. 253, 490; ix. 178
——————, George, iii. 111, 112, 154, 124, 125, 436, 551, 660; ix. 68
——————, George Plantagenet, iii. 609; ix. 470
——————, Lionel, iii. 474; iv. 436; vi. 516; vii. 339; ix. 65
——————, Lionel Plantagenet, ii. 272
——————, Thomas, i. 223; ii. 251; iii. 53, 699; v. 498, 679; vi. 120
——————, Thomas Plantagenet, vi. 201
Clarendon, Earl, Villiers, v. 130
Clarendon, Earl, Hyde, ix. 402
Clarendon, Earl, i. 195, 280; ii. 348; iii. 550; iv. 77; vii. 126, 181; viii. 31, 460; ix. 403

Clarendon, Earl, Edward, viii. 429
———, Edward Hyde, vi. 53; vii. 58
———, Henry, iii. 40, 480, 483; v. 130
———, John, ix. 322
———, and Rochester, Earl, ix. 434
———, Lord, i. 119, 121, 285
Clarent, William, vi. 634
Clarges, Walter, iii. 136; iv. 100, 101
———, Ann, ix. 393
Clark, Bartholomew, v. 35
——, Edward, ii. 412
——, Francis, iii. 629
——, Godfrey, iii. 426
——, John, v. 349; viii. 442
——, Mr., vii. 103
——, William, v. 472
Clarke, Clement, v. 232
———, Colonel, vi. 435
———, Edward, vii. 263
———, General, ix. 174, 175
———, Godney, viii. 513
———, Humphry, viii. 136
———, James, vi. 60
———, John, iii. 765; v. 424
———, Hart Pryce, ix. 136
———, Richard, iii. 768
———, Robert, i. 254; vi. 282
———, Samuel, vii. 144
———, Simon, vii. 541
———, Thomas, iv. 446
———, William, iii. 477; viii. 367
Clarvet, John, vi. 41
Clatterwigge, Hugh de, viii. 43
Claudii, Family, i. 299
Clavering, ———, iv. 169; v. 689
———, General, vii. 456
———, John, ii. 435; iv. 106; v. 26
———, John de, ii. 242; v. 152
———, John, of Chopwell, iv. 168
———, Roger, iv. 106
Claverone, Philip de, vi. 708
Claxton, Brown, vii. 494
———, Hammond, v. 482
———, James, vi. 25
———, John, vii. 558
Clay, Benjamin, iv. 184
——, Edward, iii. 651
Clayton, ———, vii. 179
———, George, ix. 382
———, John, viii. 584, 585
———, Randal, viii. 463
———, Randolph, vii. 380
———, Richard, vii. 91
———, William, iv. 207; vi. 755; vii. 316
Cleman, General, vi. 476
Clement, Captain, i. 297
———, Henry Theophilus, viii. 95
———, Richard, iii. 348
Clements, Hugh, viii. 201
Clerk, Alexander, v. 122
——, David le, iv. 17
——, Henry Abraham, v. 641
——, John, ii. 540; vi. 339
——, Oldershaw, viii. 590
——, Stephen, vii. 81
——, William, iv. 18
Clerke, George, iv. 421; vii. 58
———, Thomas le, viii. 45
Clermont, Earl, v. 342; viii. 543
Clervaux, John, iii. 698
———, vi. 27
Cleve, ———, iii. 741
Cleveland, Duke, Fitzroy, ix. 393
Cleveland, Duke, William, iii. 402
———, Duchess, vi. 582; ix. 316
———, Barbara Villiers, i. 213; vi. 52
———, Earl, iv. 241
———, Thomas, vi. 502
———, Thomas Wentworth, v. 122
———, Mr., vii. 466
Cleves, Queen, Anne of, i. 467
Cliderow, Roger de, viii. 587
Clies, John, viii. 568
Clifden, see Mendip
Cliffe, John, ix. 51
Clifford, Lord, Clifford of Chudleigh, vii. 117
Clifford, Lord, iii. 563, 564, 648, 784; vi. 264
———, de, vii. 383
———, of Chudleigh, vii. 56
———, Charles, i. 182
———, Charles Boyle, ii. 435; iii. 620
———, Edward, vi. 322
———, Edward Southwell, iii. 443
———, Henry, iii. 348; iv. 383; v. 698; vi. 6, 741
———, John, ii. 295, 296; vi. 202, 490
———, Robert, ii. 244; iii. 602; iv. 40
———, Roger, vi. 490
———, Thomas, ii. 277; vi. 490
———, Anthony, vi. 264
———, Henry, ii. 49; iii. 62; vi. 7
———, George, v. 351
———, James, vi. 712
———, John, vii. 556
———, Nicholas, ix. 11

Clifford, Roger, vi. 252
———, Robert de, vi. 560
———, Simon de, vi. 706
———, Thomas de, v. 697
———, see Cumberland
Clifton, Lord, Bligh, vii. 58
Clifton, Viscount, Henry, i. 452
———, Lord, Gervaise, ii. 520
———, Clifford, iii. 387
———, Constantine, i. 56
———, Gervase, iii. 375, 411, 413; vi. 532, 604, 659; vii. 97
———, John, i. 100; iii. 64; iv. 382
———, Nicholas, v. 4
———, Robert, iv. 402; v. 360; vi. 520
———, Thomas, iii. 634; v. 4, 649; vii. 12
Clinton and Say, Lord, Trefusis, vi. 542
Clinton, Earl, Fortescue, ix. 414
Clinton, Earl, vii. 372
———, and Saye, Baron, Robert, George William, vi. 750
———, Lord, iv. 233, 383
———, Edward, ii. 319; vi. 155, 637
———, John, vii. 17, 18
———, Thomas, v. 13; ix. 476
———, William, iv. 382
———, Family, ii. 181, and seq.
———, General, ix. 172; viii. 149, 151
———, Henry, ii. 557; ix. 240, 245
———, John, iv. 89
———, Thomas, viii. 519; ix. 158
———, William Henry, ix. 244
———, see Huntingdon and Lincoln
Clipsby, John, ix. 334
Clitherow, Miss, Martha, ii. 566
Clive, Lord, vi. 462
———, Robert, v. 545
Clivedon, John, iii. 605
Clobery, John, vi. 211, 267
Cloconner, Bishop, v. 309
Clonkull, Robert, vi. 115
Clonmell, Earl, John, iv. 360
Clonvill, Walter, ii. 538
Clopton, Hugh, v. 234
———, William, i. 308; ii. 455
———, Joan, ibid.
Close, Samuel, ix. 320
Clotton, Pierce, viii. 78
Clotworthy, James, vi. 191
———, John, viii. 196
———, Thomas, ix. 39
Cloudesley, Shovel, v. 485
Clover, ———, viii. 222
Clowter, John, viii. 476
Cloyne, Bishop, Richard Woodward, viii. 474
Clue, de la, vi. 366
Clybour, Thomas, v. 700
Clynch, John, vi. 81
———, Thomas, ibid.
Clytherow, Hugh, ii. 444
Coates, Thomas, iv. 51
Cobb, Charles, v. 526; viii. 97
———, Geoffrey, v. 643
———, Jeffrey, v. 642
———, Thomas, v. 470; viii. 97
———, William, vii. 25
———, see Kildare, vi. 685
Cobham, Lord, Brook, ix. 465
Cobham, Viscount, v. 47, 349
———, Richard, ii. 410, 419
———, Richard Plantagenet, vi. 732
———, Lord, ii. 198; iv. 301, 502; v. 65
———, Edward Brooke, vi. 551
———, George Brooke, ix. 472
———, Henry, iv. 317; v. 97, 164
———, Henry Brooke, ii. 446, 490; iv. 276
———, John, ii. 187
———, John Brooke, v. 160
———, William, vi. 639
———, Thomas, i. 315
———, William, ii. 458
———, Reginald, iii. 605; vii. 119
———, see Buckingham
Cochrane, Earl, William, ix. 366
———, Lord, William, iv. 227; ix. 293
———, William, of Kilmarnoc, iv. 227
———, Robert, i. 503
———, see Dundonald
Cock, Henry, ii. 330; v. 19; vii. 240
Cockain, Scipio, iii. 276
Cocksine, Thomas, viii. 79
Cockayn, John, vii. 477
———, see Cullen
Cockayne, John, vii. 400
———, William, ii. 18; iv. 277
Cockbourne, Captain, v. 580
Cockburn, Lady, viii. 351
———, Alexander, viii. 381
———, Archibald, viii. 247; ix. 377
———, George, viii. 225
———, James, vi. 22
———, John, ix. 299
———, William, iii. 280; ix. 170

Cockburne, Adam, vii. 443
Cocke, John, vi. 204
——, Richard, vi. ibid.
Cockes, Charles, ix. 340
Cocket, Edward, vi. 623, 624
——, Froxumbs, v. 649
——, John, iv. 144
Cockram, ——, vii. 434
——, William, iv. 204
Cocks, see Somers
Cocks, Charles, iv. 489, 490; v. 422; viii. 6; ix. 426
——, James, viii. 6
——, Mr. ix. 280
——, Richard, ii. 327; viii. 158
Cocksey, Hugh, iii. 9
Cockshall, Abbot of, iv. 237
Cockshutt, Josiah, vii. 28, 35
Codingham, Henry, ii. 370; vii. 21
Codrington, Christopher, vii. 502
Coe, William, vi. 517
Coffin, George, viii. 503
——, John, vi. 556
——, Lieutenant, ix. 174
——, Peter, vi. 65
Coffyn, Richard, i. 465
——, William, iii. 524
Coga, Dr. iii. 522
Cogan, Lord, John, vi. 108
——, William, vi. 254
Coges, Brian, iv. 439
Coghill, James, ix. 9
——, Marmaduke, vi. 685
Coghlan, Dr. Henry, ix. 142
Coghline, Francis, iv. 153
Coigners, John, vi. 26
——, Roger, vii. 546
Cokayne, John, iv. 92
——, Thomas, iii. 421
Coke, Viscount, Edward, vii. 451
——, Lord, iii. 183
——, Anthony, ii. 598; iii. 348; iv. 391
——, Arthur, vi. 81
——, Dr., vii. 287
——, Edward, ii. 602; iii. 181, 616, 617, 776; v. 81, 626; vii. 234
——, John, iv. 150
——, Richard, viii. 476
——, Robert, i. 118; iii. 616, 617; iv. 207; v. 657; viii. 54
——, Secretary, i. 118
——, Thomas, iii. 426; ix. 111
——, Thomas William, iii. 168
——, William, vi. 430; viii. 54
——, see Leicester
Cokefield, Alexander, v. 632
Coker, John, v. 486
——, Robert, i. 148
Cokesey, Thomas, iii. 114
——, Walter, iv. 332; viii. 318
Coksey family, v. 530
Colchester, Viscount, Thomas Savage, iii. 94
Colclough, Thomas, ix. 40, 44, 81
Coldwigham, Prior William, i. 504
Coldwell, William, vii. 25
Cole, George, iii. 620
——, John, ii. 499; viii. 196; ix. 27
——, Richard, vi. 65
——, Thomas, iii. 102
——, William, iii. 626
——, see Ranelagh
Colebrond, James, vi. 743; viii. 162
——, John, v. 491, 500; vi. 743
——, James, ix. 228
Colebrooke, James, of London, iv. 132
——, George, ix. 228
Coleman, M. i. 356
——, William, viii. 513
Colepeper, Lord, Colepeper, ix. 422
Colepepper, Lord, ii. 345
——, Colonel, ix. 424
——, Thomas, ii. 187; iii. 291, 550
——, Anthony, viii. 497
——, William, viii. 497
Coleraine, Lord, Henry, ii. 36
——, Henry Hare, viii. 218
——, Hugh Hare, ii. 57; iii. 101
Coles, Mr., iii. 758
Coleshuil, Thomas, iii. 416
Coleshull, John, vii. 41
Colevyle, Robert, viii. 59
Colholme, John, viii. 209
Collaghe, Henry, ix. 159
——, Thomas, ibid.
Collet, Stephen, ix. 2
Colles, John, iii. 749; iv. 417
——, Anne, ix. 217
Colleton, Edward James, iv. 168
Colley, Dudley, ix. 7
——family, viii. 532
——, George, ix. 41
——, Henry, ii. 532; ix. 15, 39
——, John, vi. 710
Collier, Mr., iii. 250
Collingbourne, ——, vii. 67
Collings, John, vii. 1
Collingwood, Lord, Collingwood, ix. 250
Collingwood, Pedigree, ix. 389
Collingwood, Lord, v. 562
——, Admiral, v. 616, 618
——, Captain, v. 406; vi. 372
——, Thomas, v. 604

Collington, Francis, ix. 481
———, Philip, ibid.
Collinridge, Bartholomew, vii. 66
Collins, ——, of St. Edmundsbury, iv. 147
———, Captain, vi. 372
———, George, iv. 512
———, John, iii. 634
———, Samuel, ix. 25
———, Mr., vi. 61
Collison, ——, viii. 109
Colly, George, ix. 40
Collyer, Colonel, iii. 329
Collyng, John, vii. 79
Colman, Francis, vi. 437
———, George, ibid.
Cologne, Archbishop, Herman, i. 15
———, Theodore, v. 8
———, Bishop, of Bruno, i. 14
Colpeper, Lord, iii. 713
———, Martin, ix. 220
———, Walter, vii. 122
Colquhoun, ——, v. 281
———, Alexander, ii. 518; vi. 458
———, John, iv. 214; viii. 423
Colraine, Lord, v. 704
Colt, George, viii. 50
——, John, viii. 35
——, Robert, vi. 420
Columbarviis, John, vii. 270
Columbaviis, Philip de, vii. 353
Columbell, Edward, ix. 158
Columbers, Philip, vii. 272
Columbine, John, iii. 685
Columbus, family, i. 363
Colvil, Francis, ii. 459
——, James, v. 120
——, John, v. 501
Colvile, Maud de, iii. 266
Colvill, Lord, v. 437
———, Hugh, vii. 265
———, Robert, v. 437; vii. 265
Colville, Thomas, vi. 272
———, Lord, viii. 272
———, Robert, viii. 382
———, see Cadeville, vi. 546
Colwell, ——, iv. 457
Colwich, Robert, v. 245
Colyear, Philip, vi. 306
———, Walter Philip, ii. 177
———, see Portmore
Colyer, Robert, iv. 439
Combmartin, William, vi. 46
Comerford, John, ix. 81
———, Richard, viii. 302
Comers, George, viii. 455
———, John, iii. 111; vii. 100, 102
Commercy, Prince of, i. 35
COMPTON, see NORTHAMPTON
Compton, Lord, ii. 107; iii. 681
———, Henry, i. 387; ii. 149; iii. 317, 711; vi. 653, 726
———, William, ii. 458; iv. 320, 563; viii. 14
———, ———, i. 387
———, ———, of Hartbury, vi. 721
———, Charles, iv. 204; vii. 392, 567
———, Colonel, Henry, vi. 726
———, Francis, iii. 532; vi. 295
———, Henry, ii. 107, 171; iii. 711; vii. 52, 61
———, Peter, iii. 21, 118
———, John, v. 641
———, Thomas, iii. 544, 769
———, William, iii. 21, 323; v. 166; vii. 558
———, see Wilmington
Comyn, John, iii. 6; vii. 91
———, see Buchan
Conde, Lord, Jacques, vi. 564
Condee, Lord de, ibid.
Condon, ——, vii. 488
———, David, viii. 92
Condray, Peter, iii. 672
Conduit, John, iv. 327
Condy, Osbert de, vii. 117
Coney, Edward, viii. 482
Confians, M. iii. 737; vii. 467
Congreve, John, ii. 95
———, Ralph, vii. 279
Coningby, Earl, Coningby, vi. 494
———, Lady, Frances, vi. 196
———, Fitz William, v. 169
———, Humphry, iv. 411; viii. 336
———, John, ii. 183
———, Richard, iv. 416
———, Thomas, ix. 48
Coningsby, Earl, Coningsby, ix. 411
Coningsby, Earl, vi. 483; ix. 48
———, Thomas, iii. 485
———, Countess, v. 169
———, Margaret, iv. 396
Coningsmark, Count, i. 342; ii. 357
Connaught, King of, O'Connor, vi. 101
Connell, Michael, ii. 533
Connor, Thomas, ii. 492
Conolly, William, iv. 371; vi. 91; viii. 152
Conquest, ——, iii. 771
———, Benedict, vii. 56
———, Richard, ix. 195
Conroy, John, viii. 450
Constable, Cuthbert, vii. 129
———, Fulk, viii. 209
———, Henry, iii. 440, 416

Constable, John, ii. 540; iii. 496; v. 157; viii. 394
———, Marmaduke, i. 88; ii. 300; iii. 613; viii. 110, 210
———, Philip, vii. 81
———, Richard, iv. 20
———, Robert, i. 465; ii. 444; vii. 425
———, William, vii. 27; viii. 509
———, see Dunbar
Constance, Bishop, Burchard, i. 10
Constantine, see Bretevil
Conteville, Richard, iii. 594
Convyn, Rygwallon, Ap, iii. 638
Conway, Earl, Conway, ix. 405
Conway, Earl, Edward, i. 419, 420; iii. 259, 387; vii. 278
———, Viscount, Edward, iv. 58; vi. 683
———, Edward Conway, viii. 391
———, Lord, iv. 359
———, Edward, iv. 504; vi. 680
———, Francis Seymour, i. 196
———, Hugh Seymour, viii. 148
———, John, ii. 410
———, Lady, Penelope, ibid.
———, Henry Seymour, v. 128; vii. 454
———, Hugh, vi. 252
———, John, ii. 436; iv. 343; v. 358; vi. 508; viii. 48
———, Piers, v. 537
Conyers, Lord, Conyers, ix. 470
Conyers, Lord, George Darcy, v. 712
———, John, vi. 522; ix. 471
———, William, iii. 703; iv. 20, 385
———, Baroness, i. 260
———, Christopher, iii. 710
———, Edward, iv. 206
———, John, iii. 38; iv. 206, 207, 384; v. 155; vi. 622
———, Richard, iii. 703; vi. 209
———, see Darcy
Conyngham, Viscount, ii. 433
———, Henry, ibid.
Conyngsby, Earl, Thomas, i. 316, 474; viii. 104
Cook, Anthony, i. 273; ii. 591; iv. 391
——, Edward, iv. 11
——, G. A. ix. 465
——, Peter, vi. 302
——, Robert, v. 643
——, Thomas, iv. 165; vi. 729
——, Elizabeth, i. 273
Cooke, William, viii. 524
——, Edward, viii. 462; ix. 219
——, Francis, viii. 82
——, Henry, iii. 353
——, James, viii. 221
——, John, iii. 471
——, Judge, vii. 179
——, Randal, v. 371
——, Thomas, iii. 684
——, Thomas Ives, v. 303
——, William, vi. 65; ix. 159, 244
Cookes, Thomas, iii. 688
Cooksey, Thomas, iii. 64
Cooley, Garret, ix. 12
———, William, ix. 6
———, see Colley
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, iv. 255
———, Arthur, viii. 112
———, George, iii. 545
———, John Allen, ix. 589
———, Mr., v. 373
———, Thomas, iii. 416; v. 87
———, Samuel, vi. 748
———, Richard, v. 185
———, Guy, v. 691
———, John, iv. 296
———, see Shaftesbury
Coote, Charles, ii. 521; v. 376; vii. 160, 181; viii. 305; ix. 315
———, Charles, Dean of Kilsenora, v. 88
———, Chidley, vii. 93, 103; ix. 39
———, Fitz Geffrey, ix. 2
———, Justice, viii. 196
———, Thomas, v. 98
———, see Montrath, vii. 72
Cope, Anthony, i. 383; v. 352
——, Charles, ii. 179; v. 394, 397
——, Edward, vi. 624
——, Jonathan, iii. 508; iv. 204; v. 393
——, John, iii. 295
——, Mounoux, iii. 295
——, Stephen, i. 383
——, Walter, ii. 408
——, William, iii. 295; iv. 437
Copinger, Henry, v. 544
———, Fish, Mr., ix. 470
Copley, Christopher, viii. 196
———, Joseph, ii. 534, 535; ix. 386
———, Mr., v. 541
———, Philip, vi. 644
———, Richard, v. 15
———, Roger, vi. 539
———, Eleanor, v. 16
———, Miss, ix. 386
Coppieston, Ralph, vii. 42
Coppin, George, vi. 510
Coppinge, John, i. 141
Coppinger, Ambrose, vi. 173

Coppinger, Ralph, viii. 212
Coppledick, ———, vi. 273
Coppleston, Francis, iv. 3
———, Christopher, iv. 5
Copplestone, John, vi. 263
Copson, ———, iii. 691
Cor, Colonel le, vi. 475
Corbeel, Earl, Richard, iii. 694
———, Count of, vi. 232
Corbet, Viscountess, Corbet, ix. 417
Corbet, Lord, Thomas, iv. 45
———, ———, ii. 12; vii. 179
———, Andrew, iv. 317, 319
———, Dr., ix. 3
———, Fulk, iv. 50
———, John, iii. 478
———, Richard, iv. 332; v. 462, 544; vi. 5, 204, 210
———, Robert, iii. 104; iv. 42, 50, 51, 317, 318, 319; vi. 743; vii. 403
———, Roger, iii. 668, 670; iv. 23, 50, 51
———, Peter, iv. 49, 435
———, Thomas, iv. 48
———, Uvedale, ii. 493; vi. 5
———, William, ii. 185; v. 47
———, Vincent, iv. 319; vii. 238
———, Anne, viii. 502
Corbett, Andrew, ii. 579
———, Miles, vii. 58
Cornbury, Viscount, Edward, iii. 40
———, Lord, vi. 739
Corbyn, Thomas, ix. 340
Cordell, Edward, v. 362
———, M., ii. 46
———, William, ii. 109; iii. 421
Cordwell, Samuel, iv. 512
Corell, Robert, ii. 279
Coria, William, v. 639
Cork, Earl of, iii. 786; vi. 527; viii. 472
———, Charles, viii. 103
———, Edmund, vi. 98
———, John, iii. 469
———, John Boyle, v. 128; vi. 98
———, Richard, v. 370; vi. 178; ix. 459
———, Richard Boyle, iii. 271; v. 376; vi. 176, 177, 182, 533; ix. 16, 48
———, Bishop, Dives Downes, vi. 191
———, see Boyle and Burlington
Corkam, Roger, ii. 370
Cormach, William, iii. 276
Cornewall, Brian de, iv. 50
———, Henry, iii. 621
———, Peter de, iv. 50
———, Velters, iii. 621
Cornherd, Richard, vii. 510
Cornish, Captain, vi. 372
Cornwall, Duke of, i. 1
Cornwall, Duke, Edward, ii. 442;
———, Gorobus, vii. 505
———, Earl, Piers Gaveston, ii. 442; iii. 4
———, Reginald, vi. 244
———, Reginald Fitzheary, viii. 502
———, Richard, vii. 301
———, Richard Plantagenet, iii. 598
———, Robert de Montaigne, ix. 240
———, Charles Wolfran, viii. 269
———, Edmund de, iv. 49
———, George, v. 425; vi. 22; viii. 560
———, John, ix. 362, 383
———, Nichol, viii. 433
———, Richard, i. 53; iv. 54
———, Richard de, iv. 45
———, Robert, ix. 159
———, Thomas, v. 233; viii. 336
———, Wolfram, v. 393
Cornwalleys, see Cornwallis
Cornwallis, Marquis, Cornwallis, ii. 587
Cornwallis, Marquis, vi. 438, 439; 462; vii. 433
———, Charles, v. 227
———, Earl of, vi. 688
———, Charles, ii. 470, 472
———, Lord, vi. 385; viii. 151
———, Charles, iii. 538; ix. 127
———, Frederick, iv. 253
———, John, iv. 537
———, Charles, iii. 150; iv. 272; ix. 481
———, Captain, v. 563; vi. 337
———, Francis, vii. 51
———, Thomas, vi. 539
———, William, v. 156; vii. 495
———, Anne, vi. 300
———, see Canterbury
Cornwalsh, James, ix. 69
Cornwell, John Bacon, iv. 55
Corry, Edward, vi. 587
———, Henry, ibid.
———, Lady, ibid.
———, see Belmore and Faukland
Corsellis, Zegen, vi. 288
Cosby, Admiral, vi. 352
———, Colonel, William, i. 218
———, Francis, viii. 533; ix. 40, 41
———, Catharine, ix. 7
Cosin, Dr., ix. 332
———, Mr., ix. 197
Cosne, Ravigni de, iii. 735
Cospatric, family, vi. 399
Cossart, David, vii. 260

Cossey, Giles, vii. 487
Costerden, John, vii. 98
Costwick, Edward, iii. 317
Cosyn, Linglish, or Langleys, v. 696
Cotebele, William de, v. 306
Cotes, Captain, vii. 463
——, Charles, iv. 100; v. 379
——, James, v. 383
——, John, iii. 369; iv. 100; v. 383; vi. 269; vii. 527; viii. 578
Cotesmore, John, iv. 438
Cotgrave, Captain, v. 608
Coton, Edmund, v. 254
——, Hugh, v. 247, 249
Cott, John, viii. 484
Cotterell, Colonel, iv. 131
Cottingham, John, viii. 35
Cottington, Lord, Cottington, ix. 431
Cottington, Francis, v. 362
Cotton, Admiral, iii. 760
——, Charles, viii. 76
——, George, iii. 79; vii. 251
——, John, i. 123; iii. 33; vii. 81; viii. 394
——, John Bruce, iii. 280
——, Lynch, vi. 509
——, Robert, i. 123, 238; iv. 95; vi. 509
——, Richard, iii. 711; ix. 167
——, Rowland, iv. 103
——, Thomas, iii. 502; iv. 95; vii. 239; ix. 138
——, William, vii. 253
——, Willoughby, iii. 760
Coulthorp, ——, vii. 179
Counteville, Richard de, vii. 366
Coupland, David, i. 455
——, John de, ii. 246
Courcil, family, i. 362
Courcy, Lord, vi. 128
——, John de, viii. 89
——, William de, vii. 346
Courteen, Peter, iii. 421
——, William, iii. 196
Courtenay, Viscount, Courtenay, vi. 214
Courtenay, Viscount, ii. 511
——, William, v. 93, 440
——, Lord, ix. 39
——, Edward, viii. 454
——, George, ix. 39
——, Hugh, vii. 41
——, John, iv. 422
——, Kelland, iii. 469; vii. 195
——, Peter, v. 337
——, Philip de, v. 337; ix. 67
——, Reginald Henry, iv. 282; v. 93
Courtenay, William, ii. 874; iii. 530; viii. 179, 182
——, William, of Powderain Castle, iv. 136
——, see Devon
Courthorpe, George, iv. 278
——, Henry, viii. 497
——, John, viii. 473
——, Peter, viii. 473, 497
Courtnay, Captain, George William Augustus, ii. 575
——, Edward, v. 307
——, Francis, i. 193
——, William, i. 242, 472; v. 318, 320
——, see Exeter
Courtney, ——, vi. 63
——, James, vi. 542; viii. 521
——, John, vii. 128
——, Peter, vii. 124
——, William, ii. 328; viii. 503
Courtoun, Earl of, iii. 498; viii. 450
——, James Stopford, viii. 582
Courtown, see Saltersford
Coussmaker, George, vi. 540
Coventry, Earl Coventry, iii. 744
Coventry, Earl, Dudd, vi. 274
——, George William, vi. 750; vii. 455, 501
——, Thomas, i. 238; v. 330
——, Lord, ii. 54; viii. 340
——, George, ii. 384; iii. 441
——, Thomas, ii. 166, 506; iii. 582; v. 447, 704
——, ——, ii. 445
——, Henry, ii. 508; vi. 627
——, Mr., i. 409, 410, 412
——, Thomas, i. 117
Covert, John, v. 503, 505
——, Thomas, ix. 459
——, Walter, vi. 574; viii. 497
——, William, v. 505, 512
Covey, James, viii. 504
Cowdry, Peter, ii. 370
Cowley, Mr., iv. 149, 151; vii. 185
——, Robert, vi. 145
——, Walter, viii. 531
——, see Colley
Cowlings, ——, vi. 264
Cowper, Earl, Cowper, iv. 162
Cowper, Earl, v. 710
——, William, i. 199; ii. 472; iii. 485; v. 43
——, Lord, i. 186, 440
——, Ashley, iii. 739
——, John, v. 710
——, John of Strode, iv. 162
——, William, ii. 207; vii. 520

Cowper, see Durham
Cowse, Kenton, ii. 532
Cox, Dr., ix. 205
——, John, iii. 338; viii. 450
——, Joseph, v. 382
——, Richard, i. 276; vi. 51; vii. 157; viii. 467
Coxe, William, iii. 145
——, John Hippesley, viii. 506
Coytmore, Robert, iii. 631; viii. 15
Craceio, Rainold de, vii. 326
Cracraft, Mrs., vi. 556
Craddock, General, vi. 438
——, John, viii. 162, 167
——, Joseph, vi. 653
——, Matthew, v. 211
——, William, iv. 387
Cradock, Traham, Ap, iv. 46
——, George, iv. 30; viii. 372
——, Matthew, iii. 115
——, Mr., iii. 573
——, William, iv. 124
Craggs, James, ii. 534, 555; viii. 5
Craiffe, Matthew, ii. 517
Craig, General, ix. 175
——, Joseph, v. 722
Cralle, Robert, iii. 374
Cramond, Baroness, iv. 253
——, Elizabeth Beaumont, ii. 551
Cranborn, Lord, vi. 13
Cranbourn, Viscount, ii. 495
Cranbourne, Viscount, James Cecil, v. 105
——, Lord, i. 322
Crane, Robert, v. 650; vi. 33
Cranfield, Lionel, ii. 52; iv. 337
——, see Middlesex
Cranlington, John, vi. 26
Cranmer, John, iv. 386
——, see Canterbury
Crans, Saladin de, iii. 217
Cranston, Thomas, ix. 399
Craven, Earl, Craven, v. 446
Craven, Lord Craven, ix. 480, 482
Craven, Earl, v. 59
——, William, iii. 753
——, Lord, ii. 166; vi. 61
——, John, i. 394; iii. 162, 164
——, William, iii. 625, 753
——, family, v. 448, et seq.
——, Margaret, v. 446
Crawford, Earl, i. 74; iii. 704; iv. 212; v. 209; viii. 60
——, David, i. 498, 518; v. 211
——, David Lindsay, viii. 279
——, George Ogilvie, ix. 294
Crawford, Earl, John, viii. 416
——, John Lindsey, v. 302
——, Robert, i. 304
——, Earls of, ii. 574; v. 134
——, ——, viii. 112
——, Alexander, viii. 267
——, Bartholomew, viii. 410
——, Colonel, iv. 289
——, General, iv. 120; vi. 474, 476, 477
——, James, iv. 289
——, John, iv. 120; vi. 457; viii. 433, 434
——, Matthew, viii. 435
——, Mr., ii. 150
——, Lieut.-Colonel, vi. 438
——, Reginald de, ix. 253
Crawley, Ambrose, iii. 426, 759; iv. 262
——, Francis, vii. 530, 532
——, John, iii. 426; vii. 530, 532
——, Richard, vi. 509
——, Thomas, ibid.
Creagh, ——, ix. 102
——, Archbishop, David, vi. 130
Creedy, John, of Creedy, ii. 368; iv. 1
Creighton, Bishop, Robert, iv. 11
——, John, viii. 111
——, Robert, ibid.
——, see Erne, Dumfries
Cremor, Edmund, iv. 397
Creoun, Maurice de, iii. 597
Crequi, Duke of, vi. 36
Cresciner, Philip, ii. 456
Crescy, Hugh, vii. 557
Crespigny, Charles, iii. 691
——, William, ibid.
Cresset, Thomas, v. 462
Creason, Osbernus, vii. 328
Cressy, James, v. 18
Creswell, ——, v. 472
——, Richard, vi. 209
Creswick, Samuel, iii. 302
Creuse, Richard, i. 364
Crew, Lord, viii. 288
——, John, iii. 449
——, Thomas, ix. 134
——, William de, iv. 20
Crewe, Lord, Crewe, ix. 326
Crewe, Lord, Crewe, ix. 424
Crewe, Lord, John, vii. 297
——, Thomas, ii. 462; vii. 114
——, David, v. 245
——, John, iv. 358; vi. 78; ix. 146
——, Mr. Sergeant, vi. 625, 626
——, Randolph, vi. 678
——, Thomas, ii. 530
——, see Durham

Crewkerne, Henry, ix. 52
Crewthin, Hugh, viii. 14
Crichton, Lord, William, v. 202
———, ———, v. 211; vii. 204
———, family, v. 282
———, George, i. 504
———, James, viii. 246
———, Robert, iv. 204; viii. 61; ix. 254
———, William, vii. 204
———, Elizabeth, v. 209
Crispe, John, iv. 521; vii. 81
——, Henry, vii. 81
——, John, ibid.
Croft, Archer, iv. 166
——, Henry, ii. 551
——, Herbert, ix. 154
——, James, ii. 202; vii. 559
——, Jasper, iv. 38
Croftes, Edward, v. 53
———, J. v. 692
Crofton, William, vii. 380; viii. 158
———, Dr., viii. 97
———, Edward, viii. 87; ix. 7
———, George, ix. 739
———, John, ix. 7
Crofts, Lord, Crofts, ix. 483
Crofts, James, i. 113; iii. 121; vii. 557
——, John, i. 148; vi. 204, 208
——, John, of Saxham, iv. 123
——, Thomas, ii. 459
——, Richard, vii. 21, 557
——, William, i. 394
Croke, George, v. 470
Crokedale, John de, i. 53
Cromartie, Earl, iv. 487
Cromer, ———, vii. 19
———, James, iii. 377
———, William, vi. 82
———, see Armagh
Cromie, John, ix. 278
Crompton, John, vii. 29
———, Thomas, viii. 341
Cromwell, Lord, Cromwell, ix. 418
Cromwell, Lord, Henry, ii. 174
———, Ralph, ii. 266; iii. 346, 410; iv. 383; vi. 604; vii. 343
———, Gregory, i. 150
———, Thomas, v. 252
———, Lady, Frances, viii. 51
———, Henry, vi. 296; vii. 381
———, Oliver, i. 510; ii. 50, 65, 376, 424, 521; iii. 84, 322, 442; iv. 61, 97, 112; v. 196; vi. 35, 290, 405; vii. 22, 58, 157, 178, 183, 208, 252, 259, 381, 434, 437, 477; viii. 65; ix. 366, 394
———, Thomas, vii. 2
———, Ralph, iii. 410
Cromwell, Richard, ii. 125; vii. 179, 382
———, see Ardglass, Essex
Crook, George, iv. 125; viii. 215, 218
——, Justice, iii. 182
——, M., i. 404
Cropper, ———, iv, 97
Crosbie, Viscount, John, vi. 318
———, Maurice, ii. 436; vi. 590
———, William Francis, viii. 543
Crosbye, Mr., viii. 296
Cross, Thomas, vi. 110
Crota, Roger de, Rolla, vii. 322
Crouch, John, ii. 57; vii. 304
———, Robert, ii. 445
Crouchback, see Lancaster
Crow, Patrick, ix. 183
Crowe, Sackville, i. 477
Crowley, Ambrose, vi. 749
Croxton, James, v. 538
Croyhole, Henry van, vi. 272
Cryour, John, iii. 439
Cuesta, General, vi. 469, 470
Cuily, John, iii. 403
——, Roger, ibid.
——, Thomas de, ibid.
Culcheth, Gilbert, v. 244
Cullen, Viscount, ii. 18
———, Charles Cookayn, vi. 613
———, ———, viii. 363
———, Abel, viii. 547
———, Lawrence, ibid.
———, Rushout, viii. 52
Cullum, Thomas, iv. 446
Culme, Arthur, ii. 492
Culpeper, Lord, John, ii. 527, 528
———, Walter, vii. 78
Culpepper, Colonel, i. 343, 348
———, John, iv. 403
———, Richard, i. 84
———, Thomas, ii. 527, 528; iv. 252
Culthorpe, James, vii. 516
Cumberland, Duke, Ernest Augustus, i. 45
Cumberland, Duke, Prince Rupert, ix. 441
Cumberland, Duke, George, ix. 394
Cumberland, Duke, William, ix. 397
Cumberland, Earl, Clifford, ix. 448
Cumberland, Duke, i. 246; ii. 178, 553, 562; iii. 76, 741, 742; iv. 154, 327; vi. 70, 307, 315; viii. 144, 384
———, Duke of, Henry Frederick, i. 38; ix. 397
———, Earl, ii. 319; iii. 138; vi. 535; ix. 227
———, Francis, vi. 530, 532

Cumberland, Earl, Francis Clifford, v. 168
——————, George, iii. 137; vi. 529, 530; ix. 217, 218
——————, George Clifford, i. 271; ii. 149, 279; iii. 441; vii. 394
——————, Henry, iv. 383; vi. 531
——————, Henry Clifford, ii. 490; iii. 21, 80, 196, 350; iv. 490, 734; vii. 168; viii. 557; ix. 396, 442
——————, Earls of, vii. 119
——————, Lord, vii. 235
——————, Richard, ii. 39; iv. 372
Cumin, John, i. 513; v. 112, 438
——, William, vi. 643
Cumming, see Buchan and Mentleth
Cundy, Roger, vi. 513
Cuningham, Alexander, viii. 433, 434; ix. 285
——————, Andrew, viii. 62
Cuningham, William, vii. 544; ix. 280, 296
Cunliffe, Torsten, ix. 336
Cunningham, David, i. 540; ix. 293
——————, Henry, ix. 296
——————, John, viii. 411; ix. 169, 289
——————, Mr., ix. 22, 286
——————, Robert, viii. 224
Cunyngham, William, ii. 518
Cupper, William, viii. 570
Curson, John, iii. 650; vii. 73, 525
——, Robert, iv. 403
——, Thomas, iv. 203, 522
——, Walter,
——, see Curzon
Curthose, Robert, iv. 38; vi. 484; ix. 284
Curtis, ——, ix. 190
——, John, ix. 184
——, Robert, vi. 63
Curtois, Robert, iv. 431
Curwen, see Dublin
Curwin, Christopher, v. 698
——, Thomas, ibid.
Curzon, Viscount, Curzon, vi. 397
Curzon, see How
Curzon, Viscount, vii. 281
——————, Ashton, v. 261; viii. 548
——, Assheton Penn, viii. 152
——, Francis, vii. 403
——, George, ii. 164
——, James, ix. 484
——, John, iv. 285
——, Nathaniel, v. 68; ix. 465
Cusac, Patrick de Guardston, v. 701
Cusack, ——, ix. 7
Cusack, Thomas, vi. 163; viii. 534, 538, 541
Cussans, Thomas, viii. 513
Cust, see Brownlow
Cust, John, vii. 552
——, Richard, iii. 302; ix. 138
Custine, Cornet, ix. 7
Cutler, ——, v. 702
——, Gervase, iii. 196; v. 702
Cutts, Lord Viscount, vi. 299
Cysell, David, ii. 587
Czartorinsky, Prince, v. 224

D

Dacre, Baroness, Brand, vi. 558
Dacre, Lord, Dacre, of Gillesland, ix. 469
Dacre, Duke, Leonard, ii. 317
Dacre, Lord, ii. 103, 480
——————, Francis Lenard, ix. 25
——————, George, iii. 501
——————, Fines, vi. 111
——————, Henry, iii. 439
——————, John Fiennes, iii. 610
——————, Richard Fynes, ii. 192
——————, Thomas, vii. 17
——————, Thomas, of Gillesland, i. 108, 112
——————, Thomas Fienes, v. 154
——————, William, iii. 21, 673
——, Baroness, vii. 86
——, Edmund, v. 245
——, Edward, of Morton, ii. 320
——, Robert, vi. 484
Dacres, Lord, i. 75, 88, 91; iii. 153; vii. 387
——————, Thomas, iii. 22; v. 157; vi. 517
——, Harry, viii. 517, 518
——, Henry, vi. 542, 543
——, Richard, iv. 466; viii. 585
Dadda, Ferdinand, i. 185
Daes, James, v. 439
D'Aeth, Thomas, viii. 457
Daggalier, Miss, viii. 443
Dagworth, Nicholas, iii. 650
——, Thomas, ix. 65
Dakine, John, viii. 210
Dalaval, Robert, viii. 110
Dalbert, Colonel, ii. 376
Dale, Hugh, ii. 552
Dalhousie, Earl, v. 430
——————, William Ramsay, ix. 25, 268

Dallison, Charles, ii. 65
Dalkeith, Earl, Charles, vi. 322; ix. 437
———, Francis, ii. 476; vii. 451
———, Francis Scott, vii. 283
———, Lord, Charles, viii. 281
———, James, vii. 422, 443
———, William Douglas, vii. 201
———, see Doncaster
Dallas, Miss, vii. 110
Dallaway, James, iii. 463
Dallison, William, viii. 454
Dalrymple, David, i. 377
———, Hugh, vi. 469
———, John, vii. 441
Dalston, Christopher, v. 698; viii. 110
Dalton, ———, v. 300
———, John, v. 245
———, Marmaduke, iii. 35
———, Robert, iii. 75
———, Richard, iii. 27
———, Walter, ix. 81
Dalway, Robert, ii. 433
Daly, ———, v. 374
———, Dennis Bowes, ix. 344
———, Dennys, ix. 278, 279
Dalyngrig, Roger, ix. 240
Dalyngrugge, John, v. 495, 496, 498
Dalyson, George, vi. 742; viii. 393
———, Maximilian, viii. 168
———, Thomas, viii. 174, 499
Dalziel, Thomas, v. 122
———, see Carnwath
Damarel, ———, i. 146
D'Amboise, Hue, iv. 431
Damer, Mrs., vii. 454
———, see Rochester
Damon, Agnes, vii. 398
Damorie, John, vii. 346
D'Amory, Christopher, iv. 386
Dampeill, John, viii. 250
Danby, Earl, Danvers, ix. 456
———, Earl of, i. 339, 345, 410; iii. 40, 713
———, Henry, iii. 630, 770
———, Thomas, iv. 126
———, Lord, iii. 254
———, ———, iii. 670
———, Thomas, v. 157
———, William, i. 199
Dance, Thomas, ii. 431
Dancer, Thomas, ix. 48
———, see Milton
Daniel, Duckenfield, vii. 406
———, James, viii. 501
———, Jeremy, viii. 215
———, John, iv. 252
Daniel, Mr., ii. 485
———, Peter, vi. 98
———, Richard, v. 374
———, Thomas, v. 351
———, William, i. 57
Daniers, John, v. 246, 248
Dann, John, v. 245
D'Annay, see Dawney
Dansic, John, iv. 390
Danvers, ———, v. 484; vi. 263
———, Colonel, iii. 532
———, Henry, iii. 630; iv. 107, 109
———, John, iii. 630, 770; v. 361; vii. 21; ix. 464, 474
———, Joseph, iii. 368
———, S. iii. 728
———, William, vii. 25
———, see Danby
D'Anvers, William, vii. 21
Danyel, see Daniers
———, Peter, v. 256
———, Robert, v. 245
———, William, ibid.
Danyers, John, v. 156
Darby, Admiral, vi. 372
Darcy, Lord, Darcy, ix. 471
Darcy, Lord, iii. 679, 705; v. 247, 257
———, Conyers, i. 82; vi. 30
———, George, viii. 455
———, John, iii. 300, 709; vi. 31; viii. 88; ix. 470
———, Thomas, iii. 316
———, ———, viii. 34, 306
———, Arthur, i. 88; iii. 316; vi. 126
———, Captain, v. 588
———, Conyers, ii. 36; iii. 163; iv. 281; v. 281
———, Edward, iii. 423
———, George, vi. 137
———, Henry, iv. 202
———, James, vii. 279
———, John, vi. 110, 118; ix. 65
———, Judge, viii. 88
———, Marmaduke, iii. 783
———, Nicholas, ix. 111
———, Roger, iv. 411; vi. 118, 203, 538
———, Thomas, iii. 134, 702; iv. 518; v. 318, 168, 170
———, William, vi. 204; vii. 287
———, see Arsick, Holdernesse, and Rivers
Darell, George, vi. 635; viii. 455
———, George, of Littlecote, i. 148
———, Henry, viii. 260
———, John, iii. 204; viii. 455
———, Thomas, iv. 504; vii. 252
Darentwater, John de, v. 698

D'Argouges, Colede, iv. 431
DARLINGTON, EARL, VANE, iv. 499
Darlington, Countess of, ix. 412
Darlington, Earl, iii. 283, 288; ix. 385
———, Barnard, ii. 387
———, Henry Vane, ii. 710; vii. 244
Darnley, Earl, ii. 532
———, Bligh, viii. 444
———, John Bligh, ii. 436
———, Lord Henry, i. 319, 505
———, John, i. 518
———, Lady, Katharine, vii. 302
———, Henry, ii. 569
———, John, ibid.
———, see Clifton
Darrell, John, vi. 584
———, Richard, i. 224
———, Stephen, v. 166
———, Thomas, iv. 438; viii. 394
———, William, vi. 712
D'Arsennes, i. 324
Dartas, Thomas, v. 310
DARTMOUTH, EARL, LEGGE, iv. 105
Dartmouth, Earl, George, iv. 135; vii. 536
———, George Legge, vii. 538
———, William, iv. 114, 135, 180; vii. 280
———, William Legge, vii. 536
———, Lord, iv. 77
———, George Legge, vi. 83; vii. 538
D'Artois, Count, Robert, ii. 247
———, Gilbert, ibid.
Dashwood, family, vi. 508, et seq.
———, Francis, iii. 297, 300, 689; vi. 505; ix. 309
———, Francis Bateman, v. 425
———, Henry, ix. 56
———, James, ii. 87; viii. 443
———, John, vi. 508
———, Richard, ii. 382
———, Robert, v. 393
———, Samuel, iv. 357
Daston, Mrs. Anne, ix. 217
Daubeney, ———, iv. 232
———, see Bridgewater
D'Aubigny, Lord, John, iv. 569
———, George, ii. 570
Daunt, Dr., v. 374
Dautrey, Francis, iv. 340
Davall, Thomas, vi. 730
Davells, Thomas, ix. 82
Davenport, Henry, vi. 614
———, Humphry, vi. 38
Davenport, John, iv. 22; v. 244, 245, 247; vii. 8
———, Thomas de, v. 244, 247; ix. 144
———, Robert, viii. 75
———, William, viii. 15
Davers, Charles, viii. 337
———, Henry, viii. 183
———, Jermyn, iv. 158; vi. 756
David, Jenkin, Ap Rice Ap, vii. 505
Davidson, Alexander, v. 689
———, John, v. 690
Davie, John, iii. 384; vi. 269; viii. 29
———, Mr., viii. 503
Davies, Alexander, v. 260
———, John, vi. 660
———, Richard, vi. 204
———, Thomas, v. 197
———, William, vi. 723
Daviliers, Bartholomew, vii. 388
Davill, John, ii. 233
Davis, ———, vii. 411
———, Edmund, viii. 511
———, Hercules, ix. 22
———, James, viii. 542
———, John, i. 305; vi. 51 554; ix. 22
———, Morgan, v. 202
———, Rice, vii. 559
———, Thomas, vii. 87; ix. 44
Davison, William, viii. 289
Davys, ———, iv. 107
———, Arthur, ix. 323
———, Charles, ibid.
———, Paul, ix. 39
Davyson, Richard, ii. 322
Dawbeney, Lord, v. 316
———, James, vii. 1
———, John, vii. 357
Dawes, Jonathan, viii. 396
Dawkins, Henry, ii. 212
DAWNEY, LORD, DAWNEY, viii. 453
Dawney, John, vi. 247, 254; vii. 80
———, Roger, of Morton, i. 363
Dawson, Dr., Thomas, vi. 729
———, Christopher, v. 456
———, John, v. 440
———, Thomas, iv. 207
———, William, v. 712
———, Henry Henry, ii. 579
Dawtrey, John, iv. 93
———, William, vii. 81
Dayrell, Richard, vi. 553
De Alla Villa, see Haville
D'Audley, James, v. 246
Deane, Archbishop, Henry, i. 69
———, James, ix. 341
———, Joseph, vii. 187; viii. 102
———, Richard, viii. 580

Deane, Thomas, vii. 67
——, see Canterbury
Deans, Robert, viii. 384
Debonnair, Mrs., Anne, vii. 245
De Burgh, see St. Albans
Decka, John, v. 244
Decker, Matthew, v. 235
De Clifford, Lord, Southwell, vi. 512
De Clifford, Lord, Edward Russel, iii. 742
De Dunstanville, and Basset, Lord, Basset, viii. 502
De Ebrois, see Deverenxe
Deer, ——, vii. 507
Deerhurst, see Coventry
De Ferrars, Lord, George Townshend, v. 59
De Fiennes, ——, ii. 583
De Grey, see Walsingham
Deincourt, Lord, Edmund, vi. 595
——————, John, vii. 342, 346
——————, William, ii. 189; vi. 648; vii. 342
————, John, iii. 346
Delabere, John, vi. 46
De la Bouverie, see Bouverie
De la Cross, Abbot, Robert Burgulion, iv. 181
De la Hay, Auberia, iv. 429
Delahide, Gerald, vi. 169
Delahoyde, James, vi. 148, 149
————, John, vi. 148
————, Walter, vi. 153
De la Mare, Peter, i. 147
Delamer, Lord, Booth, iii. 360
De la Mer, Lord, George, vii. 108
Delamere, Lord, i. 345
——————, George, ii. 210
————————, Henry, i. 293
————, ————, iii. 521
————, John, vi. 114
————, Philip, vi. 708
De la More, William, vii. 367
————, see Bythemore and Moore
Delamy, Nicholas, v. 14
Delaney, Dr., ix. 429
————, Mrs., ibid.
De Lapanotier, Frederick, iii. 276
Delapierre, Peter, vi. 739
De la Pole, John, iv. 66; ix. 465
———— —, Michael, iii. 8
————, William iv. 403
————, see Lincoln and Suffolk
Delaport, William, v. 336
De la Tour, John, i. 264
Delaval, Lord, Delaval, ix. 438
Delaval, Lord, v. 684
——————, John, vi. 556
————, ——, viii. 287
————, Francis Blake, ii. 384; iii. 427, 444
————, John, v. 688
————, Robert, viii. 110
De la Vale, Henry, i. 459
Delawarr, Earl, West, v. 1
Delawarr, Earl, John, v. 170
——————, Thomas West, v. 1, 6
————, Lord, ii. 447; iii. 709, 784; iv. 77; vi. 567
——————, John, vii. 121; ix. 240
——————, Reginald West, ii. 296; ix. 474
——————, Roger, v. 1, 6
De la Warr, Lord, Thomas, v. 536; vii. 107
——————, see Delawarr
Delbridge, Robert, viii. 505
Delme, Peter, ii. 565; iii. 508
Deloraine, Earl, Henry Scout, iii. 167; viii. 378
Delves, Broughton, viii. 37
————, George, iv. 392
————, John, iii. 173; v. 331
————, John Charles, iv. 50
————, John de le, vii. 248
Delvin, Lord, Christopher, ix. 112
——————, Christopher, Nugent, vi. 166, 167
————, Baron, vi. 125
Denbigh, Earl, Fielding, iii. 265
Denbigh, Earl, iii. 365; vi. 322; viii. 520; ix. 243
——————, Basil, ix. 451, 460
——————, Basil, Fielding, iii. 405
——————, William, ii. 577; vii. 144
——————, William, Fielding, i. 538; v. 628
————, Countess, Elizabeth Fielding, vii. 143
Dene, Drew, ix. 459
——, John de la, iii. 283
——, Ralph de, ii. 92, 94
Denebrand, John, iv. 1
Denham, ——, viii. 194
————, Lord, iv. 334; v. 316
————, John, ix. 17, 466
————, Oliver, iv. 252
————, Robert, iv. 387
————, William, ix. 271
Denis, Captain, vii. 470
Denmark, King of, Christian II. i. 520
——————, Christian III. i. 24

Denmark, King of, Christian, IV. i. 25; iv. 508
———————, Christian, V. i. 366
———————, Christian, VII. i. 38
———————, Eric, i. 18
———————, Frederic, ii. 7, 505
———————, Frederic, III. i. 25
———————, Godric, i. 13
———————, Swain, ii. 2
———————, Waldemar, i. 16
———, Queen, Anne, viii. 585
———————, Caroline Matilda, i. 37, 38
———, Prince, George, i. 186, 235, 239, 347, 366; ii. 212, 529; iii. 141, 207, 279, 386, 468; iv. 28; v. 24, 191, 605; vi. 192, 729; vii. 109, 279; viii. 35, 203
———, Princess, Anne, i. 430; v. 86
Denmede, Herbert, iv. 293
Denn, Patrick, ix. 100
———, Theobald, ix. 75
———, William, iii. 439
Dennet, Anthony, vii. 484
Dennis, Robert, viii. 180
———, Thomas, viii. 23
———, Walter, ii. 407
———, William, iii. 612; ix. 338, 436
Denny, Lord, vii. 204
———————, Edward, iii. 348
———, ———, vii. 179
———, Anthony, iii. 116; iv. 342
———, Henry, iii. 343; iv. 342
———, Edward, v. 328
———, Henry, iii. 348
———, see Norwich
Dennys, Richard, vi. 743
Denston, John, viii. 476
———, Walter, i. 264
Dent, Elizabeth, v. 290
Denton, ———, viii. 477
———, Edward, v. 103
———, Henry, v. 243
———, James, vi. 141
———, John, iv. 336
———, Justice, iv. 186
———, Thomas, ii. 411; iv. 186
Denys, ———, vi. 637
———, John, viii. 503
———, Peter, iv. 207
Depden, John, iii. 489
Derby, Earl, Stanley, iii. 50
Derby, Earl, i. 312; iii. 316, 671, 783; iv. 24, 87; v. 244; vi. 255, 361; viii. 41
———————, Edward, vi. 588
Derby, Earl, Edward Stanley, v. 356; vi. 638; v. 301; vii. 43, 402
———————, Edward Smith Stanley, i. 548
———————, Ferrers, ix. 157
———————, Ferdinando, i. 387, 444; iii. 221; vi. 554, 659, 734
———————, Ferdinando Stanley, iii. 194, 196; vi. 724
———————, Fernando, iii. 191
———————, George, ix. 130
———————, Henry, i. 110; iii. 679, 680
———————, Henry Bolingbroke, v. 491
———————, Henry Stanley, iii. 550; vi. 523
———————, James Stanley, v. 294, 295, 300
———————, Thomas Stanley, i. 223, 225; vi. 650
———————, William, iv. 59, 262
———————, William de Ferrers, iii. 600, 601
———————, William Ferrars, i. 146, 492
———, Earls of, vi. 5, et seq.
———, Countess, i. 329; iii. 193
———————, Amelia, v. 295
———, see Ferrers
Dere, John de, iv. 43
Derham, Dr., vi. 589
Dering, Daniel, vii. 383
———, Edward, iii. 441; iv. 253; vii. 82, 383, 384
———, Henry, viii. 139
———, John, ix. 4
De Renzy, Matthew, ix. 6
De Roos, Baroness, De Roos, vi. 483
Dermonte, ———, vi. 389
De Rubra, Spatha, see Rosper
Derwentwater, Earl, Ratcliffe, ix. 407
Derwentwater, Earl, James, vii. 10, 13; viii. 264
Desart, Lord, John, vii. 87
Desborough, Nathaniel, ix. 35
Des Bouverie, see Bouverie
Des Bouveries, see Bouverie
Dese Gwaring, iii. 108
De Seton, see St. Liz
De Shaunde, see Bath
Deskford, Lord, James Ogilvie, v. 300
———————, Walter, ix. 169
———————, Walter Ogilvy, viii. 280
Desmond, Earl of, vi. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 122, 129, 138, 141; viii. 388; ix. 77
———————, Earl, Fielding, iii. 416

Desmond, Earl, Fitzgerald, viii. 295
———, Garret, ix. 103
———, George, iii. 275
———, Gerald, ix. 98
———, Gerald Fitzgerald, iv. 306, 307; vi. 164
———, James, vi. 147; viii. 92; ix. 82
———, Maurice, vi. 131, 134; ix. 65
———, Maurice Fitzmaurice, vi. 489
———, Preston, ix. 115
———, Richard Preston, ix. 108
———, Thomas, vi. 105
———, Thomas Fitzgerald, viii. 91
———, William, iii. 275
———, see Denbigh
Des Mymeres, Samuel, vii. 260
Despencer, Lord, Hugh de, vii. 359
———, Adam, vi. 41
———, Aumaric le, vii. 556
———, Hugh, vi. 41
———, Hugh de, iii. 602
———, John, vi. 41
———, Philip, vi. 491
———, Philip de, vi. 201
———, Thomas le, vi. 41
Desthick, George, iv. 128
———, Gilbert, iv. ibid.
———, William, iv. ibid.
D'Estouteville, Alice, iv. 429
———, Emma, iv. 431
D'Estrades, Count, iv. 65
Desvoeux, Charles, ix. 320
Dethick, Gilbert, i. 271; iv. 376; v. 544; ix. 208
———, John, vii. 296
———, Reginald, iii. 175
D'Enees, Willoughby, ii. 211
Develyn, Archbishop, v. 310, 312, 314
———, Recorder, v. 314
Devenish, Edward, ix. 28
Devereux, see Hereford
Devereux, Lady, Francis, ii. 507
———, George, vi. 22
———, Nicholas, viii. 197; ix. 51, 79
———, Richard, vi. 651; vii. 122, 404
———, see Essex and Hereford
De Visme, ———, vii. 211
Devon, Earl of, viii. 453
———, Baldwin, vi. 43
———, Edward, viii. 454
———, Edward Courtenay, vi. 64
———, Henry Courtenay, iii. 346
———, Hugh, viii. 454
Devon, Earl, Hugh Courtenay, iii. 9; vi. 501
———, Thomas Courtenay, vi. 517
———, William de Rivers, vi. 244
———, Countess, Margaret de Ripariis, vii. 346
———, James, vii. 401
Devonshire, Duke, Cavendish, i. 302
Devonshire, Earl, Blount, ix. 453
Devonshire, Duke of, i. 485; iii. 713; v. 59, 122, 662; vi. 320; vii. 445
———, Henry Cavendish, iii. 300
———, William, ii. 606; v. 674, 702; vii. 171, 190; ix. 343
———, William Cavendish, i. 294, 317, 323, 329, 335, 339, 352, iii. 509; v. 43; vii. 267; ix. 127
———, Duchess, Georgiana, vii. 267
———, Earl, i. 440; iii. 706; v. 627; vi. 244; viii. 142
———, Charles Blount, ii. 600; vi. 9; ix. 458
———, Charles Cavendish, i. 327, 334
———, Charles Courtenay, i. 364
———, Edward, v. 316
———, Humphrey Stafford, iii. 111; vi. 253, 254
———, Thomas Courtenay, i. 223
———, William, ii. 166, 606; vii. 477
———, William Cavendish, ii. 492; v. 122; viii. 427
———, William Courtenay, iv. 403
———, William Redvers, vi. 298
———, Countess, Catharine, i. 70
———, Christiana, iii. 124
Devynyshe, John, v. 508
Dewary, Bowdell, ix. 43
De Winter, Admiral, vi. 389, 392, 393
Deyncourt, Lord, Edward, iv. 381
Deynsell, Richard, v. 342
Dichfield, John, ii. 299
Dick, David, vii. 178
———, James, iv. 119
———, Miss, ix. 308
Dickens, Francis, ii. 556; ix. 386
Dickons, John, ii. 587
Dickson, John, v. 433
Digby, Earl, Digby, v. 348
Digby, Earl, iv. 540
———, Edward, vi. 171

Digby, Lord, ii. 61, 62; iv. 254, 279; vi. 170; vii. 377
——— ———, George, iii. 686
———, Robert, vii. 149; ix. 15
———, William, iv. 538
———, see Dromore
———, Admiral, vii. 565
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, Edward, iv. 538
———, family, v. 238; et seq.
———, Henry, i. 468
———, John, iii. 766; vi. 655; vii. 80, 221; ix. 473, 481
———, John, of Gothurst, i. 129
———, Kenelme, ii. 55, 56; iii. 79; v. 351
———, Robert, iii. 764; vi. 170, 177; ix. 7
———, Stephen, iv. 539
———, William, iv. 540
———, William Henry, ix. 368
———, Anne, iv. 182
———, Mary, vii. 122
———, see Bristol
Digges, Dudley, ii. 346; viii. 4
———, Thomas, v. 25
———, West, ibid.
———, Mary, i. 484
Diggs, Captain, vii. 470
Dighton, Thomas, ii. 207
Dike, Humphry, vi. 722
Dilke, Thomas, vi. 18, 275; vii. 528
———, William, vi. 273
Dillon, Viscount, Lord Charles Dillon Lee, viii. 313
———, Henry, ii. 525
———, ———, vii. 179
———, Bartholomew, ix. 76
———, Gerald, ii. 522
———, Lucas, viii. 297
———, Robert, vi. 166; vii. 137; viii. 180; ix. 90
———, Thomas, ix. 64
———, see Roscommon
Dimock, Robert, i. 465
———, Thomas, vi. 608
Dinant, see Dinham
Dineley, John, ix. 220
———, Thomas, vi. 577, 585
———, Elizabeth, vi. 584
———, Philippa, vi. 585
Dinevor, Lord, Rice, vii. 504
Dingwall, see, Desmond and Preston
Dinham, Lord, vi. 253
———, John, ix. 464
———, Oliver, vi. 243
———, John, ix. 435
D'Iong, Peter, iv. 424
Dirleton, Earl, v. 430
Dirleton, Earl, James Maxwell, ii. 492
Disconson, ——, of Lancaster, iv. 154
Dishington, William, v. 115
Disney, ———, viii. 393
———, Daniel, ii. 208
———, Molineux, vii. 238
Dive, John, vi. 649
Dives, Lewis, iii. 554
Dixie, Beaumont, vi. 613
———, Woolstan, vi. 210
Dixon, Counsellor, vi. 188
———, John, ix. 193
———, Thomas, ix. 381
Dixwell, Thomas, viii. 75
Dobdier, William, viii, 511
Dobson, ———, vii. 240
Docura, Henry, viii. 182
Dockenfield, John, v. 245
Dockwra, Peryam, vi. 745
Dod, Thomas, ix. 327
Doddington, Edward, viii. 82
———, John, iv. 357
———, William, iii. 116; iv. 357
———, see Melcombe
Dodge, Edward, v. 81
———, John, vi. 623
Dodington, Herbert, iii. 749
———, John, iv. 321
———, William, iii. 749
Dodsworth, John, v. 704
Dodwell, Henry, v. 373; ix. 278
Dogget, ———, ii. 373
D'Oilly, Henry, iii. 593
D'Oily, Robert, vii. 320
Dokenfield, John, v. 245
Dolhen, John, v. 383
Dolman, Mr., ii. 485
Domville, Gilbert, viii. 535
Doncaster, Earl, Scot, iii. 510
Doncaster, Earl of, iii. 482
———, see Buccleugh
Done, ———, ii. 497; v. 253
———, Hugh, v. 534
———, John, ix. 145, 146, 335
———, Richard, viii. 45
Donegal, Marquis, Chichester, viii. 443
———, Earl of, vi. 682; viii. 196
———, Arthur, v. 365; viii. 197, 200; ix. 35, 48, 319
———, Arthur Chichester, vi. 588; vii. 186
———, Chichester, i. 547
———, see Fisherwick
Doneraile, Viscount, Arthur St. Leger, viii. 158
———, Lord, viii. 102
Dongar, I——, viii. 537
Donjon, Guy de, vi. 232

Donne, John, iii. 124; vi. 648
———, Roger, iv. 165
Donnelan, Nehemiah, vii. 384
Donoughmore, Viscount, ix. 179
————, Baroness, ibid.
DORCHESTER, LORD, CARLETON, viii. 109
Dorchester, Earl, Damer, ix. 416
Dorchester, Countess, Sedley, ix. 406
Dorchester, Marquis, Evelin Pierrepont, iii. 278
————, Henry Pierrepont, i. 314
————, Viscount, Carlton, ix. 463
————, Lord, Guy Carleton, iv. 282; viii. 558
————, Henry, i. 314
————, Lady, viii. 112
Dore, John, iii. 173
Doreward, William, iv. 234
Dorman, George, iv. 25
DORMER, LORD, DORMER, vii. 66
Dormer, Lord, iii. 48
———, Charles, ibid.
———, Cothel, iv. 194
———, John, ii. 404, iii. 329
———, Nicholas, ix. 81
———, Robert, ii. 19, 405; iv. 389, 390; viii. 390, 391
———, William, i. 236; ix. 474
———, see Carnarvon
Dorr, ———, vii. 371
Dorre, Thomas, vii. 66
DORSET, DUKE, SACKVILLE, ii. 90
Dorset, Duke, iv. 252; viii. 290
————, Lionel Sackville, iii. 622
———, Marquis, iii. 671; v. 166; vi. 141, 142, 256, 521
————, Henry Grey, iii. 70; ix. 442
————, John Grey, iii. 477
————, Thomas, i. 85
————, Thomas Grey, ii. 313; iii. 612; iv. 340
———, Dowager, Marchioness, vi. 142
———, Earl, iii. 138; iv. 504; vi. 294, 535
————, Charles Sackville, iii. 256; vii. 259
————, Edward Sackville, iii. 628; v. 122; vii. 295
————, Richard, iii. 137, 441
————, Richard Sackville, iii. 256; vi. 527; vii. 187, 188; ix. 455
————, Robert Sackville, i. 108; iii. 234; viii. 162
————, Thomas Sackville, vi. 580; viii. 162
———, Countess of, vi. 531
————, Cicely, ii. 150
Dorset, see Somerset
D'Orvilliers, Count, vi. 370
DOUGLAS, LORD, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, OF LOCHLEVEN, viii. 271
DOUGLAS, LORD, ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, OF DOUGLASS, viii. 227
DOUGLAS, LORD, DOUGLAS, OF AMBRESBURY, viii. 58
Douglas, Lord, Douglas, of Ambresbury, ix. 438
Douglas, Duke of, viii. 227
———, Duke, Archibald, ii. 515
———, Marquis, James, ix. 265
————, William, i. 492, 494, 509; ii. 515; viii. 67, 430; ix. 367
———, Earl, v. 207, 209, 495; ix. 297
————, Archibald, ii. 272; vi. 401
————, Archibald, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, i. 583
————, David, i. 504
————, George, i. 503
————, James, i. 492, 526; ii. 281, 29 ; iii. 55; vii. 423; viii. 273
————, William, vi. 560; viii. 380
———, Earls of, vii. 422
———, Lord, viii. 247
————, Archibald, iii. 540, 541; viii. 57
————, Hugh, i. 492
————, William, iii. 603
———, ———, ix. 312
———, Alexander, i. 509; viii. 424
———, Archibald, i. 492, 499; v. 134; vi. 554; vii. 439
———, Archibald, of Tweedale, v. 427
———, Captain, vi. 331, 374
———, Colonel, iii. 507; vi. 475, 476
———, Charles, iii. 541
———, Charles of Killhead, viii. 65
———, General, ii. 31
———, family, i. 491
———, George, viii. 382
———, George, of Cavers, viii. 417
———, George, of Lochleven, viii. 273
———, Henry, ix. 255
———, James, viii, 411; ix. 252
———, James, of Mains, viii. 242
———, John, vii. 178; viii. 514
———, Robert, ix. 258, 267
———, Silvester, iv. 484
———, William, ii. 246, 320; iii. 604; vi. 456; viii. 440; ix. 288, 299
———, William of Braidwood, i. 507
———, Miss, viii. 443
————, Jean, ix. 368

Douglas, see Brandon, Buchan, Dalkieth, Dunbarton, Dutton, Morton, Tourain, and Queenberry
Douse, Francis, ii. 370
Dove, John, viii. 371
Dover, Lord, Yorke, ix. 439
Dover, Duke of, viii. 68, 71
———, James, vii. 170
——, Earl, Henry, ii. 166; vi. 747
———, Henry, Jermyn, viii. 262
——, Lord, Henry, iv. 534
——, see Queensberry
Doway, Walter de, iii 593
Dowdall, Edward, vi. 539
———, John, vi. 136
———, Launcelot, viii. 13
Dowdeswell, William, vii. 501
Dowlah, Surajah, v. 548
Dowland, John, vi. 25
Down, Earl, Thomas Pope, ii. 20
——, Lord, James Stuart, vii. 429
——, Bishop of, Edward Smith, viii. 449
——, Dean of, Richard Daniel, v. 374
Downe, Earl, Thomas Pope, iv. 472; viii. 50
———, Countess of, iv. 473
———, Lord Viscount, viii. 288
———, see Dawney
Downes, Edward, v. 539
———, Robert, v. 243, 245, 247, 482; vi. 191
———, William, i. 312
Downey, John, v. 155
Downhall, William, ix. 138
———, John, iii. 503
Downshire, Marquis, ix. 227
Downing, George, ii. 493; viii. 14
———, Wills, ii. 494; vi. 686
Dowse, Richard, ii. 373
Downton, John, ii. 107
Doyley, John, ii. 445, 457
Doyly, John, iii. 329
Doyne, Onory, viii. 298
Drake, ———, vii. 406, 407
———, Admiral, vi. 340; viii. 567
———, Augustine, vii. 484
———, Bernard, vii. 372
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, Francis, i. 272; iv. 345; v. 472; viii. 125
———, George, viii. 28
———, John, i. 365; vii. 372
———, Mr., v. 236, 572, 575, 578
———, Thomas, ii. 407; iv. 195
———, William, vii. 306
Dransfield, William, vi. 200
Draper, Richard, vi. 623
Draper, Roger, iii. 487
———, William, i. 246
Drawbridgecourt, Thomas, vi. 209
Drax, ———, v. 261
——, Henry, iii. 441, 625
——, Thomas, iv. 380
——, William, vi. 208
Drewe, Thomas, iii. 655; viii. 181
Driscoll, Dennis, viii. 197; ix. 51
Drogheda, Marquis, Charles, ii. 564
———, Earl, vi. 583, 588
———, Charles, viii. 104, 472; ix. 35
———, Edward, ix. 35
———, Edward Moore, i. 394; vi. 68; vii. 86, 265, 453; viii. 542
———, Henry, ii. 384; ix. 36
———, Viscount, vii. 142
———, George, vii. 142
———, Gerald Moore, viii. 537
———, see Moore
Drokenford, John, iii. 645, 646, 647
Dromond, Malcolm, ii. 183
Dromore, Bishop of, Henry Maule, vii. 458
———, Simon Digby, ix. 42
Drumlanrig, Marquis, Henry, ix. 385
Drummond, Lord, David, iv. 214; v. 286; vii. 263
———, John, i. 504, 523; iv. 213; vii. 428
———, Patrick, ix. 170, 303
———, ———, vi. 378, 756
———, ———, of Quebec, iv. 160
———, Adam, ii. 286
———, Andrew, i. 246; ii. 387; vii. 393
———, Andrew Berkeley, ix. 250
———, Captain, James, v. 304
———, George, iii. 368; iv. 82; vii. 206
———, Gilbert, ix. 348
———, Henry, iii. 261; vi. 421; vii. 313
———, James, viii. 501
———, John, i. 246, 248; ii. 517; iii. 304; v. 225, 290, 302; vi. 756; vii. 420; ix. 169, 288
———, Macolme, iv. 210; v. 280, 281
———, Major-General, ix. 254
———, Maurice, ibid.
———, Robert, ix. 169, 230
———, Walter, iv. 213
———, see Perth and Strathallan
Drinkley, Thomas, iv.

Drury, ———, vi. 517
———, Drew, ii. 10; iii. 375
———, Henry, iv. 144
———, Henry, of Hausted, ibid.
———, Robert, iv. 235
———, Thomas, iv. 371; vii. 481
———, William, ii. 603; vi. 166, 538; vii. 304; viii. 211, 388; ix. 10
———, Elizabeth, vii. 513
Dryden, John, iii. 163
Drymock, Edward, vi. 262
Dublin, Archbishop, Adam Loftus, ix. 21
———, Charles Cobb, v. 526
———, Fowler, ix. 95
———, Hugh Curwen, iv. 394; vi. 163, 164
———, John Allan, vi. 148
———, John Parker, viii. 102
———, John Walton, vi. 124
———, Richard, ix. 70
———, Richard Talbot, iii. 9, 12
———, Thomas Jones, v. 701
———, William King, vi. 192
Ducie, Lord, Morton, vii. 410
Ducie, Lord, Moreton, ix. 431
Ducie, Lord, Thomas, v. 391
———, William, i. 183
Duckenfield, ———, iv. 96
———, Colonel, iii. 85
———, William, viii. 535; ix. 41
Ducket, Mr. viii. 93
Dudernarque, Monsieur, vi. 445
Dudley and Ward, Viscount; Ward, vi. 272
Dudley, Viscount, iii. 460, 476
———, and Ward, Viscount, iv. 103
———, Lord, viii. 340
———, of Catlage, iv. 471
———, Edmund, vi. 517
———, Edward, i. 174; iv. 79, 317
———, Edward Sutton, i. 70, 227; vi. 273. 609, 567, 721
———, Henry, ix. 473
———, Guildford, iii. 350; ix. 443
———, John, ix. 485
———, John Sutton, ii. 182, 297; iv. 348
Dudley, Lord, Robert, v. 463
———, Sutton, ii. 297
———, Lords, v. 530
———, Baroness, Frances, vi. 210
———, ———, ii. 408
———, Andrew, vi. 611
———, Edmund, iii. 346, 474, 663; v. 506; vi. 637; ix. 443
———, Edward, v. 358
———, Henry, iii. 675
———, Jeffrey, iii. 34
———, Robert, iii. 41; iv. 462; v. 644
———, Toby, vii. 549
———, William, i. 135; ii. 43
———, Anne, v. 648
———, see Leicester, Northumberland and Warwick
Duff, Captain, vii. 466, 469, 470
———, Commodore, vi. 369
———, see Fife, Ormond
Duffield, ———, i. 100
———, Edmund, vii. 370
Duffus, Lord, Alexander, viii. 597
———, James, viii. 598
Dugdale, James, vii. 363
———, John, viii. 482
———, Stratford, vi. 398
———, William, iii. 639; viii. 482
Duggan, Francis, viii. 539
Duke, ———, viii. 478
———, Edward, vii. 123
———, Henry, ix. 4, 38
———, Richard, viii. 527
———, Robert, viii. 528
Dukenfield, Nathaniel, ix. 146
Dukéson, Richard, iii. 684
Duket, John, iii. 653
Du Lake, see Lake
Dumblain, Bishop, Robert Douglass, i. 508
Dumfernes, Abbot of, ii. 324
Dumfermling, Earl, v. 291
———, Alexander, ii. 515; v. 286; viii. 597; ix. 303
Dumfermline, Earl, Charles, v. 224
Dumfries, Earl, vi. 566; viii. 61
———, Patrick Chrichton, iv. 581
———, William, ix. 292
———, William Creighton, viii. 111
Dumfrise, Earl of, ix. 254
Dumourier, M., vi. 361
Dumville, John, v. 243
Dunbar, Earl of, ii. 143; viii. 229; ix. 170

Dunbar, Earl, Cospatrick, vi. 399
———, George, iii. 155
———, George Hume, vi. 751, 752; ix. 453
———, Patrick, iv. 210
———, Viscount, Constable, iii. 297, 496
———, Henry Constable, vii. 69
———, John Constable, vii. 129
———, William Constable, vii. 129
———, David, i. 542; ix. 292
———, Gavin, viii. 59
———, George, viii. 364
———, John, vi. 680; viii. 439
———, Mr., vii. 490
———, Miss N., ix. 385
———, Nugent, viii. 590
———, Patrick, viii. 440
———, see March
Dunbarton, Earl, George, v. 294
———, George Douglas, v. 126, 511
Dunblain, Bishop, iv. 212
———, Michael, v. 280, 281
Dunboyne, Lord, vi. 166; vii. 153, 375; viii. 299, 301
———, Bullen, vi. 507
———, James Butler, viii. 302, 305
Duncan, Viscount, Duncan, vi. 378
Duncan, Viscount, vi. 419
———, William, iii. 446
Duncannon, Viscount, Marcus Trevor, v. 101
———, William, viii. 450; ix. 22, 53
———, Lord, William Ponsonby, i. 359
———, see Besborough
Dunch, Edmund, ii. 87
———, William, iii. 545
Duncombe, Anthony, ii. 551; v. 87;
———, Charles, iv. 123; vii. 451
———, John, ii. 408, 551
———, Mr., viii. 485
———, Thomas, ii. 508; v. 480
———, William, i. 122; iii. 537; viii. 51
———, see Feversham
Dundas, Lord, Dundas, viii. 380
———, see Melville
Dundas, Lord, iii. 164
———, ———, ix. 246
———, Alexander, v. 120
———, Duncan, vii. 426
Dundas, General, vi. 354, 359, 361; ix. 173
———, James, v. 441
———, John, ix. 385
———, Lawrence, vi. 402
———, Major General, vi. 350
———, Ralph, ix. 151
———, Robert, vi. 395
———, Thomas, i. 542; iv. 398; ix. 308
———, William, ii. 574; ix. 270
———, see Melville
Dundonald, Earl, John Cochrane, i. 543, 547; viii. 442
———, Thomas, viii. 435
———, William Cochrane, i. 240; vi. 73; ix. 293, 306
Dune, Meredith, Ap, Henry, vii. 505
Duneford Galliard, vi. 552
Dunet, Gerard, vii. 43
Dunfermling, Earl, Charles, viii. 281
Dungannon, Viscount, vii. 540
———, Arthur Hill, viii. 544
———, Marcus Trevor, vii. 261
———, Trevor, iii. 631
———, Lord, Arthur Hill, viii. 102
Dungarvan, Viscount, Charles, v. 128; viii. 86; ix. 111, 317
———, Richard, vii. 145, 149
———, Viscountess, vii. 150
———, Lord, Charles, viii. 472
———, see Boyle
Dunhoff, Count, iv. 131
Dunkard, Henry, vii. 141
Dunkenfield, William, ix. 144
Dunkfield, Dean of, Peter Young, i. 516
Dunlop, James, v. 571
Dunmore, Earl, John of, i. 46
———, Murray, v. 39, 40
Dunn, Daniel, viii. 302
Dunning, see Ashburton
Dunois, Earl, vi. 604
Dunoys, Earl, vi. 603
Dunsanay, Lord, Robert, vi. 137
Dunsany, Baron, vi. 125
Dunstanville, Lord Alan de, viii. 502
Dupplin, see Kinnoul
Durant, John, iv. 182
———, William of Cottesmore, iv. 183
Duras, see Feversham
Durdanyt, Philip, viii. 45
Durell, Captain, vii. 463
Durham, Bishop of, iv. 296; ix. 331
———, Anthony Beck, ii. 239

Durham, Bishop, Crew, iii. 464, 465
——— ———, Edward Chandler, i. 354, 471
———, John Egerton, ii. 37; iii. 345
———, Lewis Beaumont, vi. 25
———, Lord, Nathaniel Crewe, v. 701; ix. 134
———, Richard, ix. 208
———, Richard Fox, i. 67, 68
———, Thomas Morton, vi. 630
———, Shute Barrington, i. 250
———, Walcher, iii. 693
———, Walter kirlaw, ii. 252
———, William, vii. 525
———, Bishop, William de Carilepho, vi. 497
———, William Talbot, v. 232
———, Dean of, Spencer Cowper, ii. 472
Durnford, Francis, vii. 41
Duroure, Colonel; iv. 178
Durvassal, William, vii. 400
Dutton, Lord, Hamilton, vii. 133
Dutton, see Brandon, Sherbourne
Dutton, John, ii. 172, 173; iv. 474; v. 249; vi. 398; vii. 281, 399; viii. 138
———, Laurence de, v. 244
———, Peter, v. 249
———, Piers, v. 254
———, Thomas, iii. 151, 192; iv. 22; v. 531
———, see Hamilton
Dyer, James, viii. 393
———, Colonel, ix. 153
———, Samuel, viii. 484
———, Thomas, vii. 559
Dykvelt, Monsieur, iii. 713
Dymock, Edward, vii. 232
Dymoke, Robert, vii. 401
Dynham, Lord, John, vii. 42, 43
———, John, ibid.
Dynast, ———, vi. 134
Dynevor, Lord, George, vi. 322
Dyott, Richard, v. 722
Dysart, Earl, iii. 417; vi. 203
———, James Murray, vi. 287
———, William Murray, vii. 442
———, Lionel, ibid.
———, Lionel Tolmache, iv. 26; vi. 322
Dyson, Thomas, vi. 453
———, John, vii. 250
Dyvenvoide, M, ii. 36

E.

Earbury, ———, ix. 179
Eardley, Lord, Sampson, vii. 38
Ear-Drax, Thomas, vi. 749
Earle, Dr., iii. 247
———, Erasmus, vii. 518
———, Thomas, vii. 22
———, Walter, ii. 553
———, Sarah, iii. 99
Earnley, Michael, ix. 474
Earsdon, George, vi. 532
East, George, vii. 525
Eastchurch, James, vii. 124
Eaton, James, viii. 11
Eddowes, Robert, viii. 127
Eden, see Aukland
Eden, ———, iv. 237
———, Robert, viii. 457
Edessa, Count of, vi. 215, 216, 217, 219
———, Bishop of, vi. 217
Edgar, Captain, vi. 372
Edgecombe, Peter, vi. 742
———, Richard, vi. 263; vii. 43
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, family, v. 306; et seq.
———, Pierce, iii. 756
———, Richard, iii. 467; vi. 126
Edgecumbe, see Mount Edgecumbe
Edgeworth, John, viii. 82
———, Robert, viii. 536; ix. 42
Edinburgh, Duke of, George William, i. 38
Edminston, William, i. 501
Edmonston, Archibald, iv. 212; ix. 271, 288, 371
———, William, viii. 410, 424
Edmunds, Thomas, v. 23, 483
Edwards, George, viii. 81
———, James, v. 35
———, John, vii. 455
———, Lewis, iv. 195
———, Mr., viii. 486
———, Robert, ix. 183
———, Thomas, vii. 220; ix. 190, 197
———, William, ix. 184
———, Walters, ibid.
———, Gerard Noel, ix. 257
Edwin, Humphry, ii. 83

Edwin, Samuel, ii. 83
Effingham, Earl, Howard, iv. 264
Effingham, Earl, Thomas, iii. 165; vi. 268, 429
———, Thomas Howard, viii. 112, 117
———, see Nottingham
Egan, Mr., ix. 47
Egerton, see Bridgewater
Egerton, Lord Keeper, iv. 127
———, Lady, Francis, iv. 368
———, ———, vi. 53
———, Charles, iv. 358
———, Edward, v. 535
———, Henry, ii. 37
———, John, ii. 37, 381; iv. 30; ix. 146
———, Peter, iii, 97
———, Philip, iv. 30; viii. 16; ix. 146
———, Ralph, v. 245, 249; vi. 141
———, Randolph, ii. 382; iii. 205; viii. 551
———, Rowland, vi. 655; iv. 30
———, Samuel, iii. 427; viii. 36
———, Thomas, ii. 116, 330; iii. 343; vii. 369; viii. 138, 549; vi. 734
———, William, vi. 614; vii. 399, 529; viii. 185
———, see Scrope, Wilton
Eggecomb, William, vi. 280
———, see Edgecumbe
Eggleton, Charles, iii. 735; viii. 547
———, John, vii. 547
Egiock, ———, vi. 50
Egiocke, Francis, ix. 339
Eglintoun, Earl of, i. 526; viii. 416; ix. 352, 367
———, Alexander, viii. 442
———, Hugh, vii. 428
———, Hugh, ix. 285
———, see Ardrossan
Egmont, Earl of, iii. 595; v. 673
———, John. ii. 384, 494; iii. 261; ix. 230
———, John Perceval, vi. 303
———, Earls of, vi. 564; ix. 230
———, Counts of, vii. 333
———, see Lovel
Egor, Simon, vii. 302
Egremont, Earl, Wyndham, iv. 401
Egremont, Earl, i. 63; ii. 507; vi. 714; ix. 484
———, Charles Wyndham, ii. 447; vi. 98
———, Cromwell, ix. 451
———, George, v. 390, 487
———, John Percival, vi. 686
Egremont, Lord, ii. 416
Egremont, Lord, Lucie, v. 697
———, Thomas Percy, ii. 281, 285
———, Charles, ii. 418
———, Francis, ii. 499
Eignon, Madoc, Ap, Edwin, vi. 292
Elbeuf, Duke de, iii. 513
Elcho, Lord, ii. 212
———, Elizabeth Charteris, iii. 369
Eldon, Lord, Scott, viii. 602
Eldrington, Edward, i. 387; iv. 93
Elerker, Eaton, ——Manwaring, v. 480
———, family, ii. 480
Elgin, Earl of, viii. 382
———, Thomas, i. 325, 332
———, Robert Bruce, v. 195
———, Thomas Bruce, ii. 602
———, see Aylesbury
Elibank, Lord, iv. 83
Elies, John, vii. 568
Eliot, Lord, Eliot, viii. 3
Eliot, Lord, ii. 452; v. 73; viii. 24
———, C. ix. 172
———, Edward James, i. 73
———, John, vii. 24
———, Richard, ii. 534; viii. 24, 26
———, William, ii. 452; viii. 120
Eliott, Gilbert, viii. 291
Elkenhead, Henry, ix. 42
Ellard, Benjamin, ix. 102
Ellenborough, Lord, Law, ix. 187
Ellerker, ———, viii, 210
———, Ralph, ii. 303
———, Robert, ii. 287
———, William, ii. 286
Ellesmere, Lord, ii. 140
———, Thomas Egerton, iii. 82
———, see Bridgewater
Elletson, Roger Hope, vi. 732
Ellice, M., v. 623
Elliot, see Minto
Elliot, ———, viii. 110
———, Andrew, v. 382; vi. 460
———, Gilbert, v. 580; vi. 354, 358
———, John, i. 297; viii. 20
———, Samuel, vi. 511
Elliott, see Heathfield
Elliott, ———, of Plymouth, iv. 103
Ellis, see Mendip
Ellis, Andrew, vii. 24
———, Anthony, viii. 396
———, Charles Rose, iv. 160
———, Edmund, viii. 201
———, Edward, viii. 82
———, Henry, viii. 128
———, Richard, vi. 300
———, Thomas, iv. 285

Ellis, Welbore, iii. 426
——, William, v. 712
——, see Meath
Ellison, William, viii. 6
Ellmeet, Monsieur, iv. 470
Elbriachts, ———, vi. 339
Ellwitt, John of, Exeter, iv. 154
Ellys, John, v. 349; vi. 280
——, Richard, vi. 510
——, William, vi. 300
Elmes, Edmund, vi. 743
——, John, iii. 315
Elnett, John, vi. 26
Elnley, John, iv. 377
Elphingstone, James, ii. 517
Elphinston, see Keith
Elphinstoun, Lord, John, vii. 441; ix. 307
——— ——, Captain, vi. 354
Elrington, ———, iii. 492
Elton, Ambrose, viii. 20
——, Humphry, vi. 649
——, John, vi. 272
——, William, viii. 79
Eltonhead, William, viii. 45
Elwes, Gervase, iv. 152
——, Robert Cary, viii. 398
Elwill, John, v. 87
Elwood, William, ix. 234
Ely, Marquis of, viii. 606
——, Viscount, Adam Loftus, vi. 176; vii. 143; viii. 203; ix. 21
——, Bishop of, i. 91; iv. 267
———, Francis Turner, iii. 534
———, John Buckeridge, iii. 272
———, John Moor, i. 330
———, Joseph Yorke, viii. 24
———, Mawson, iii. 243
———, Peter Gunning, iii. 517
———, Thomas, v. 643
———, William de Luda, v. 634
——, see Loftus
Elye, Prince, Teige O'Carrol, vi. 154; ix. 60
——, see Ely
Embey, John, iv. 534
Emerton, Robert, ii. 584
Emperor, Alexander, ix. 165
———, Charles IV. i. 376; vi. 25; vii. 290
———, Charles V. iii. 67, 70, 228, 314, 349, 704; iv. 300, 301; vi. 157, 203
———, Ferdinand II., iii. 41
———, Francis II., vi. 231
———, Henry I., vii. 382
———, Henry II., i. 11
———, Joseph, ii. 518
———, Justinian, vi. 224
Emperor, Leopold, vi. 86
———, Lothare, vii. 367
———, Lotharius, i. 12
———, Maximilian, i. 81, 225, 265; iii. 19, 30, 67, 612; iv. 269, 460; v. 350; ix. 73
———, Paul, ix. 165
———, Sha Auluun, vi. 441, 445, 446
Empress, Emilia, ii. 518
———, Maud, i. 142; iii. 592, 641; vi. 42
Empson, Richard, i. 383; iii. 474; v. 627
Engayne, Viel, ii. 94
England, King, Charles I., ii. 79, 782; iii. 39, 560, 712; vi. 37, 176; ix. 444
———, Charles, II., ii. 508, 528
———, Edmund, Ironside, vi. 274
———, Edward I., i. 77; vi. 246
———, Edward II., vii. 410; ix. 460
———, Edward III., i. 171, 222, 237, 241; ii. 272; iii. 403; v. 117; vi. 6, 600; ix. 311
———, Edward IV., iii. 59, 66, 703; vi. 122, 123, 124, 129, 492; vii. 345, 348, 365, 424
———, Edward V., vi. 492
———, Edward VI., vi. 159, 162, 649; vii. 3, 560
———, Etheldred, iii. 693; v. 151
———, Ethelwolfe, iv. 378
———, George I., v. 191
———, George III., i. 37, 38
———, Henry I., i. 9, 222; ii. 229; ix. 284
———, Henry II., i. 16; vi. 222; vii. 117. 555
———, Henry III., ii. 247
———, Henry IV., iii. 52
———, Henry VI., i. 222, 264, 296; vi. 252; viii. 486
———, Henry VII., i. 222; ii. 455; vi. 47, 522; vii. 401; viii. 454
———, Henry VIII., vi. 161, 204; vii. 387; ix. 364
———, James I., iv. 440; ix. 444
———, James II., ii. 518, 528, 544
———, John, ii. 238; vii. 301, 367, 555
———, Richard I., v. 202; vi. 230
———, Richard II., vi. 249; vii. 339; ix. 68
———, Richard III., vii. 345

England, King, William, i. 223
———, William the Conqueror, v. 254, 294
———, William Rufus, vii. 321
———, Queen, Adelicia, ii. 226, 229, 240
———, Anne, vii. 451
———, Anne Bullen, iii. 616, 685; iv. 391; vi. 652; vii. 43, 387, 388
———, Caroline, iv. 130; v. 723
———, Elizabeth, ii. 544; iii. 71; v. 328; ix. 206
———, Henrietta-Maria, ii. 56; v. 355
———, Isabel, ii. 251; iv. 47
———, Katharine, iv. 473
———, Mary, ii. 545; iii. 94; v. 294
———, Maud, ii. 223
Englefield, Alan de, viii. 502
———, Francis, iv. 237, 238, 242; vii. 85
———, Philip, iii. 490
Enneberche, ——, ii. 397
Enniskillen, Earl, John Willoughby, v. 199
———; William Willoughby, vii. 292
Ent, George, v. 85
Entiswell, Thomas, iii. 492
———, see Brickbeck
Entioysell, see Brybek
Entrisell, Barton, iv. 94
Epernon, see Antin
———, John, iv. 181
Erbagh, Earl of, ii. 4
Erdeswick, Sampson, v. 353
Erdington, Thomas, iv. 436
Eresby, Willoughby de, iii. 307
Erle, ——, vi. 612
Erne, Thomas, iv. 433
——, Earl, John Leighton, ii. 578
Ernle, John, viii. 137
Erpenham, Thomas, viii. 476
Errol, Earl of, vii. 432
———, Andrew, vii. 202; viii. 424
———, George, i. 509
———, Francis, viii. 280; ix. 264
———, Francis Hay, v. 223
———, John, vii. 203
———, William, v. 210; viii. 381; ix. 363
———, William Hay, ix. 150, 366
——, Earls, ii. 517
——, Countess of, vii. 198
Ergam, Thomas, vi. 247
Erskine, Lord, Erskine, ix. 251
———, Lord, John, vii. 428; viii. 402, 404; ix. 169
———, Robert, viii. 279
———, Thomas, ix. 385
———, Charles, ix. 394
———, Alexander, v. 284
———, James, ii. 570
———, John, ix. 172, 368
———, Mr., viii. 129
———, Robert, viii. 229
———, see Cadross, Kelly, Mar and Roslyn
Ernley, John Kirle, vii. 213
———, Thomas John, ibid.
Erpingham, Thomas, i. 56; v. 9, 493
Ervyas, Robert de, iii. 2
Errington, Richard, vi. 28
Esburnham, see Ashburnham
Escures, John, v. 500
Eskdale, Lord, Henry, vii. 113
Esmond, Lord, Lawrence, ix. 99, 100, 112, 114, 118
Espee, Walter, vi. 483, 484
Espinasse, Lieut.-Colonel, W. H. vii. 13
Essex, Earl Capel, iii. 474
Essex, Earl, Bouchier, ix. 446
Essex, Earl, Cromwell, ix. 451
Essex, Earl, Devereux, ix. 453
Essex, Earl of, ii. 455, 460; iii. 148, 149, 176, 177, 361, 448, 481, 521, 681, 785; iv. 10, 68, 102, 146, 270, 353, 354; v. 163, 508; vi. 6, 256, 273, 577; vii. 66, 67, 103, 232, 274; viii. 255, 339; ix. 12
———, Algernon, iii. 40
———, Algernon Capel, viii. 474
———, Arthur Capel, iii. 506; ix. 426
———, Geoffrey Fitz Peers, vii. 16
———, Geoffrey Mandeville, ibid.
———, Henry, iii. 410; ix. 444
———, Humphry de Bohun, vi. 563
———, Robert, ii. 599; iii. 317; iv. 91; vi. 265; vii. 125; 39, 138; viii. 558; ix. 453, 458
———, Robert Devereux, i. 3; ii. 548; iii. 155, 707; vi. 172, 173, 368; vii. 70
———, Thomas Cromwell, vii. 252
———, Walter Devereux, v. 94
———, William, iv. 194; ix. 322
———, William-Anne-Holles-Capel, vii. 245

Essex, Earl, William Capel, v. 130; vi. 494
——, Earls of, Bourchier, vi. 285
——, Countess of, ii. 490; vi. 60
——, Lettice, iv. 461
——, Lord, iii. 571; vi. 613; ix. 452
——, Thomas, viii. 394
——, William, iv. 439; v. 327
——, see Hereford
Estington, W. H., vi. 389
Estampes, Marquis of, vii. 333
Estcourt, Thomas, viii. 222
Este, House of, i. 4
——. Marquis of, Aldobrandus, i. 1. 18
Esteroft, John, v. 656
Estley, John, vii. 555
Estmond, ——, iii. 592
Estington, William, vi. 710
Eston, Edward, vi. 623
Esturmi, William, i. 147
Etheringtoo, Richard, viii. 174
Etou, Lord, John, v. 251, 252
Eton, Howel de, v. 244, 247
——, James, v. 244
——, John, ibid.
Etown, John, v. 245
Eubank, ——, ix. 220
Eugene, Prince, i. 374; ii. 85
Eure, Lord, Ewe, ix. 419
Eure, Lord, ii. 206, 330
——, Ralph, viii. 456
——, William, iii. 503; iv. 186; vi. 574, 613; vii. 47; viii. 456
——, Francis, vi. 574
——, Ralph, vi. 26
——, William, iii. 502
Eustace, Earl, ii. 92; vii. 327
——, Fitz John William, ix. 99
——, Maurice, viii. 538
——, Mr., ix. 118
——, James, viii. 302
——, John, viii. 302, 539
——, Rowland, vi. 136
——, Count, vi. 219
——, Maurice, ix. 99
——, William, viii. 534
——, Richard Chaloner, v. 100
——, see Baltinglass
Euston, Earl, iv. 246
Evan, David, Ap, ii. 583
Evandale, Lord, Andrew, viii. 244
——, Henry Stewart, viii. 239
Evans, Captain, vii. 470
——, John, iii. 618
Evelin, James, iii. 302; vii. 479
——, John, iv. 446; v. 628; vi. 67, 69
Evelyn, ——, v. 88
——, Thomas, iv. 145
Ever, ——, viii. 210
Everard, Anthony, vi. 286
——, Edmond, ix. 112
——, Edward, viii. 303
——, Henry, vii. 514
——, John, vi. 51; vii. 356; ix. 112
——, Richard, ix. 81
Everingham, John, iv. 386
——, Reginald, iii. 409
——, Thomas, vi. 492
Evermue, Hugh de, Lord of Deping, i. 51
Evers, ——, iii. 521
——, Mr., v. 712
Eversfield, Charles, v. 393
Evreux, Earl of, vii. 324, 329
——, Simon, vii 331
——, William, vii. 327
——, Bishop of, iii. 70
Evrington, Mark, ix. 484
Ewbank, Toby, v. 684
Ewe, Earl, v. 490
——, Henry, vi. 644
——, John Bouchier, i. 171
——, John, Creighton, iv. 160
——, William, iii. 413; iv. 430
——, William Bouchier, ix. 450, 468
——, Countess, Anne, iv. 250
Ewen, ——, i. 128
Ewer, Lord, William, ix. 218
——, Captain, vii. 465
——, Thomas, ii. 56; iii. 587
Ewerby, John, iii. 490; vi. 50
Ewias, Robert de, vii. 118
Ewyas, Philip le, vi. 499
——, Robert de, ii. 584; vi. 513
Exeter, Marquis, Cecil, ii. 582
Exeter, Marquis, Courtney, ix. 444
Exeter, Duke, Henry, iii. 109
——, John, vii. 19
——, John Holland, iii. 221
——, Thomas Beaufort, i. 122; vii. 524
——, Marquis, iii. 665, 666, 705; vi. 256, 257; viii 500
——, Henry Courtnay, ii. 308
——, Marchioness, v. 386
——, Earl of, vi. 434
——, Burleigh, iii. 130
——, Brownlow, ii. 464
——, Cecil, iii. 164; vi. 724

Exeter, Earl, David Cecil, iii. 582
——————, Henry Holland, iii. 348
——————, John, iii. 297
——————, John Burleigh, i. 335
——————, John Cecil, i. 748; iv. 129; vii. 190
——————, Thomas, i. 473
——————, Thomas Burghley, v. 122
——————, Thomas Cecil, ii. 375; iii. 440; v. 155, 156
——————, Thomas Holland, v. 156
——————, William, iii. 162
——————, William Cecil, iii. 353; vi. 493
——, Countess of, vi. 433
——, Bishop of, iii. 109; v. 93, 317; vii. 561
——————, Hugh, iii. 69
——————, Frederick Keppel, vi. 509
——————, Henry Reginald Courtenay, iv. 282
——————, John Arundel, viii. 330
——————, Peter Courtnay, v. 307
——, Dean, George Cory, v. 422
——————, John Arundel, v. 317
——————, John Gilbert, iv. 186
Exton, Thomas, i. 136
Eyans, Thomas, vi. 286
Eyles, John, v. 233, 539
——, Joseph, v. 265
Eymes, Thomas, v. 167
Eyncourt, John, ii. 234
Eynes, Thomas, ii. 498
——, see Heynes
Eyre, ——, ix. 159
——, Anthony, vii. 213
——, Anthony Hardolph, v. 725
——, Anthony Ardolph, v. 630
——, Edward, vi. 286
——, Robert, vii. 79
——, Roger, viii. 77
——, Rowland, vii. 73; viii. 549
——, Stephen, vii. 296
——, Thomas, vi. 40
Eyres, ——, vi. 657
——, Edward, vi. 289
Eyston, George, vii. 73
Eyton, ——, iv. 181
——, Sowdley, viii. 372
——, Thomas de, iv. 44

F

FABER, John, ix. 233
Faber, Walter, v. 635
Fagan, Christopher, ii. 521
Fagg, John, viii. 378
——, Thomas, ibid.
Fagniani, Miss, ii. 567
Fairfax, Viscount, Thomas, iii. 502; vii. 129; ix. 271
——, Lord, ii. 65, 66, 463; iii. 53, 93, 785; vi. 34
——, Lord, of Cameron, i. 463
——————, Ferdinand, v. 257, 455
——————, Henry, iv. 186; ix. 480
——————, Thomas, ix. 422
——, Charles, vii. 129
——, General, iii. 245; vi. 673
——, George, vi. 389, 394
——, Guy, i. 463
——, Nicholas, iii. 316; vi. 29
——, Thomas, i. 231, 463; ii. 297; vii. 276; viii. 455; ix. 9, 29
——, William, i. 463; ii. 291; vii. 104; viii. 348, 585
Fairfield, Lord, William, vii. 354, 355,
——, see Verney
Fairlee, ——, viii. 383
Fairly, John, ii. 572
Falconberg, Walter de, vi. 487
Falconbridge, Lord, iv. 233; vii. 179
Falconer, David, vii. 203
Faljambe, James, iv. 392
Falkenden, William, ix. 2
Falkiner, Daniel, ix. 239
Falkland, Viscount, Henry, viii. 341
——————, Lucius, iii. 548, 550
——————, Lucius Charles Cary, viii. 174
——————, Thomas, iii. 169
——, Lord, iii. 784; vi. 51
——, L. D. ix. 14
FALMOUTH, VISCOUNT, BOSCAWEN, vi. 62
Falmouth, Earl, Berkeley, ix. 460
Falmouth, Earl of, vii. 169
——————, Charles Berkley, ii. 171; vii. 529
——, Viscount, vi. 183
——————, Boscawen, ix. 30
——————, Hugh Boscawen, v. 331, 332, 722
Falstoph, Thomas, viii. 477
Falstolfe, John, vi. 538
Falvesley, John, vii. 17
FANE, see WESTMORELAND
Fane, Viscount, iv. 172
——————, Charles, iii. 471
——, Francis, ii. 65; vii. 479
——, General, vi. 475
——, George, i. 393; iv. 252
——, John, iv. 195

Fane, Richard, iv. 409
——, Thomas, vi. 504; viii. 153
Fanning, Geffrey, viii. 91
Farley, Lord, Nicholas Valoynes, iv. 294
Farmer, Anthony, ix. 330
——, Henry, ii. 537; vi. 572
——, John, ii. 411
——, Nicholas, vi. 572
——, Richard, ii. 549; vii. 21
——, Miss, vii. 111
Farnese, Cardinal, vi. 157
Farnham, ——, ii. 547
Farquharson, ——, v. 295
——, James, v. 300
Farraway, see Farway
Farrel, Thomas, iii. 277
Farren, Richard, viii. 304
——, Elizabeth, iii. 102
Farrer, ——, viii. 604
——, see St. David's
Farringdon, family, viii. 473
——, Richard, viii. 376
Farrington, Thomas, vi. 321
——, Valentine, ix. 381
——, William, ii. 21
Farway, John, vii. 273
Fastolfe, Thomas, iv. 402
Fauconberg, Viscount, Belasyse, vi. 23
Fauconberg, Earl, Bellasis, ix. 408, 414
Fauconberg, Earl, viii. 263
——, Thomas Belasyse, iii. 48
——, Viscount, vii. 85
——, Thomas, i. 255 v. 46
——, Thomas Bellasyse, iii. 715; viii. 263
——, Lord, William Nevil, ii. 296; vi. 202
——, Thomas, v. 154, 155; vi. 708
——, Walter de, v. 110
——, William, iii. 109
Fauconbridge, Lord, ii. 191
Fauconer, Henry, v. 254
Fauke, William, v. 626
Faulkland, Viscount, v. 186
——, Anthony, iii. 789
——, Anthony Carey, ibid.
——, Lucius Charles, ibid.
——, Charles, ibid.
——, Lord, i. 331, 400
Faulkner, Richard, iii. 655
Faunt, Anthony, vi. 653
Fauquier, William, vii. 409
Faure, Henry, ix. 239
Favion, ——, iv. 234
Fawkener, Everard, v. 35
——, John, v. 254
——, Thomas, ibid.
——, William, v. 254
Fay, Count of, ii. 530
Fazerkerly, Nicholas, ii. 450
Featherstone, Henry, iii. 629
——, Timothy, iii. 86
Featherstonhaugh, William, vi. 25
Feddereth, William, v. 273
Felbrigge, John, iv. 402
——, Simon, v. 639
Fell, ——, vi. 534; vii. 137
——, Dr., John, ii. 506; iii. 248
Fellowes, Arthur, iv. 328
——, Coutson, ibid.
——, Newton, iv. 184
Felton, Adam, vii. 240
——, Anthony, iii. 353
——, John, iii. 780
——, Thomas, i. 304; iii. 156, 786; iv. 153; vi. 752
Fenne, Hugh, v. 152; vi. 587; viii. 153
——, Richard, vi. 587
Fenner, Edward, ix. 213
Fenton, ——, vii. 193
——, Gefraie, vii. 136
——, Henry, iv. 280
——, Jeoffrey, vii. 140, 141
——, Jeoffry, vii. 145, 159
——, Maurice, v. 431
——, William, vii. 142, 150, 173
——, Lady, vii. 143
Fenwick, Colonel, vi. 178
——, George, iv. 351
——, John, i. 351; iii. 505, 558; v. 126
——, Martin, v. 689; viii. 14
——, Randle, v. 689
——, Robert, v. 713
Fenys, family, vii. 30
——, John, v. 502
——, William, v. 493
——, see Fienes
Ferdinando, Colonel, vi. 654
Fergusson, Major, vi. 395
——, Robert, iii. 522; ix. 523
Feria, Duke Don Gomez, vii. 69
——, Count, ——, Suarez, ibid.
Ferley, Lord, Prince Tydyn Trevor, v. 410
Ferlingtour, Henry, ii. 236
Fermanagh, Viscount, John Verney, ix. 239
Fernery, George, vii. 229
Fermor, see Pomfret
Fermor, Hatton, viii. 394

Fermor, Henry, vi. 587, 623
———, John, vii. 52
———, Richard, vii. 10
Fermoy, Viscount, Maurice, viii. 92
Fern, Robert, ii. 167
Ferne, John, ix. 158
——, William, viii. 79
Fernes, Bishop, Hugh, iii. 311. 314
Fernley, Philip, ix. 35
Fernly, Thomas, iii. 494
Fernwold, Richard, iv. 94
Ferrars, Baroness de, ii. 478
Ferrers, Earl, Shirley, iv. 85
Ferrers, Earl, iii. 261; vi. 13; vii. 300
————, Laurence, vii. 454
————, Robert, vii. 407
————, Robert Shirley, v. 87; vi. 544
————, Shirley, iii. 633
————, Washington, vi. 663, 664, 686
————, William, vii. 294
———, Lord, i. 83
————, William, ix. 462
————, Edward Grey, iii. 17
————, Henry, vi. 503
————, Robert, ibid.
————, Thomas, vi. 648
————, Walter Devereux, iii. 114, 348
————, William, ii. 245; iii. 608
———, Baroness, Lady, Anne, iii. 262.
———, ——, iii. 378
———, Edward, iii. 673
———, Humphrey, iii. 423; iv. 100
———, John, iv. 100; ix. 126
———, Ralph de, iv. 435
———, Robert, v. 154
———, William, ibid.
———, see Derby
Ferrys, Edward, vi. 722
Fetherston, ——, iii. 502
————, Alexander, v. 700
Fettiplace, Edmund, vii. 74
————, Edward, iii. 315
————, George, viii. 49
————, John, iii 11
————, Robert, viii. 144
Feversham, Lord, Duncombe, ix. 433
Feversham, Earl, Duras, ix. 404
Feversham, Earl of, ii. 31; iii. 531, 532; vii. 284
————, Lewis Duras, i. 368; v. 126
————, Lord, iv. 551
Feversham, Lord, Anthony Duncombe, v. 40, 87
Field, Henry, ix. 478
——, John, ibid.
Fielding, see Denbigh
Field ng, ——, viii. 87
———, Charles, iii. 402; iv. 540; v. 383; vi. 196
———, Joseph, viii. 590, 591
———, Thomas, viii. 330
———, William, iii. 162; ix. 460
———, see Guilford
Fienes, see Say and Sele
Fienes, family, vii. 16. 17
———, Giles de, vi. 563
———, Henry, ii. 215; iii. 684; vi. 6 3
———, John, ix. 469
———, Nathaniel, vii. 103; viii. 5
———, Richard, ix. 469
———, Robert de. vi. 563
———, William, i. 210
———, John, ii. 99; iii. 255; vi. 565
———, see Lincoln, Say, and Sele
Fife, Lord, Duffe, ix. 439
Fife, Earl of, viii. 60
————, Duncan, v. 278
Filiol, Peter de, v. 696
——, William, vi. 564
Fillol, William, i. 171; vi. 552
Finch, see Ailesford, Winchelsea, and Nottingham
Finch, Lord, Finch, of Fordwick, ix. 481
————, Chancellor, iii. 481
————, Keeper, iv. 515
——, ——, iv. 251
——, Captain, vi. 372
———, Edward, vi. 319; ix. 417
———, family, iii. 134, et seq.
———, George, iv. 99; vi. 544
———, Heneage, Recorder, iv. 126
———, John, vi. 626
———, Roger, vii. 122
———, Thomas, iii. 377
———, William, iv. 207; viii. 71
———, Windsor, v. 539; vii. 73
———, see Ailesford, Notingham, and Winchelsea
Fines, Edward, ii. 203
Finet, John, i. 115; vi. 206
Fineux, John, vii. 80, 82; viii. 455
Finitt, Robert, ibid.
——, John, iv. 473
Finlater, Earl of, vii. 206; ix, 352, 335, 386
————, James, i. 540; ix. 291
————, James Ogilvie, vii. 209; viii. 384; ix. 308

Fingall, Earl, Christopher, ix. 113
———, Justin, ix. 113
Finney, Mr., ii. 530
Firebrace, Cordell, vii. 441
Firebrass, Basil, iii. 279
Fish, ———, vii. 134
Fishburn, John, vi. 26
Fisher, ———, vi. 269
———, Clement, vii. 528
———, Clement, of Packington, iv. 136
———, Edward, viii. 197
———, Francis, vii. 221
———, John, iii. 286, 287, 315; v. 351
———, Michael, vii. 558
———, Paine, vii. 560
———, Samuel, vii. 519
———, Thomas, vi. 286
Fisherwick, Lord, Chichester, viii. 177
Fitchet, Thomas, ix. 244
Fitton, ———, ii. 308
———, Edward, i. 52; iv. 393; v. 533; viii. 388
———, Francis, ii. 326
———, John, iii. 173; ix. 143
———, Lawrence, viii. 75
Fitz, John, iii. 154; vi. 265; viii. 3
———, John, of Fitzford, ii. 327
Fitz-Alan, Lord, Briant, of Bedal, vii. 342
———, William, ii. 304
———, see Arundell
Fitz-Alured, William, iii. 644
Fitz-Anthony, Thomas, vi. 107
Fitz-Edmund, John, vi. 108
Fitz-Ellis, Robert, iii. 283
Fitz-Eustace, Richard, iv. 378
———, see Baltinglass, vi. 166
Fitz-Gerald, see Leinster
Fitz-Gerald, Lord, Henry, vi. 495
———, ———, iv. 107
———, Callaghan, viii. 302
———, Edmund, viii. 92; ix. 81
———, George, iv. 158
———, Gerald Fitz-John, ix. 83
———, John, iii. 788; viii. 93, 102; ix. 100
———, Lettice, ix. 80
———, Maurice, ii. 437; ix. 80, 113
———, Redmond, viii. 302
———, Richard, vii. 372
———, Thomas, viii. 540
———, Warren, ii. 101; vii. 346
———, see Desmond, Kildare, and Leinster
Fitz-Gibbon, Lord, Fitz-Gibbon, viii. 605
Fitz-Gibbon, John, viii. 96, 472
———, see Clare
Fitz-Goderie, William, iv. 377
Fitz-Hamon, Robert, ii. 582
Fitz-Hamond, see Gloucester
Fitz-Harding, see Berkeley
Fitz-Harding, Viscount, v. 25; vii. 362; ix. 436
———, Charles Berkeley, iii. 505
———, John Berkeley, iii. 791
——— family, iii. 592
Fitz-Harris, Edward, i. 420; iii. 572
Fitz-Harvey, Robert, iv. 139
Fitz-Henry, Earl, Reginald, see Cornwall
Fitz-Herbert, see St. Helen's
Fitz-Herbert, Anthony, v. 253; vi. 141
———, George, viii. 79
———, John, iv. 440
———, Robert, viii. 79
Fitz-Hugh, Lord, Fitz-Hugh, ix. 466
Fitz-Hugh, Lord, iii. 702; v. 161
———, Henry, v. 683
———, William, vi. 600
———, John de, iv. 140
Fitz-James, Pierce, ix. 111
———, see Albemarle, Berwick
Fitz-Jeffrey, ———, vi. 742
Fitz-John, John, i. 263
Fitz-Lewis, Richard, iii. 316; vii. 513
Fitz-Marmaduke, John, iii. 695
Fitz-Maurice, Gerald, vi. 555
——— family, vi. 101
———, James, vi. 166
———, John, viii. 351
———, Nicholas, vi. 110, 115
———, Thomas, ii. 422
———, William, ii. 437
———, see Kerry
Fitz-Nicol, John, iii. 652
Fitz-Nigell, William, viii. 39
———, John, ii. 398
———, Baron, Robert, iv. 18
Fitz-Osbern, William, vii. 328
Fitz-Osbert, Peter, v. 636
———, Roger, ibid.
Fitz-Other, family, iii. 640
———, see Other, Plymouth, and Windsor
Fitz-Patrick, see Upper Ossory
Fitz-Patrick, Edward, ix. 86
Fitz-Payne, Lord, Robert, ii. 293
———, Thomas, ix. 244
Fitz-Piers, Geoffry, ix. 62
———, Reginald, v. 4
———, Robert, iii. 642; vi. 486
———, see Essex
Fitz-Powy, Richard, vii. 117
———, William, ibid.

Fitz-Ralph, Ralph, ii. 236
———, Robert, viii. 317
Fitz-Reginald, Oliver, iii. 106
Fitz-Reynfreid, Gilbert, iii. 644
Fitz-Richard, Edmund, ix. 111
———, John de, Sutton, v. 244
Fitz-Roger, Robert, iii. 104
Fitz-Roy, see Grafton, Richmond, and Southampton
Fitz-Roy, Henry, iii. 104; viii. 544
———, Miss, ix. 344
Fitz-Simons, Thomas, vi. 143
———, see Dublin
Fitz-Thomas, John, vi. 107
———, Maurice, vi. 168
———, see Kildare
Fitz-Walter, Earl, Mildmay. ix. 413
Fitz-Walter, Lord, Fitz-Walter, ix. 464
Fitz-Walter, Earl, iv. 236
———, Lord, i. 266, 269; ii. 295; iii. 58; vi. 142; vii. 302
———, Henry, iii. 416
———, Charles Mildmay, ii. 19
———, John, ii. 245
———, John Radcliffe, iii. 69; iv. 363; vii. 512
———, Robert, ix. 159
———, Walter, vi. 549; ix. 448
———, John, vii. 511
———, Pierce, ix. 111
———, Walter, vi. 4
———, William, iii. 642
———, see Windsor
Fitz-Warren, Lord, Foulk Bourchier, iii. 413; vi. 552
———, William Bourchier, i. 279
Fitz-Warine, Lord, Bourchier, ix. 468
Fitz-Warine, Lord, John Bourchier, viii. 179
———, Fulk, ix. 450
———, John, ibid.
———, Fulk, vii. 317, 556; vi. 254; ix. 61
———, John, vii. 42
———, William, vii. 42; viii. 317
Fitz-Waryn, Fouke, ii 190
Fitz-William, Earl, Fitz-William, iv. 374
Fitz-William, Earl, iv. 542; v. 59
———, John, viii. 392
———, William, vii. 267
———, William Wentworth, viii. 385
———, Viscount, Richard, iii. 143
Fitz-William, Viscount, Thomas, iii. 47; vii. 488
———, Lord, vi. 666
———, family, iv. 376 et seq.
———, John, iii. 765; vi. 132; viii. 80
———, Ralph, vi. 646
———, see Southampton
Fitz-Williams, Lord, vi. 587
———, William, ii. 303; iii. 493; v. 544; vi. 163; vii. 98; viii. 210, 536
———, Thomas, iv. 145
———, see Southampton
Flanders, Princess, Orina, i. 9
———, Earl, Baldwin, ii. 223; iv. 378; vi. 511; vii. 367
———, Baldwin IV., vi. 511
———, Guy, v. 636; vii. 337, 358
———, Guy de Dampiere, vi. 563
———, Robert, ii. 229
———, Count, Baldwin, iii. 593
———, Baldwin V., i. 11
Flanuock, Thomas, ix. 244
Flatsburg, ———, iii. 38
Fleet, Robert William, i. 309
———, Thomas, ix. 217
Fleetwood, ———, iii. 556
———, George, viii. 49
———, Thomas, i. 254
———, William, i. 254; vii. 370
Fleming, Lord, vi. 128
———, James, i. 526; ix. 301, 365
———, John, vii. 64, 424
———, Malcolm, iv. 213; ix. 258, 300
———, Gilbert Fane, iv. 131
———, Richard, vi. 749
———, Cardinal, v. 668, 669, 672
———, George, ix. 76
———, Gilbert, ix. 171
———, John, v. 698; viii. 513; ix. 25, 87
———, Michael, iv. 289
———, Michel le, iii. 166
———, Oliver, vi. 654
———, Robert, viii. 454
———, Thomas, iv. 421; v. 245
———, William, v. 703, 712
Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk, v. 438
———, ———, viii. 585
———, Andrew, v. 438; vii. 208
———, Colonel, vi. 478
———, George, iv. 518
———, John, viii. 590

Fletcher, Richard, v. 701, 704; viii. 588
———, Robert, v. 255
———, Thomas, vii. 551
Flinton, Herbert, viii. 210
Flood, Henry, viii. 97, 360, 363
———, Warden, viii. 97
Florence, Duke of, i. 247
———, Cosmo, vi. 157
———, Cosmo Medicis, iii. 706
Flower, Henry, viii. 363
———, Peter, vii. 241
———, Roger, vi. 209
———, William, iv. 376; ix. 316
Floyd, Colonel, vi. 191
Floyre, John le, vii. 274
Flud, John, vii. 507
Flude, David, vii. 506
Fludyer, George, iii. 305
———, Samuel, iii. 497
———, Thomas, iv. 589; vi. 590
Flynton, Robert, vii. 74
Foche, Thomas, iv. 473
Fogarty, Cornelius, vi. 507
Fogge, John, iv. 94
———, George, vi. 721
Fogg, Jonathan, iv. 121
Foix, ———, ix. 366
Folberry, Robert, iii. 701
Foley, Lord, Foley, vii. 493
Foley, Lord, v. 477; vii. 255
———, Thomas, iv. 77; vi. 198
———, Andrew, v. 477
———, Captain, v. 588, 602
———, Edward, iii. 759
———, Philip, v. 189
———, Thomas, iv. 80; vi. 197, 300; ix. 429
Folijambe, Francis, vii. 240
———, Francis, Ferrand, iii. 718
Foliot, Richard, vi. 644
Foljamb, Geoffrey, iii. 764
Foljambe, James, iv. 383
Folkes, Martin, iv. 194
Folkestone, Viscount, ii. 215; v. 466
———, Jacob, v. 235
———, Jacob Bouverie, iii. 588
———, James, v. 37
Folkingham, Baron, Robert de Gant, iii. 592
Follefact, ———, vi. 668
Folliott, Baron, viii. 304
———, Lord, Henry, vii. 261
———, John, ix. 217
Folnetby, ———, iii. 766
Fomental, Andrew, viii. 215
Foot, Thomas, viii. 521
Foot, Captain, v. 404
Foote, Captain, James Edward, v. 598, 599
———, John, ii. 109
———, Robert, iii. 741; v. 471
———, Thomas, v. 471; vi. 543
Forbes, see Granard
Forbes, Lord, Arthur, viii. 597; ix. 170
———, James, v. 305
———, John, v. 218
———, William, v. 209
———, Duncan, vi. 408
———, James, i. 342
———, John, iii. 484; v. 130; vi. 73, 93; viii. 544
———, Malcolm, of Tolquhon, ix. 312
———, Thomas, ix. 268
Force, Duke de la, ii. 382
Ford, ———, ii. 532; vi. 538
———, Edward, v. 685
———, Frances, vi. 430
———, John, viii. 522
———, Matthew, ii. 526
———, Nicholas, ix. 47
———, Miss, vi. 556
———, see Tankerville, viii. 158
Fordwick, see Cowper
Forester, Cecil, i. 489
———, William, ii. 493
Forfar, Earl, Archibald, i. 511
Forgusa, Andrew, iii. 699
Forman, John, i. 75
Formeville, ———de, iv. 431
Forrester, Lord, viii. 223
———, George, viii. 224
———, James, ix. 459
———, Alexander, viii. 224
———, Duncan, ibid.
———, Adam, v. 244; vi. 401; viii. 59, 223
———, Arthur, vi. 98
———, David, v. 428
———; James, ix. 28
———, Poulter, ibid.
———, see Verulam
Forster, ———, v. 689
———, Francis, iii. 464
———, George, vi. 751
———, Humphrey, iv. 336; vi. 586; vii. 279
———, John, ii. 323, 324
———, Matthew, v. 684
———, Thomas, iv. 160; ix. 182
———, William, vi. 748; vii. 279; viii. 34; ix. 393
Fortescue, Earl, Fortescue, v. 335
Fortescue, Earl, vi. 542; vii. 372

Fortescue, Earl, Hugh, vii. 226
———, Lord, John, v. 265
———, Matthew, viii. 531
———, Adrian, vi. 154, 204; vii. 252, 339
———, Bartholomew, vii. 372
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, Chichester, viii. 543
———, Faithful, ix. 9, 17
———, Francis, iii. 36, 47
———, Henry, i. 477; vi. 732
———, Hugh, vi. 66; viii. 180, 353
———, John, ii. 115, 117; iii. 79; vii. 48; viii. 180, 522
———, Lewes, v. 338
———, Hester, vii. 226
———, see Clinton
Forterie, Jacob de la, v. 31
———, Peter de la, ibid.
Forth, Earl, Patrick Ruthven, ix. 459
Forth, ———, iv. 521; v. 370
———, James, ii. 531
Forthingham, Robert, viii. 210
Fortibus, see Albemarle
Fortrey, Robert, vii. 389
———, Samuel, ibid.
Fortrose, Viscount, Kenneth Mackenzie, ii. 288
Fortuguerri, Commodore, vi. 351, 352, 354
———, Marshall, vi. 348
Forward, Jonathan, vi. 91
Foster, Christopher, ix. 39
———, John, i. 273
Fotheringham, ———, v. 432
———, David, viii. 246
———, John, ibid.
Fouler, Roger, v. 462
Foulhurst, Richard, v. 530
———, Robert, vii. 398, 399; viii. 48
Foulk, Francis, vii. 183
Founde, Robert, v. 508
Founestraux, Jasper de, v. 31
Fountain, Dr. viii. 597
———, Serjeant, iii. 551
Fowbray, Robert de, vi. 25
Fowell, John, vlii. 29
Fowke, iii. 791
———, Thomas, ibid.
Fowkes, John, ii. 183
Fowlehurst, Robert, vii. 97
Fowler, ———, iv. 525
———, Archbishop, Robert, ix. 95
———, Francis, Leveson, vi. 662
———, Richard, iii. 663; vi. 261
———, William, vi. 39
Fownes, Thomas, i. 195; ii. 404
Fownes, William, ii. 434; vii. 266; viii. 457
Fox, see Holland and Ilchester
Fox, ———, vi. 21
———, Captain, vii. 460, 461
———, Edward, i. 228
———, Mr., i. 299; vii. 9, 291; viii. 270
———, Stephen, ii. 345, 552; v. 382; viii. 309
———, see Holland, Ilchester, and Winchester
Foy, ———, viii. 113
———, Captain, vi. 270
———, Dr., vi. 187
Frampton, ———, iv. 99
———, George, iii. 746
———, James, iv. 540
———, Richard, vi. 640
———, Robert, ii. 373
———, Walter, vii. 272
France, King, Charlemagne, iv. 378
———, Charles the Bald, iv. 378
———, Charles V., iii. 643; vi. 240
———, Charles, VI., vi. 240
———, Charles VI., 491
———, of, Charles VII., iii. 13; viii. 227
———, Charles, VIII., iii. 19; ix. 73
———, IX., i. 228
———, Lewis, v. 204
———, Francis I., iii. 70, 314; vi. 140; ix. 288
———, Henry III., i. 274; iii. 79
———, Henry IV., i. 324
———, Lewis the Gross, vi. 230
———, Lewis, VII., vi. 225, 231
———, Lewis IX., ii. 247
———, Lewis, XIV., iii. 513; vi. 55
———, Philip de Valois, iii. 604
———, Philip the Hardy, i. 52, 57
———, Philip II., ii. 234; iii. 642
———, Philip IV., ii. 240
———, Philip VI., ii. 243
———, Robert I., vii. 322, 378
———, Dowager Queen, Mary, vi. 522
———, Queen, Mary, iii. 80
———, Mary de Medicis, ii. 55
Frances, Robert, ix. 287
———, Alban, ix. 330
Francis, Alexander, i. 250
———, John, iv. 414
———, Nicholas, vi. 263

Francis, Richard, iv. 387
———, Robert, ii. 189; iv. 335, 436
———, Thomas, ii. 437; vii. 362
———, William, v. 349
Franconia, Duke of, Richemeres, i. 8
Frank, Robert, Recorder, v. 704
Frankland, Frederick, iii. 715; v. 526
———, Thomas, v. 526
———, William, iii. 35
Frankley, Simon de, viii. 316
Franks, Duke of, Pharamond, i. 8
Franklyn, William, viii. 200
Fraser, Lord, Hugh, v. 295
———, Simon, of Lovat, viii. 413
———, Charles, ix. 268
Fraser, ———, of Inderalachie, ix. 268
———, Alexander, i. 515; iii. 334; v. 115
———, General, vi. 335
———, Percy, vi. 98
———, Robert, ix. 310
———, William, ix. 271, 272, 273
———, see Saltoun
Frazer, ———, viii. 416
———, Alexander, vii. 201
———, Captain, iv. 370
———, William, ix. 312
Fraunceis, John, ii. 92; iv. 418
———, Robert, ix. 157, 158
Fray, John, iv. 234, 236
Freak, General, George, vii. 383
———, Thomas, vi. 657
Frecheville, Lord, Frecheville, ix, 424
Frechevile, Peter, i. 254
Frederick, ———, vi. 389
———, Charles, vi. 70
———, Captain, v. 406
———, John, v. 392
———, Thomas, v. 87
Freeman, ———, vi. 718
———, George, v. 32, 470
———, John, v. 25; vi. 679
———, Ralph, v. 32
———, Richard, vi. 192; ix. 184
———, Thomas, v. 233; ix. 184
———, William, iv. 496
Freemantle, Captain, v. 586
———, Henry, iv. 154
Freke, John, v. 365; viii. 472
———, Raufe, viii. 473
———, Thomas, 365
French, Colonel, vi. 476
———, Patrick, v. 372
———, John, ibid.
———, Frederick, ix. 30
———, William, v. 372; ix. 31
Frendraught, Viscounts of, vii. 204
Frere, John, viii. 556
Fretton, John de, v, 638
Freu, Tobias, viii. 499
Frevile, Robert, v. 645
Friend, Dr., vii. 189
———, John, v. 126
Friesland, King of, Rabbodus, i. 18
Friseley, family, v. 133
Friskeni, Eudo, vi. 593
Frodesham, John, v. 245; vii. 247
Frodsdam, John, v. 247
Frogenhall, Richard, vi. 47
Fromond, Bartholomew, iii. 502
Frost, Walter, ii. 302
Froud, Philip, ix. 333
Frowick, John, viii. 209
———, Thomas, iii. 311
Froxmer, Francis, ii. 538
Froxmere, John, i. 264
Froyseld, James, iv, 60
Fry, Richard, i. 224
———, Robert, vii. 225
Fryar, Thomas, iii. 780
———, John, viii. 30
Fuhr, John Philippa, i 199
Fulford, Francis, iv. 18
———, Thomas, vi. 262
Fullarton, George, ix. 273
Fuller, Dr., viii. 182
———, Thomas, ii. 411
———, Trayton, viii. 125
Fullerton, John, of Dorsetshire, iv. 135
Fulleshurst, Robert, ix. 326
Fullwood, John, vi. 209
Fulthorp, William, iii. 696
Furneaux, Matthew, vii. 42
———, Richard, vii. 77
Furnese, Henry, v. 332
———, Robert, iv. 81, 99; vi. 60
Furness, Captain, vii. 551
Furnival, Lord, John, ix. 69
———, Thomas, vi. 594
———, Thomas Nevil, iii. 9, 11
———, William, v. 153
Furst, Richard, iv. 162
Fyfe, Earl, Robert Stewart, viii. 408
Fyldene, ———, i. 253
Fylding, see Fielding
Fynes, Ingelram, vi. 562
———, Roger, iii. 662
———, William, vi. 562
———, Richard, iv. 201; vi. 561, 562, 567
———, Thomas, v. 507
———, see Ducie
Fyneux, John, iii. 813

G

GABELIS, Thomas, vii. 550
Gabriel, ———, vi. 543; viii. 521

Gaell, John, viii. 215
GAGE, LORD, GAGE, viii. 249
Gage, Lord, Gage, ix. 437
Gage, Viscount, Henry, iii. 635
———, Thomas, ix. 87
Gage, ——, iii. 670
——, Edward, iii. 276
——, Edward, of Hengrave, iv. 149
——, General, viii. 149
——, George, iv. 149
——, Henry, iii. 255
——, James, v. 14
——, John, i. 39, 170, 314; vi. 672; vii. 8; viii. 250, 252
——, Robert, viii. 82, 251
——, William, iii. 618; viii. 86
GAINSBOROUGH, EARL, NOEL, ix. 405
Gainsborough, Earl, Baptist Noel, iii. 588; iv. 358; ix. 247, 248
———, Edward Noel, iii. 621; v. 379, 381
———, Henry Noel, ix. 247
———, Wriothesley Baptist Noel, i. 240; ii. 37
———, Earls, ii. 603; iv. 433
Gainsford, John, vi. 264
———, Robert, iv. 437
———, William, ii. 102
Gale, Francis, ix. 382
——, M., i. 332
Galesky, Sieur, iii. 731
Gallini, John, iii. 634
Galloway, Earl of, viii. 63
———, Alexander, i. 719; viii. 65
———, James, ix. 293
———, John, i. 548.
———, John Stewart, ii. 452; vii. 15; viii. 207
———, Lord, ii. 570
———, see Stewart
Galmoy, Viscount, Edmund Butler, ix. 81
Galway, Earl of, iii. 621, 731
———, Henry, i. 216
———, Viscount, iv. 188
———, John Monckton, i. 484; vii. 195
———, Lord, ix. 478
———, Archibald, i. 492
———, Mr., ix. 112
Gam, David, iii. 106
Gamage, Thomas, iii. 116; iv. 268; vi. 742
———, William, i. 146
GAMBIER, LORD, GAMBIER, ix. 387
Gambier, ——, vii. 490
———, Admiral, vi. 329
Gambier, Captain, vii. 470
———, family, ix. 387.
———, James, ix. 247
Gamble, William, vi. 674
Games, Richard, vii. 507
Gammis, Lord, John, i. 504
Gamon, Richard, v 304; vi. 732
Gamul, Francis, v. 257
Gant, Baron, Robert de Gant, vii. 367
——, Maurice de, iii. 594
——, Robert de, ibid.
——, see Folkingham, Lincoln, and Flanders
Gape, Thomas, viii. 222
Gapper, John, i. 199
Gardeman, Richard, iii. 468
Gardener, William, ix. 442
GARDINER, LORD, GARDINER, ix. 381
Gardiner, Lord, Alan Hyde, viii. 550
———, Captain, iv. 367; vi. 92
———, Charles, ix. 234
———, John, iv. 56; v. 539; ix. 47
———, Luke, ix. 280
———, Mr., ix. 280
———, Richard, iii. 33; v. 229
———, Robert, iv. 308, 316; vii. 137
———, Stephen, ii. 3
———, William, vi. 624
———, see Winchester
Gardner, Admiral, vi. 375
———, Christopher, v. 466
———, Colonel, ix. 271
———, William, viii. 29
———, W. D. ii. 480
Garforth, Edmund, vii. 221
Garlando, Henry de, v. 489
Garlies, Lord, iv. 359
Garneys, Thomas, viii. 477
Garnier, Charles, iii. 508
———, William, iv. 480
Garnish, John, viii. 211
———, Robert, vi. 7, 611
Garnock, see Crawford
Garnyshe, Christopher, iii. 664
Garrat, Lord, vi. 19
Garret, ———, viii. 277
Garth, Edward, iii. 288
——, Samuel, vii. 186; viii. 102
Gascoigne, Cotton, vii. 516
———, George, vi. 623; vii. 27
———, Henry, v. 157
———, John, vii. 157
———, Richard, vii. 548
———, William, ii. 296, 382, 677; v. 16; vii. 425; viii. 9
———, Woodroof, ix. 171
Gask, David de Moravia, v. 274
——, Gilbert de, ibid.

Gaskarth, John, iii. 168
Gaskill, Nathaniel, v. 543
Gastinois, Count de, vi. 215
Gates, ——, vi. 727; vii. 302
——, Henry, iv. 305
——, John, ix. 198
——, Thomas, v. 21, 22; vi. 712
Gaudy, Charles, iii. 276
Gaugi, Ralph de, vi. 514
Gaugy, Robert de, iv. 292
Gaulis, Marianne, vi. 350
Gaunt, Gilbert de, ii. 223, 228
——, see Lancaster and Castile
Gavin, David, ix. 379
Gaveston, Earl, Piers, ii. 442
Gavre, Prince of, vii. 337
Gawdey, John, vii. 517
Gawen, Thomas, iv. 241
Gawgan, Walter, vi. 65
Gawyn, Rotherford, v. 688
Gay, Caleb, viii. 539
——, John, ibid.
——, Stephen, vii. 335
Gayer, Philip, ix. 22
——, Robert, iv. 468; v. 124
Gayner, ——, viii. 11
Gaynesborough, see Worcester
Gaynesford, Richard, ii. 102
Gaynsford, John, iii. 378
Gaywood, Thomas, viii. 34
Gedy, Richard, viii. 4
Geddy, Richard, vi. 65
Gee, Ralph, viii. 537
——, William, i. 393; ii. 553
Geffrey, Richard, ii. 103
Gelders, Duke of, ii. 192
Gell, Admiral, vi. 349
——, John, iii. 239, 361; iv. 355
——, Robert, ii. 310
——, Thomas, vii. 297
Gelthorpe, William, vii. 410
Genevil, Lord, Geoffry, vi. 106
Georges, Arthur, ii. 211
Gerald, Lord, Fitz-Gerald, v. 270
Gerard, Lord, Gerard, of Bromley, ix. 420
Gerard, Lord, Digby, of Bromley, i. 546
——, Lords, of Bromley, vii. 274
——, Charles, vi. 437, 508
——, Thomas, i. 111; iv. 417
——, Thomas, of Lamer, iv. 128
——, William, vii 81; viii. 44
——, see Macclesfield
GERMAIN, see SACKVILLE
Germain, John, i. 138; iii. 318, 622
——, Thomas, iii. 129
Germaine, Lord, William, vii. 521
Germanicus, Ludovicus, i. 14
Germany, Emperor of, i. 118; v. 665
——, Emperor Elect, Charles, iv. 596
——, Emperor, Rodolph, II. vii. 45, 50
Gernagayn, Lady, Isabella, v. 636
Gernon, family, i. 302, 303
——, John, vii. 301
——, Matthew de, ii. 91
——, Nicholas, ix. 10
Gernoun, Thomas, vii. 511
Gerrard, Lord, Charles, v. 353; viii. 48
——, Digby, viii. 48
——, Dutton, i. 394; iii. 295; viii. 48
——, Gilbert, viii. 48
——, ——, vii. 548
——, Charles, i. 184; v. 533
——, Gilbert, iii. 121
——, John, vii. 87; ix. 193
——, Ratcliffe, i. 228
——, William, vii. 6
Gesvres, Dukes of, vii. 333
Gib, John, ii. 459
Gibbe, Thomas, vi. 263
Gibbes, ——, of Sudbury, iv. 144
Gibbon, Edward, iv. 486; vi. 732; viii. 6
——, Matthew, iv. 487
——, Richard, iv. 486
——, Thomas, ibid.
——, Elizabeth, iv. 473
——, Jane, iv. 488
Gibbs, Henry, ii. 412
——, Vicary, viii. 599
Gibson, A. viii. 384
——, Alexander, v. 143
——, Isaac, iv. 242
——, Thomas, iv. 536
——, William, iv. 242
Giddy, Davies, ix. 418
——, Edward, vi. 123
Gideon, Sampson, viii. 267
Giddes, Thomas, ii. 454
Giffard, Duke, ii. 440
——, ——, viii. 272
——, George, vii. 548
——, Henry, v. 169
——, John, ii. 407; iii. 35; viii. 535; ix. 42, 88, 296
——, Osbert, vii. 556
——, Richard, iv. 317
——, Roger, viii. 178
——, Thomas, iii. 418; v. 169; vi. 656; vii. 13
——, William, vi. 723
——, Elizabeth, viii. 473
——, see Bath

Gifford, ——, ix. 338
——, Henry, vi. 712; vii. 398
——, John, ii. 371; iv. 95, 332; v. 371; vii. 55
——, Osbert, vi. 499
——, Thomas, i. 363; vi. 270
——, Walter, vi. 296
——, William, ii. 371
Gilbert, Charles, vi. 176
——, Henry, viii. 303
——, John, iv. 186, 446; vi. 266
——, Richard, vii. 369
——, William, v. 270, 371; viii. 305
——, Mary Ann, vi. 723
——, see Exeter
Giles, Richard, vi. 712
Gilker, Mr., ix. 280
Gill, George, viii. 211
Gillesland, Lord, Moulton, v. 696
Gillespy, ——, vii. 178
Gilpin, Charles, vi. 424
——, George, ix. 205
Ginkle, see Athlone.
Girlington, Nicholas, viii. 210
Gissing, Adam de, vi. 646
Glames, Lord, John, viii. 280
Glammis, Lord, John Lyon, vii. 202; ix. 365
——, Patrick, v. 281
Glamorgan, Earl, Edward Somerset, i. 232, 233
Glandore, Earl of, viii. 543
——, John, vi. 318
——, William, vi. 590
——, Tudor de, v. 244
Glanvil, John, v. 230
——, see Bromholme, ii. 91
Glanville, Richard, iii. 182, 184
——, William Evelin, vi. 77
——, Ranulph de, ix. 59
Glasgow, Archbishop, Alexander Burnet, iv. 227; ix. 170
——, Earl, David, vii. 443
——, Bishop of, viii. 60
——, William, i. 502
Glastonbury, Lord, Grenville, viii. 553
Gleane, Peter, vii. 561
Glemham, Christopher, vi. 203, 204
——, Henry, ii. 146; vi. 580
——, Thomas, ii. 67; iv. 111
Glenawley, Viscount, William Annesley, viii. 96
——, Lord, William, viii. 86
Glencairn, Earl, v. 291; vii. 430; viii. 431
——, Alexander, i. 524; ix. 307
Glencairn, Earl, Cuthbert, i. 505, 540
——, James, vii. 204; ix. 372
——, John, ix. 265, 270
——, William, viii. 442; ix. 291
——, Earls of, ix. 286
——, Countess, v. 443
Glenddining, Simon, i. 497
Glendour, Owen, iv. 141; v. 244
Glendourdury, Owen, iii. 10; iv. 51, 52; vi. 647
Glenoly, Viscount, iii. 631
——, Viscount, v. 442
Glenorchy, Lord, iii. 345
——, John Campbell, i. 319
Glotis, Roger de, vii. 324
Gloucester, Duke, i. 48
Gloucester, Duke of, i. 462; ii. 56, 168, 212, 381, 566; iii. 206, 251, 284; iv. 53; v. 7, 645; vi. 650; ix. 120
——, Humphrey, ii. 292; iii. 744; iv. 55; v. 498, 679
——, Richard, ii. 297; iii. 59, 659; v. 154; vii. 345, 349, 365
——, Thomas, viii. 557; ix. 450
——, Thomas Plantagenet, iii. 413; vi. 6
——, Thomas, of Woodstock, i. 171; iii. 10; vii. 340; ix. 446, 450
——, William Henry, i. 48; iv. 246
——, Earl, iv. 139; vi. 706
——, Hugh de Audley, vi. 489
——, Gilbert, vi. 501
——, Gilbert de Clare, i. 146; iii. 298, 601; iv. 292; v. 113; vi. 120; vii. 346, 358
——, Robert, vii. 331
——, Robert Consul, vii. 331
——, Robert Fitz-Hamond, vi. 43
——, Bishop, Martin Benson
——, Dean of, Laud, v. 354
Glover, Robert, vi. 607
Glyn, John, viii. 395
——, William, ibid.
Glynn, Evan, vi. 21
Glynne, John, vi. 268
——, Richard, vi. 21; viii. 159
——, Thomas, v. 256
Goad, Thomas, vi. 81
Gobat, John, ii. 29

Goblons, Higham, iii. 710
Goch, Adda, vi. 292
Godard, Arno, viii. 516
———, Philip, iv. 202
Goddard, Henry, vi. 80
———, Walter, i. 516
Godfrey, ——, i. 264; viii. 266
———, Charles, ii. 87; vi. 68; viii. 284
———, Colonel, Charles, i. 366
———, Dr., viii. 207
———, Edmund Bury, i. 338; iii. 573; viii. 525
———, Michael, ii. 360
———, William, vi. 612; viii. 457
Godly, John, ix. 234
Godolphin, Earl, Godolphin, iii. 519
Godolphin, Earl, Godolphin, ix. 409
Godolphin, Earl, iii. 44
———, Sidney, vi. 67
———, Francis, i. 260; v. 521
———, Lord, Sidney, iii. 40; vi. 67
———, Francis, ii. 37; iv. 398; viii. 505
———, Mr., i. 331, 416, 417
———, William, i. 407, 422, 424; iv. 398; ix. 13
Godsalve, ——, iv. 502
———, Thomas, vi. 273
Godwin, Earl, ix. 240
———, see Hereford
Gofton, Francis, ix. 194
Gold, ——, i. 304
Goldesborough, Richard, i. 459
Golding, Robert, ix. 3
———, Thomas, ii. 541
Goldman, James, v. 433
Goldsborough, ——, vi. 593
———, Edward, ii. 413
Goldsmith, Christopher, viii. 326
Goldston, Thomas, ix. 73
Gonvile, Nicholas, iii. 544
Goodall, ——, vi. 653
———, Admiral, vi. 347, 363
Goodenough, William, vi. 423
Goodere, John, iv. 165
Gooderick, Henry, iv. 114
Goodeyre, Henry, v. 699
Goodmagham, John, viii. 269
Goodman, Gabriel, ii. 59; vi. 81
———, William, v. 252
Goodrick, Richard, vii. 548
Goodwin, ——, vii. 235
———, Bishop, v. 634
———, Francis, iii. 343; v. 536
———, John, i. 386; vii. 389, 477
Goodyer, John, i. 233
Gordon, Lord, Gordon, viii. 56
Gordon, see Norwich
Gordon, Duke of, ii. 88; viii. 428
———, Alexander Gordon, i. 211, 300; ii. 558; iii. 334; v. 302
———, Cosmo-George, iii. 304
———, James, v. 294
———, Lord, Adam, v. 302
———, Alexander, ix. 286
———, George, viii. 129
———, family, v. 201, et seq.
———, Alexander, i. 509; vii. 26; viii. 62
———, General, vii. 452
———, James, ix. 246
———, James, of Lochinvar, viii. 63
———, Jennison, iii. 404
———, John, vi. 590; viii. 62
———, John, of Lochinvar, viii. 444
———, Lochart, iv. 327, 328
———, Robert, vi. 410, 420
———, William, v. 500; viii. 40
———, Miss, vii. 110
———, see Aboyne, Huntley, and Norwich
Gore, Lady, Catherine Charlotte, viii. 473
——, Arthur, ix. 279
——, Charles, of Southampton, iv. 169
——, Francis, viii. 82; ix. 47
——, John, iii. 200
——, Ralph, viii. 469
——, Robert, vi. 187, 188; v. 39
——, William, iv. 534, 536; v. 374; viii. 393
Gorge, Arthur, iii. 127, 128
——, ——, vi. 654; viii. 83
Gorges, Arthur, i. 100; iii. 83, 787
———, Baron, viii. 304
———, Edmund, vii. 362
———, Ferdinand, iii. 178
———, Hamilton, viii. 83, 96
———, Henry, viii. 539
———, John, ix. 52
———, Marmaduke, iv. 93
———, Nicholas, vii. 122
———, Ralph, i. 263
———, Richard, iii. 276; viii. 86
———, Robert, ix. 48
———, Thomas, ix. 445
Goring, Lord, iii. 551
———, George, vii. 152, 153; viii. 142, 149
———, Colonel, i. 328
———, George, iv. 515; v. 169, 511; ix. 457
———, Harry, viii. 498
———, Henry, viii. 262
———, see Norwich
Gorlois, see Cornwall

Gormanston, Lord, 312; ix. 21
————, Viscount, William Preston, vi. 138
Gormanstown, Viscount, Jenicho, vi. 154; ix. 102
————, Robert, vi. 123, 125
Gosford, Earl, Archibald, ii. 516
————, Arthur Achison, ii. 40
Gosling, William, vii. 520
Gostock, John, vii. 6
Gotham, Adam de, iv. 188
———, Roger, ibid.
———, Thomas, ibid.
Gough, family, viii. 481
———, Edward, ix. 100
———, Harry, vi. 629
———, James, v. 31
———, William, viii. 37
Gould, Mr., ix. 118
———, Captain Davidge, v. 588
———, Edward, vii. 75
———, Edward Thoroton, vi. 631
———, Henry, iii. 277
———, James, i. 364; iii. 633
———, Thomas, vi. 510
———, Mary, viii. 582
———, see Grey de Ruthyn
Gouldbourne, William, vi. 24
Goulding, ———, viii. 142
Gouldwell, William, iv. 278
Gournay, Anselm de, vii. 366, 367
———, Eva de, vii. 367
———, Hugh, iii. 2
———, Robert de, vii. 366, 367
———, Thomas, iii. 602
———, Thomas de, iii. 594; vii. 366
Goushill, Robert, iii. 56; ix. 446
Goussell, Ralph, vi. 502
Gower, see Stafford
Gower, Earl, John, i. 295, 481; ii. 178, 179, 441; iii. 444; iv. 247; v. 628; vi. 537; vii. 394; viii. 308
————, John Gower, v. 130
————, John Leveson, v. 260; vi. 77; vii. 406
———, Lord, John, iv. 433; ix. 139
———, Alan, ii. 441
———, Laurence, ii. 441
———, Richard Leveson, ii. 449
———, William Leveson, iii. 484; iv. 433; v. 130, 262
———, Thomas, iii. 503; v. 230
Gowran, Earl, John Butler, viii. 200
Gowrie, Earl, iv. 214; ix. 371
————, v. 286
————, William, viii. 428, 429
————, William Ruthven, iv. 214
Gowry, Earl of, ix. 371
Gowry, Earl, John Ruthven, vii. 206
Grace, Oliver, viii. 302
———, James, iii. 366
Grady, Standish, iv. 540
Graeme, see Graham
Grafton, Duke, Fitzroy, i. 213
Grafton, Duke of, ii. 563; iv. 128; v. 515; viii. 309; ix. 432
————, Augustus Henry, vii. 540
————, Charles, ii. 564; iv. 169; vii. 171
————, Charles Fitzroy, iv. 280; vii. 541
————, Henry, iii. 39
————, Henry Fitzroy, iii. 530
Graham, Earl, Graham, iv. 209
Graham, Marquis, William Graham, iii. 541
———, Lord, vii. 201
———, Patrick, v. 281
———, Lady, Lucy, viii. 57
———, Bellingham, iv. 453; vi. 453
———, Hector, ii. 320
———, James, iii. 164; vi. 684; viii. 384, 448
———, John, viii. 87
———, Lieut.-General, viii. 67
———, Mr., iii. 575; viii. 102
———, Richard, iii. 505, 756
———, Thomas, vi. 460; ix. 385
———, William, viii. 60; ix. 429
———, William, of Kincardin, i. 501
———, see Menteith, Montrose
Grame, Major-General, vi. 305
Gramont, Duke de, iv. 132
————, Anthony, ii. 526
———, Count, Philibert of, i. 127; ii. 526
Granard, Lord, Forbes, ix. 311
Granard, Earl, iv. 287; v. 130; vi. 686
————, Arthur, vi. 684
————, Arthur Forbes, v. 198; viii. 205
————, George, iii. 484; viii. 544
————, George Forbes, iii. 625; v. 198
Granby, Marquis of, ii. 561; ix. 238
————, John Manners, i. 185, 295, 482
———, Marchioness of, i. 187
———, see Rutland
Grandison, Earl, John, viii. 93
————, John Villiers, v. 41
————, George, ii. 565
————, George Villiers, ii. 580

Grandison, Viscount, iii. 789; viii. 281
——————, Edward, ix. 378
——————, George Villiers, ix. 460
————, Lord, John, vi. 47
————, Peter de, vi. 708
————, William, ii. 43
Granfield, Walter, v. 543
Granger, Mr., iii. 580
Grann, Dorothy, vii. 406
Grant, Alexander, viii. 416
——, General, v. 303
——, Lodowick, vii. 209
——, James, v. 224
——, John, v. 37; viii. 595
——, William, vi. 419
Grantham, Lord, Robinson, vii. 286
Grantham, Earl, D'Auverquerque, iv. 168, 169
——————, Henry, i. 216; iv. 32
——————, Henry Auverquerque, vi. 190
——————, Henry Nassau D'Auverquerque, viii. 120
————, Lord, vii. 115
——————, Thomas, iv. 493
——————, Thomas Robinson, v. 424; viii. 30
Grantley, Lord, Norton, vii. 546
Grantley, Lord, William, iv. 329
Granville, Lord, Granville, of Potheridge, ix. 428
————, Earl, ii. 373; vii. 470
——————, Carteret, ix. 411
——————, John, ii. 507, 509; viii. 1
——————, John Carteret, ii. 439; iv. 168; v. 43
————, Lord, ii. 447
——————, John, i. 239; iii. 245
————, ——, viii. 320
————, George, ii. 509
————, Bevile, v. 343
————, John, iii. 323, 325, 326
————, Richard, ii. 328; iii. 148; v. 369
————, Roger, vii. 372
————, Theodore, vi. 254
————, Thomas, v. 316; vii. 43, 372; viii. 503
————, see Bath, Landsdown, and Trentham
Grasse, Comte de, vii. 565, 566
————, Monsieur de, vi. 329, 330, 331, 335, 337, 340, 341
Graunt, Howel Ap. Adam, iii. 114, 115
————, Walter, i. 385
Graville, see Greville
Graves, Lord, Thomas.
Graves, ——, v. 197, 602
————, Admiral, vi. 334
————, Joseph, v. 372
————, Matthew, viii. 102
————, Richard Charles Head, vii. 58
Gravina, Admiral, vi. 349, 354
Gray, Lord, iii. 713
————, Bartholomew, ibid.
————, John, viii. 416
————, Patrick, v. 212
————, Robert, of Rotherfield, vii. 342
————, of Wilton, i. 103
——, George, ix. 268
——, Henry, iv. 143
——, Patrick, v. 283; viii. 234; ix. 312
——, Ralph, vii. 423
——, Richard, iii. 709
——, Thomas, vi. 521
——, see Powis
Graystock, Lord, vii. 425
Great Britain, King, Charles I., vii. 204, 374; ix. 306
——————, Charles II., vii. 477
——————, James I., vii. 204
Green, ——, vii. 548
——, Henry, iv. 382, 386
——, John, iii. 758
——, Norton, vii. 83
——, Walter, iii. 655
——, William, viii. 52
Greene, Anne, Shipley, vii. 245
——, Reginald Atte, v. 638
——, Thomas, iii. 9, 618; vii. 339; viii. 34, 80; ix. 444
Greenaire, John, viii. 588
Greencaugh, Mr., iii. 87
Greenhalgh, Samuel, vi. 614
————, Thomas, viii. 369
Greenway, ——, iv. 438
————, Anthony, iv. 439
Greenwich, Duke, Campbell, ix. 596
Greenwich, Baroness, Townshend, ix. 437
Gregory, Francis, v. 265
————, George, ix. 22
————, Henry, v. 265
————, William, vii. 501
Greinvil, Richard de, ii. 401
Greinville, Robert, ii. 396
————, see Grenville
Grelli, Aubert, vii. 91
Grenawlie, Baron of, James, Lord Balfour, v. 375
Grendon, ——, viii. 322

Grentemesnil, Lord, Hugh, vii. 339
Grentesmaisnill, Hugh de, vii. 16, 320, 321
GRENVILLE, LORD, GRENVILLE, viii. 269
GRENVILLE, see GLASTONBURY
Grenville, Lord, iii. 470; v. 557; ix. 310
———, family, ii. 390, 391, et seq.
———, George, iv. 434; viii. 159, 360
———, Henry, iv. 179
———, Wyndham, vi. 424
———, Maud, ii. 396
———, see Buckingham
Grenyvill, Eustace de, ii. 392
———, Joan, 393
Gresby, Nigel, ix. 139
Greseley, George, i. 227
Gresham, John, vii. 67; viii. 154
———, Thomas, vi. 574
Gresley, John, vi. 649
Gresswell, Robert, vi. 615
Gretehead, Samuel, ii. 23
Gretun, Algernon, i. 238; v. 336
———, Philip, v. 336
Grevile, Robert Fulke, v. 150; vi. 460
Greville, Fulke, ii. 40; iv. 306; ix. 336
———, Lodovick, vii. 7
———, William, ix. 338
———, see Brook
Grevyle, Lord, Charles, ii. 87
GREY, EARL, GREY, v. 676
GREY, see STAMFORD
Grey, Marchioness, Campbell, ix. 398
Grey de Wilton, Lord Grey, ix. 467
Grey, Earl, Charles, ix. 344
——, Baron, iii. 674
——, Lord, i. 114; iii. 620; ix. 522, 528, 529
———, Andrew, v. 143, 282
———, Arthur, i. 273; v. 536; iv. 30; vi. 166, 721
———, Charles, ii. 166
———, of Codnor, ii. 274
———, Edmund, of Wilton, vi. 721
———, Edmund, of Ruthin, ii. 282
———, Edward, of Wilton, vi. 649
———, Fairfax, viii. 520
———, Ford, iii. 522
———, Ford, of Warke, iv. 130
———, George, of Southwick, v. 692
———, of Groby, i. 532; viii. 520
———, Henry, ii. 266; iii. 56
———, Henry Yelverton, v. 232
———, John, iii. 64, 119; iv. 342; vi. 201; ix. 71
———, John Grey, iii. 477
———, of Wilton, iv. 306, 317
———, Leonard, vi. 152, 166
———, Ralph Grey, viii. 158
———, Reginald, iii. 765; vii. 338
Grey, Lord, Reginald, of Ruthin, iv. 141
———, Richard, iv. 141; vi. 166
———, Richard, of Cadnor, iv. 380, 435
———, Roger, vi. 644
———, of Rotherford, iv. 436, 437
———, of Ruthin, v. 244; viii. 582
———, Thomas, ix. 460
———, Thomas, of Groby, ix. 457
———, of Wark, i. 284, 292, 456; iv. 469
———, William, vi. 201, 635
———, William de Wilton, ii. 316; ix. 457
———, of Wilton, ii. 404; vi. 714
——, Marchioness, iv. 498; vii. 292; ix. 398
——, Lady, Arabel, iv. 492
———, Jane, ii. 372; iii. 119
——, ——, iii. 521
——, Anthony, ix. 389
——, Charles, v. 401, 402, 403; viii. 147
——, Dr., v. 689
——, Edward, iii. 17; viii. 303, 482
——, family, v. 676, et seq.
——, George, ii. 556
——, George, of Southwick, v. 692
——, Henry, iii. 674; iv. 328, 402; v. 689; vi. 742; viii. 157
——, Humphrey, iii. 267
——, Jeffrey de, iv. 140
——, John, ii. 404; iii. 344; iv. 439; v. 168, 246; vi. 275, 277
——, Ralph, vi. 492; ix. 438
——, Ralph, of Chillingham, v. 688
——, Reginald, ii. 5; viii. 327
——, Richard de, iv. 141
——, Robert, ii. 188; iii. 344; viii. 319
——, Thomas, ii. 300; iv. 480; v. 154, 157, 160; vi. 210, 492
——, Thomas, of Chillingham, v. 682
——, Thomas, of Norton, v. 683
——, Elizabeth, ix. 484
——, see Dorset, Kent, North, Powis, Suffolk, Tankerville, Walsingham and York
GREY, DE RUTHYN, BARONESS, vi. 620
Grey, de Ruthyn, Lord, Henry Gould, viii. 582
——, de Wilton, Lord, William, ix. 457
Greystoke, Lord, iii. 114
———, Ralph, v. 153, 683; vi. 646
——— and Wemme, Lord, Ralph, iii. 29

Grierson, John, viii. 138
———, Richard, v. 143
———, Robert, viii. 65, 441
———, Roger, viii. 62, 63
Griffin, Lord, Griffin, ix. 425
Griffin, Lord, vi. 752
———, of Braybrooke, ibid.
———, Edward, iii. 156; viii. 158
——— James, viii. 157
Griffin, ——, viii. 509
———, John, iii. 156; vi. 553
———, Nicholas, v. 350
———, Rhese, iii. 493
———, Thomas, vi. 554; vii. 232, 275
———, Lady, Elizabeth, v. 686; vii. 277
Griffith, David, iii. 62
———, Edward, iv. 288; v. 193
———, Guillam Ap, viii. 9
———, Henry, iv. 56
———, Howell Ap, vii. 505
———, John, vi. 294; vii. 505; viii. 14, 16
———, Owen, viii. 11
———, Rees ,Ap. vii. 400
———, Walter, iii. 172; iv. 56
———, William, iv. 25; viii. 10
Griffiths, Major, vi. 448
Grimston, Viscount, v, 199
———, Walter James, v. 397
———, Edward, i. 304
———, George, i. 182
———, Hardbottle, i. 182; iii. 395; viii. 136
———, Samuel, iii. 441
———, William Bucknall, v. 199
———, see Verulam
Grindall, see York
Grogan, John, viii. 450
Gropenhall, Lord, Thomas Reddish, v. 255
Groot, Peter de, v. 450
Grose, Captain, viii. 486
Grosett, Walter, v. 674
Gross, William le, v. 639
———, Oliver le, i. 641
Grosvenor, Earl, Grosvenor, v. 239
Grosvenor, Earl, Richard, vi. 398; vii. 406
———, Robert, v. 541
Grosvenor, ——, ii. 447
———, Richard, iii. 175; iv. 27
———, Robert, iii. 654; vii. 398; viii. 47
———, Roger, v. 195
———, Thomas, iv. 181
Grove, Edward, ix. 139
Grove, John, viii. 605; ix. 451
———, Thomas de la, iii. 488
———, William, iii. 301
Grubham, George, viii. 218
———, Richard, viii. 135, 136, 137
———, Robert, viii. 135
———, Thomas, vi. 53
Gruchundelce, Nicholas, viii. 44
Gruscard, Count, ix. 131
Grymslede, John, iv. 293
Guader, William de, vii. 326
———, see Norfolk
Gubbins, Konon, viii. 54
Guastalla, Dukes of, vii. 332
Guelders, Duke, v. 350
Guelphish, Line, i. 8
Guernsey, Lady, i. 185, 187
Guilford, Earl, North, iv. 454
Guilford, Countess, Fielding, ix. 460
Guilford, Earl, ii. 49; iv. 188
———, Francis, iv. 121
———, George, iv. 372
———, Countess, Elizabeth, vii. 144
———, Lord, iv. 77
———, Francis, iv. 358
———, Henry, i. 230; vi. 142
———, George, v. 15
———, John, iv. 392; v. 14
———, Richard, iv. 94
———, see Lauderdale
Guillimard, John, vi. 723
Guiscard, Marquis, iv. 73
———, Count, ii. 33
Guise, Duke of, vi. 205; viii. 211
———, Queen Dowager, Mary, i. 525
———, John, ix. 340
Guisnes, ——, iv. 439
Guisorth's, Pagan de, vii. 330
Guldeford, John, vii. 122
———, Richard, viii. 251, 255
———, Thomas, viii. 260
Guliere, Peter, ii. 211
Gulinsey, Lord, iv. 77
Gumley, John, vi. 437
———, William, vi. 437
Guer, see Gower
Gunning, George William, viii. 374
———, John, i. 548; ii. 44, 454; iii. 759; vii. 501
———, Robert, iv. 467; v. 382; viii. 374
———, see Ely
Gunter, George, vi. 289
Gurden, Brampton, ix. 244
Gurguir, Edmund, v. 636
Gurney, Hugh de, iii. 596
Guy, Henry, i. 206
Guybon, Thomas, vii. 416

Guye, Robert, viii. 3
Gwillyn, Henry Ap. vii. 506
Gwin, Francis, vii. 490
Gwydir, Lord. i. 137; ii. 365; ix. 439
——— ———, Peter, v. 386
Gwyn, Francis, v. 328; vii. 501
———, Eleanor, i. 244
Gwynne, Francis, iv. 534
———, Howe, vi. 22
——— Roderick, viii. 141

H.

HAberstadt, Bishop of, Albert, i. 19
——— ———, Christian Senior, i. 24
Haberton, Lord, Arthur Pomeroy, viii. 512
Habingdon, William, iii. 36
Habington, William, v. 555
Hacket, ———, i. 263
———, Lisle, viii. 372
———, Walter, iv. 293
———, see Litchfield
Hackhyt, ———, vi. 709
Hackluit, John, iv. 52
Hadd, Thomas, vii. 81
Haddington, Earl, v. 438
———, Charles, iv. 195; ix. 386
———, John, ix. 264. 394
———, Thomas, iv. 179; v. 224; ix. 894
———, Thomas Hamilton, ix. 366
———, Viscount, iii. 131, 153; vi. 13
Haddock, John de, v. 244
———, Nicholas, ix. 322
———, Richard, iii. 260
Haddon, Henry, vii. 42
Hadley, John, vii. 366
Haes, Robert, ii. 345
Haggerston, Thomas, iii. 502
Haidock, Matthew de, 244
Hainault, Earl, Raynier, vii. 867
Hains, Dr., iv. 539
Haldan, James, iv. 212
Haldane, ———, vi. 378
———, John, v. 281; ix. 257
———, Peter, ix. 308
———, Robert, vi. 380
Hale, ———, v. 480
———, Francis, vi. 686
———, General, viii 385
———, John, v. 657
Hale, Matthew, iii. 578; v. 893; vi. 524, 535
———, William, ii. 493
Hales, Christopher, ii. 19
———, Edward, ii. 19; ix. 87
———, Matthew, vii. 124
———, Thomas, v. 40, 485; ix. 434
Halford, Charles, iii. 281
———, William, vi. 659
Halgh, George, vii. 98
Halghton, Thomas, v. 245
Haliburton, Alexander, v. 439
———, Andrew, v. 430
———, David, v. 437
———, James, vii. 207
———, Mr., viii. 282
———, William, ii. 270
Haliday, Leonard, ii. 57
Halifax, Earl Montague, ix. 410
Halifax, Marquis, Savile, ix, 397
Halifax, Marquis, i. 137, 405, 410
———, George, iii. 40, 688, 748
———, George Savile, i. 405, 410, 440; iii. 25, 426
———, Savile, ix. 397
———, William Savile, iii. 401, 446; v. 127; vi. 378; viii. 219
———, Earl, i. 411, 415, 416, 417, 429; iii. 571
———, Charles, ii. 83; vi. 630
———, Charles Montague, iii. 467; v. 35; vii. 507
———, George, iii. 472; v. 516; vii. 304
———, George Montagu, iv. 480; vi. 301
———, Montague, iii. 715
———, William Savile, vii. 171
———, Lord, ii. 416; iii. 43, 396; iv. 77
———, Charles Montagu, ii. 174
———, Bishop of, vii. 537
———, Thomas, ix. 243
Halkerton, Lord, David, vii. 203
Halket, Charles, v. 437. 438
———, Peter, viii. 416
———, Janet, v. 437
Hall, ———, v. 196; viii. 20, 376
———, Charles, vi. 98
———, Edmund, iv. 473
———, Francis, vii. 549
———, Henry, iv. 443
———, Humphry, vi. 750
———, Jeremy, vii. 183
———, John, ii. 503; vi. 631
———, Philip, vi. 589; viii. 220
———, Richard, viii. 577
———, Robert, vi. 610
———, Roger, ii. 532

Hall, Simon, viii. 178
——, Thomas, v. 535
——, Toby, vi. 192
——, William, viii. 267
Halle, Richard, vi. 25
Hallet, Edmund, v. 4
——, Mr., vi. 437
Halliwell, Lawrence, vi. 614
Hallowell, Captain, v. 571, 588, 601, 611; vi. 363
Halsal, Richard, iii. 69
——, Thomas, ibid.
Halse, Richard, viii. 523
——, William, ii. 546
Halsey, Edmund, ii. 415
——, John, vi. 615
——, Robert, ii. 15
Halsham, John, ii. 266
Halswell, Nicholas, iv. 316, 317
Halton, Baron, Nigel, iv. 22
——, Miles, v. 781
——, Richard de, v. 530
Halum, John, v. 245
Hambden, John, iv. 367
Hamby, Captain, v. 645, 646
——, Walter de, vi. 595
Hamden, John, ii. 370
Hame, William de, ii. 399
Hamerton, Robert, v. 629, 723
——, Stephen, viii. 585
HAMILTON, see BRANDON
HAMILTON, see ABERCORN
Hamilton, Duke of, i. 332, 400; iii. 271; iv. 77; v. 207, 292; vii. 454; viii. 67, 68, 106, 240
——, Archibald, i. 201; vii. 133; viii. 443
——, Douglas, viii. 500
——, James, i. 434, 511, 519, 530; iii. 41, 479; v. 294; vii. 455; viii. 48, 206, 366; ix. 420, 421
——, James Annan, v. 126
——, James, of Chaterault, i. 505
——, James Hamilton, iii. 102, 725
——, William, i. 540; iii. 791; iv. 359; v. 299
——, Duchess, Anne, i. 534; v. 299
——, Elizabeth, ii. 611
——, Marquis, i. 119; ii. 347; iii. 746; iv. 508, 510; v. 141; vii. 143; viii. 65
——, James, iv. 515; ix. 292
——, John, i. 530
——, Lord, viii. 86; ix. 261
Hamilton, Lord, Archibald, vi. 459
——, Claud, iv. 514
——, George, iii. 791
——, John, ii. 514
——, Lady, Cecil, ii. 534
——, Helen, vii. 429
——, Jane, iv. 359
Hamilton, ——, viii. 224
——, Alexander, viii. 383
——, Alexander, Inglis, viii. 435
——, Arthur Cecil, ii. 492
——, Charles, ibid.
——, Claud, viii. 85, 537
——, Charles, see Binning, iv. 178
——, David, i. 513; ix. 253
——, Francis, ii. 492
——, Frederick, vi. 429; viii. 84
——, Gavin, i. 516, 517
——, George, ii. 566; v. 477; viii. 84, 111; ix. 111
——, Gilbert, i. 572
——, Hans, ix. 26
——, Hugh, viii. 85
——, Hugh Dalrymple, vi. 395
——, James, ii. 320; iii. 328; viii. 95, 405, 411; ix. 26, 27
——, James, of Cadzow, i. 515
——, John, v. 438; vi. 420; vii. 193; viii. 5, 272, 282, 422, 433; ix. 294
——, Lieut., vii. 110
——, Richard, ix. 8
——, Robert, ii. 573; vi. 429
——, Robert, of Elleston, ii. 516
——, William, of Elleston, ibid.
——, Samuel, iii. 338
——, Walter, vi. 508
——, Walter de, i. 413; viii. 422
——, William, ii. 515; v. 590, 597, 601; ix. 298
——, William de, v. 630
——, William Leslie, ix. 273
——, see Abercorn, Binning, Boyne, Brandon, Cambridge, Cashel, Chattelrault, Clydesdale, Douglas, Dutton, Orkney, Paisley, Selkirk, Strabane, Sundridge
Hamlin, Miss, vi. 749
Hammet, Benjamin, v. 673
Hammon, Major, ix. 320
Hammond, Andrew Snape, viii. 151, 400
——, Anthony, v. 652
——, Colonel, iv. 111, 257, 367
——, family, v. 652
——, Dr., Henry, ii. 506
——, John, vi. 300
——, Leonald, vi. 424

Hammond, Mr., i. 199
———, Robert, vi. 300
———, William, ii. 503; iii. 204; v. 484; vi. 424; vii. 474; ix. 217, 219
Hampden, Viscount, Hampden, Trevor, vi. 291
Hampden, Viscount, v. 131
———, Alexander, ii. 397, 399
———, family, vi. 296
———, John, vii. 499
———, Reginald, ii. 396
———, Richard, v. 189
Hampton, ——, iv. 296; vii. 361; viii. 8
———, David de Malpas, v. 531
Handcock, William, viii. 363
Handlo, John, vii. 338
Handsacre, William, vii. 400; viii. 320
Hanham, John, v. 48
———, William, iii, 546
Hankford, Richard, ix. 73, 450
Hanmer, George, iv. 149
———, Peter, viii. 11
———, Thomas, i. 216; vii. 390; viii. 132
———, William, vi. 397; ix. 341
Hanmere, John de, v. 244
Hanning, family, viii. 473
Hanover, Princess, Sophia, v. 191
Hans, Bryan, iii. 573
Hansard, Gyles, viii. 477
———, Robert, vi. 26
———, William, ii. 537
Hanway, Captain, vii. 463
Hanworth, Randle, v. 662
Hapsburg, Earl of, iii. 265
———, see Denbigh
Harbert, see Herbert
Harbord, Charles, i. 282; viii. 478
———, Edward, vii. 409
———, William, i. 282
———, William Asheton, iv. 371
———, see Suffield
Harborough, Earl, Sherrard, iv. 180
Harborough, Earl, v. 37, 243
———, Bennet, Sherrard, i. 484; vi. 211; viii. 37
Harbottle, Bertram, iii. 701
———, John, vi. 24; viii. 212
———, Ralph, ii. 285, 308
Harby, Erasmus, iii. 296
Harcourt, Earl, Harcourt, iv. 428
Harcourt, Earl, v. 59, 187; vii. 197
———, George, vii. 408
———, Richard, vii. 21
———, Simon, vii. 408
———, Lord, vi. 723
———, family, iv. 428
Harcourt, James de, v. 678
———, John de, iv. 594; vi. 594
———, Richard, iv. 197; vi. 594; vii. 21
———, Robert, vii. 249
———, Simon, vi. 712
———, Thomas, iii. 670; vi. 649
Hardeby, Daniel, ii. 14
Harding, John, iii. 315
———, Richard, v. 465
———, Walter, ix. 39
Hardinge, Captain, v. 266
———, George, ibid.
———, Nicholas, v. 266, 515
———, Robert, ibid.
Hardon, Robert, i. 148
Hardwick, James, i. 316
———, John, i. 516; iii. 25
Hardwicke, Earl, York, iv. 486
Hardwicke, Earl, ii. 558; iv. 493; v. 668; vi. 429
———, Philip, ix. 341, 378
———, Philip York, vii. 114; viii. 21
———, Yorke, viii. 7
———, Lord, viii. 116, 481
Hardy, Captain, v. 561, 590, 614, 615; vii. 470; ix. 174
———, Charles, vi. 73, 382
———, Robert, vii. 410
———, Thomas, iii. 625
Hare, Hugh, ii. 57
———, John, ii. 57; iii. 748; v. 649, 704
———, Mitchel, iii. 493
———, Nicholas, i. 98; viii. 477
———, Ralph, ii. 461; v. 649
———, Stephen, i. 305
———, William, iv. 364
———, see Coleraine
Harenc, Unfridus, vii. 323
Harent, Albreda, vi. 484
Harestanes, Mr., v. 442
Harewell, William, iii. 30
Harewood, Lord, Lascelles, viii. 508
Harewood, Lord, Lascelles, ix. 439
Harewood, Lord, Edward Lascelles, viii. 282
Harfleet, Thomas, viii. 81
Haringal, Robert, iv. 380
Harington, Earl, Stanhope, iv. 284
Harington, Lord, Harington, ix. 479
Harington, Earl, ii. 216, 460
———, Stanhope, ii. 216
———, William, i. 218
———, William Stanhope, vi. 196; vii. 502; viii. 599

Harington, Lord, ii. 469; iii. 701; v. 362; vi. 247, 460
———, John, i. 273, 322; v. 122
———, John, of Exton, viii. 180
Harington, ———, iii. 493; v. 677
———, Alexander, iii. 55
———, Edward, iii. 200
———, Henry, vii. 373
———, James, ii. 48, 208; iii. 208, 701; vi. 658; viii. 156
———, John, iii. 64, 767
———, Mr., vi. 491
———, Robert, iii. 54
———, Thomas, vi. 517
———, William, iii. 55
———, see Bonville, Stamford
Harkenfred, ———, vi. 389
Harlackenden, Roger, vii. 83
Harland, Captain, vi. 74; vii. 413
Harleston, Clement, iv. 304
Harlewin, Walter, viii. 28
Harley, see Oxford and Mortimer
Harley, ———, ii. 563
———, Edward, iii. 560; vi. 586; vii. 499, 568
———, Richard, iii. 283
———, Thomas, ii. 583; iv. 318; vii. 213, 568
———, see Oxford
Harkin, Elizabeth, ix. 480
Harman, John, iii. 453; iv. 140, 480
———, Wentworth, viii. 541
———, William, vi. 573
Harold, Marquis of, vii. 394
———, Earl, Anthony, iii. 444
Harpeden, John, v. 678
Harper, George, vii. 405
———, Richard, iv. 315
Harpsfield, John, vi. 585
Harpetre, John de, iii. 593
———, Thomas de, iii. 593; vii. 367
Harpetree, John de, vii. 331
Harpoole, Mr., viii. 296
Harpur, George, vii. 122
———, Harry, i. 485; iv. 359
———, John, ii. 485; iv. 123; vi. 613; ix. 329
———, Thomas, iv. 96
Harris, ———, iv. 387
———, Arthur, iv. 236
———, family, v. 421
———, Francis, ii. 374
———, John, ii. 563
———, James, iii. 584; viii. 21
———, John, iv. 422; viii. 195
———, Mr., vii. 479
———, Roger, iii. 629
Harris, Thomas, v. 636; vi. 339
———, William, of Hayne, iv. 363
———, Lady, vii. 143
———, see Malmesbury
Harrison, Dean, ii. 502
———, Dr., vii. 36
———, Edward, ii. 473
———, John, iii. 204, 788
———, Richard, iii. 163, 788; v. 712; vi. 278; ix. 139
———, Thomas, v. 712; vii. 296
———, William, iv. 128
———, Mrs., vii. 143
Harrowby, Earl, Ryder, v. 717
Harrowby, Lord, Dudley, ii. 452
Harry, Ap. Johan, iv. 52
Harsick, Edmund, v. 641
———, John, ibid.
Harsike, John le, v. 636
Hart, Edward, viii. 196
———, Henry, viii. 83
———, John, ii. 115; vi. 710
———, Percival, iii. 96, 416; ix. 472
Hartfield, Earl, James, viii. 65
Hartford, Marquis of, viii. 427
Hartington, Marquis, George, i. 361
———, William, vii. 171
———, William Cavendish, 350, 354
———, see Devonshire
Hartley, Dr., ix. 188
———, Henry, iii. 719
———, William, viii. 588
Hartop, ———, ix. 482
———, William, iv. 12
Hartpole, Dormer, ix. 83
———, George, viii. 363; ix. 69
———, Pierce, ix. 40
Hartstone, Martin, viii. 363
Hartstrong, Standish, vii. 183
Hartzburg, Margrave of, Eckbert, i. 18
Harvelt, Heen, iii. 724
Harvey, Anthony, iv. 8
———, Colonel, iii. 361; vii. 479
———, Daniel, viii. 16
———, Edward, vi. 623
———, George, viii. 17, 196
———, Henry, viii. 340
———, John, i. 404; vi. 452; vii. 20; viii. 37
———, Stanhope, ix. 235
———, Tobias, ix. 235
———, William, ii. 102; iii. 394
Harwood, Thomas, viii. 35, 37, 483
———, Anne, ix. 485
Haschton, Thomas, v. 245
Hasket, ———, v. 88

Haslep, Lawrence, vi. 63
Haslerig, Arthur, iv. 351; vi. 36
Haslerigg, Arthur, of Nosley, ii. 71; iv. 351
Haslewood, Peter, iii. 403
Hassal, Robert, v. 245, 247; viii. 70
———, Rushe, vii. 279
Hassell, Thomas, v. 233
Hasset, Edward, ii. 544
———, Lady, ii. 543
Hastings, and Rawdon, Lord, Rawdon Hastings, vi. 643
Hastings, Lord, Edward, iii. 69; vi. 491
———, Francis, iii. 421
———, Henry, iv. 434
———, John, iii. 343
———, William, iii. 20
———, Lady, Anne, iii. 231
———, Captain, vi. 83
———, Edward, ii. 291, 545; iii. 344; iv. 402; v. 183
———, Francis, vi. 7
———, Henry, iv. 232, 382
———, Hugh, vi. 503
———, John de, iv. 27, 402
———, Martin, v. 643
———, Ralph, iii. 342; vii. 79
———, Richard, vi. 608
———, Thomas, ix. 470
———, Walter, vii. 83
———, Warren, vi. 343
———, William, iii. 641; vi. 608
———, see Bergavenny, Huntingdon, Loughborough, Pembroke, and Rawdon
Hatcher, Dr., ix. 198
Hatfield, Richard, vi. 179
———, Stephen, i. 264
Hatsell, Thomas, v. 400
———, Miss, viii. 582
Hatton, Viscount, Hatton, ix. 417
———, Christopher, iii. 401, 403
———, Lord, Christopher, ii. 49; iii. 441
———, Lady, Anne Jane, ii. 535
———, Elizabeth, iii. 769
Hatton, ———, vi. 70
———, Christopher, ii. 115; iv. 305; ix. 326
———, George, ii. 565
———, George Finch, v. 150; ix. 386
———, Henry, ii. 535
———, John, vii. 398
———, William, ii. 602
———, William de, ii. 182
———, Lydia Catharine Van, vi. 730
Haugh, John, i. 52
Haukerstoun, William de, ix. 284
Hautefort, M. de, iii. 732
Hautry, Ralph, vii. 517
Havers, John, ii. 604; vi. 273
———, William, vii. 73
Haversham, Lord, Thompson, ix. 426
Havile, see De Hautville
Havre, Duke of, vii. 333
Haward, George, ix. 198
Hawarden, Viscount, ii. 580
———, Thomas Ralph, viii. 364
———, Cornwallis Maude, ix. 56
Hawberk, Laurence, iv. 180, 181
———, Nicholas, ix. 465
Hawes, Francis, i. 547
———, John, iv. 391
Hawke, Lord, Hawke, vii. 458
Hawke, Lord, vii. 562, 565
———, Edward, iii. 737; vi. 75, 367, 428; viii. 146
Hawkes, John, vi. 277
Hawkeston, John, vii. 250
Hawkins, ———, v. 508; vi. 745
———, Roger, viii. 327
———, Thomas, vii. 87
———, William, ix. 36
Hawksbury, Lord, iv. 160
Hawkstones, John, iii. 172
Hawksworth, Richard, viii. 586
———, William, viii. 587
Hawley, Henry, iv. 251
———, Mr., iii. 783
———, Robert, vii. 24
———, Thomas, ii. 2
Hawskel, James, iii. 51
Hawtrey, Anne, ix. 16
Hay, Lord, Hay, vii. 197
Hay, Lord, ii. 135; ix. 457
———, James, ii. 343
———, of Pedwarden, vii. 200
———, Colonel, John, v. 144
———, Dalrymple, viii. 443
———, Edward, vii. 537
———, Francis, v. 223
———, George, of Melginch, vii. 208
———, Gilbert, v. 211; vii. 419
———, James, viii. 281
———, John, v. 209; vi. 25; viii. 243
———, Patrick, vii. 208
———, Thomas, i. 523; v. 427; vi. 45; vii. 109
———, William, i. 498
———, William, of Lockhart, i. 501, 502
———, see Carlisle, Errol, Kinnoul, and Marnis

Haya, Robert, vi. 44
——, see Hay
Haye, Lord, ii. 341
——, Thomas de la, ii. 393
——, see Hay
Hayes, Thomas, v. 535
——, William, vii. 260
Hayden, ——, iii. 384
Haydock, John, viii. 45
Haynes, John, vii. 58
——, Samuel, iii. 221
Haynin, John, v. 30
Hayward, Rowland, ii. 459, 501
——, William, vii. 95
——, Joan, ii. 502
Hays, ——, vi. 389
——, Samuel, iii. 129
Hazlewood, ——, vii. 27
——, William, ii. 407
Head, ——, v. 391
——, Francis, iii. 202; vi. 734; vii. 86, 87
——, John, ii. 542
Headham, Thomas, v. 644
Headlam, Charles, iii. 433
Headon, John, ii. 459
Heale, Serjeant, iii. 184
Hearle, Nicholas, vi. 64
Hearst, Edward, iv. 188
Heath, James, viii. 156
——, Robert, vi. 301
——, Thomas, iii. 538
——, see Worcester, i. 98
Heathcote, ——, v. 261
——, Gilbert, iv. 492; v. 261
——, John, viii. 282
——, Thomas, ix. 184
——, William, iv. 193, 195; ix. 184, 477
Heathfield, Lord, Eliott, viii. 119
Heathfield, Lord, viii. 559
Heaton, ——, ix. 144
Heaver, John, iii. 439
Heber, Thomas, viii. 588
Hedges, Charles, i. 437; ix. 465
Heckeren, Everst de Roode Van, iii. 728
——, Otto Van, iii. 729
Heckington, William, ii. 589
Hedworth, Ralph, vi. 28
Heidon, John, ii. 154, 155
Heigham, Lieutenant, vi. 373
Heinault, Duke, ii. 227
——, Regnier, ibid.
——, Earl, John, ii. 184
Heinsius, Pensionary, ii. 467
Hele, John, vii. 505
——, Robert, vi. 265
——, Roger, i. 259
Hele, Sergeant, ii. 51
——, Thomas, vi. 543
Helenvillier, Lord, John, iv. 432
Helmont, Van, iii. 387
Helwell, John, iv. 182
Helyar, Dr., viii. 369
Hemes, Frier, iv. 379
Heming, William, iii. 770
——, Samuel Scudamore, ix. 465
Hemming, Mrs., ibid.
Henbourne, Thomas, vi. 710
Heneage, family, iii. 381 et seq.
——, Francis, iii. 770
——, George, vii. 12, 13; vi. 538
——, Robert, i. 465
——, Thomas, iii. 381, 382; iv. 460; vi. 611
Henege, Constance, ii. 103
Henderson, ——, v. 689
——, James, v. 284
——, Robert, viii. 435
Hendley, Walter, iii. 290
Henhull, Richard de, iv. 22
Henley, Anthony, ii. 9; iii. 631, 624
——, John, iii. 302
Henry, Joseph, vi. 686
——, John Joseph, vi. 198
Henson, Edward, ix. 137
Hepborn, John, v. 285
Hepburn, Janet, vi. 406
——, Patrick, ix. 286
——, Robert, ii. 573
Herbert, see Pembroke
Herbert, Earl of Powis, ix. 403
Herbert, Earl of Torrington, ix. 408
Herbert, Lord, Herbert, of Cherburg, ix. 421, 426
Herbert, Lord, iii. 521
——, of Cherburg, i. 314
——, Charles, iii. 781
——, Edward, v. 258, 555
——, Edward, of Cherburg, vi. 726
——, Edward Somerset, vii. 70
——, Henry, iii. 351; iv. 325
——, Richard, iii. 196
——, Arthur, vi. 318
——, Charles, ii. 87; vi. 98
——, Edward, iv. 244; vii. 107
——, Francis, vi. 150
——, John, v. 19; ix. 463
——, Nicholas, iv. 468; vi. 654
——, Thomas, iii. 385; iv. 95, 280
——, Vincent, v. 491
——, Walter, vi. 651

Herbert, William, ii. 328; iii. 108; vi. 744
———, see Carnarvon, Finch, Pembroke, Powis, Torrington, Worcester
Hereford, Viscount, Devereux, vi. 1
Hereford, Prince, iv. 58
———, Earl of, vii 323
———, Humphrey, iv. 292
———, Humphrey Bohun, vi. 246, 259; ix. 65
———, Kaviodock, vi. 291
———, Milo, ii. 456; iii. 104; vi. 585
———, Roger, vii. 327
———, Thomas Cantelupe, xi. 706
———, Walter, iv. 46
———, William, ix. 156
———, Viscount, Price, ix. 225
———, Walter, vi. 611, 651, 653
———, Bishop, Francis Godwin, ix. 196
———, Henry Egerton, ii. 37
———, Philip Bisse, i. 258
———, Thomas de, ix. 61
———, see Essex
Herford, John, v. 245
———, Robert, ix. 66
Herelsey, Robert, vi. 26
Hering, John, i. 264
Heriz, John de, v. 626
Herle, Robert de, vi. 647
———, William de, vi. 647
Hern, Frederick, iii. 793; v. 130
Herne, Francis, vi. 437
Heron, Henry, iii. 302
———, John, vii. 17
———, Roger, vi. 647
———, William, i. 459; ii. 188
Herries, Lord, Andrew, viii. 440
Herring, Archbishop, ix. 189
———, Julian, iii. 718
Herris, Lord, Robert, i. 504; v. 120
Herry, John, iii. 54
Hersey, Humphry, iii. 412
Hertford, Marquis, Seymour, ii. 560
Hertford, Marquis, i. 234, 285; ii. 17, 163, 164, 534; iii. 549; iv. 257; v. 124; vi. 659; vii. 71
———, Francis Seymour, vii. 541
———, William Seymour, iv. 98; vi. 13; vii. 275
———, Earl of, i. 145; ii. 590; vi. 722; vii. 559
Hertford, Earl, Francis, v. 128
———, Edward, i. 174; ii. 149; iv. 268, 269
———, Edward Seymour, iii. 352; v. 321
———, Francis Conway, ii. 216; ix. 31
———, Francis Seymour Conway, i. 218
———, William, iii. 480
———, see Clare
Hervey, see Bristol
Hervey, Lord Hervey of Kidbroke, ix. 480
Hervey, ——, vi. 276
———, Captain, vi. 372
———, Charles, iii. 167
———, Colonel, Thomas, ii. 530
———, David, vii. 303
———, Felton, v. 88
———, John, v. 34
———, Nicholas, iv. 383
———, Simkins, iv. 198
———, Thomas, viii. 211
———, William, viii. 262
Heselarton, Ralph, vii. 119
———, Walter, ibid.
Hesilridge, Arthur, iii. 359; vi. 287; vii. 103
———, Robert, vi. 287
Hesketh, Hugh, iii. 69
———, Richard, iii. 62, 69
———, Robert, iii. 99
———, Thomas, iii. 69; v. 245, 258
Hesse, Landgrave of, i. 350
———, Herman, i. 17
———, Henry, i. 17, 19
Hesse-Darmstadt, Landgrave of, Lewis V., i. 25
Hessilden, ——, iii. 694
Hethe, Francis, vii. 512
———, Robert, v. 306
Heton, Adam, i. 455
Heved, Roger, v. 632
Heveningham, Arthur, iii. 317; v. 362
———, Henry, vi. 613
———, Walter, iii. 749
Hevill, Nicholas de, iv. 292
Hewes, Thomas, vi. 527
Hewet, ——, iv. 365
———, George, iii. 771
———, William, i. 253
Hewetson, Michel, ix. 39
Hewgill, Henry, vii. 221
Hewit, John, vi. 82
Hewitt, Lord Viscount, iv. 441
———, John, ii. 16
Hewling, Captain, iii. 529, 532
Hewster, Thomas, viii. 321

Hewytt, William, ix. 297
Hext, David, vii. 278
Hexstall, William, viii. 250
Heydon, Christopher, iii. 382; vii. 514
———, Henry, iv. 363
———, John, v. 352, 642; vi. 612; viii. 157
———, Robert, iv. 9
Heyman, Henry, ix. 219
Heyton, Thomas, iv. 20; ix. 466
Heywood, William, v. 251; viii. 77
Hichinbroke, Viscount, John, ii. 387
Hickes, William, viii. 200
Hickford, ——, v. 233
Hickman, Dickie, iii. 681
———, family, iii. 683
———, Henry, ii. 208
———, William, vi. 612
———, Willoughby, viii. 395
———, see Plymouth, viii. 175
Hicks, ——, Mr., v. 457
——, Thomas, vi. 80
——, William, v. 187
——, see Campden
Hide, Ralph, iii. 476
Hieften, Alert Van, iii. 729
Higford, William, vi. 727
Higgison, ——, viii. 166
Higham, Clement, iv. 236
———, Thomas, ibid.
Higgons, John, ii. 497
Hildesheim, Bishop of, Henry, i. 19
Hilderson, Andrew, i. 363
Hildyard, Christopher, vii. 488
Hiley, John, vi. 423
Hill, see Berwick and Hillsborough
Hill, ——, vi. 295
——, Colonel, vi. 477
——, General, vi. 470, 471, 472, 473
——, Francis, v. 98; ix. 430
——, Hugh, viii. 95
——, Humphrey, iv. 23; vii. 250
——, John, ii. 81, 211; vii. 173; viii. 200; ix. 47, 159, 244, 430
——, Michael, viii. 473
——, Moses, ix. 466
——, Nicholas, ii. 340
——, Othwill, viii. 194
——, Richard, iii. 427; v. 466; vi. 82
——, Robert, iii. 172, 244
——, Roger, iii. 244
——, Rowland, i. 305
——, Rowley, viii. 87
——, Thomas, iv. 25; vi. 168, 188, 211
——, see Berwick, Dungannon, Hillsborough, and Sandys
Hillary, Roger, ii. 188
Hilleradon, ——, vi. 509
———, Andrew, v. 320
Hillersdon, Denis Farrier, iii. 239
Hilliard, ——, vi. 278
———, Christopher, vii. 260
———, William, vii. 549; viii. 134, 135
Hillsborough, Earl, Hill, v. 96
Hillsborough, Earl, Wills Hill, vii. 284
———, Viscount, vi. 194
———, Trevor, vi. 686; viii. 471
———, Lord, v. 60
Hilmot, James, vii. 21
Hilton, Richard, v. 245
———, William, ii. 245; v. 677
Hinchinbrooke, Viscount, Edward, i. 199
———, see Sandwich
Hincliffe, ——, vii. 499
Hinchcliffe, see Peterborough
Hinde, Elizabeth, viii. 484
Hindley, John, vii. 552
Hindmarsh, ——, viii. 288
Hingeston, Robert, vi. 261
Hinton, Lord, John, iv. 14
———, Major, iv. 59
Hippye, ——, i. 199
Hitcham, Robert, v. 371
Hoadly, Benjamin, iii. 217
Hoare, Henry, ix. 248
——, Richard, vi. 640; viii. 222, 358; ix. 430
Hobart, Lord, ix. 180
———, Henry, iii. 622; iv. 504; vi. 300
———, George, ii. 22; viii. 477
———, John, ii. 463, 600; iii. 159, 196
———, see Buckinghamshire
Hobbes, Mr., i. 333
———, Thomas, i. 333, 334; ii. 423
Hobbs, Thomas, vii. 24
Hobby, Giles, ii. 375
———, John, iii. 226
———, Thomas, i. 273
———, William, iv. 204
Hobson, ——, vii. 221
Hoby, Edward, ii. 375
——, Philip, vii. 507
Hoddip, Captain, vi. 677
Hoddy, Alexander, vi. 635
Hodges, ——, v. 303
———, Colonel, iv. 154
———, Thomas, viii. 559
Hodgetts, John, ibid.
———, Thomas, vii. 502
Hodgow, Nathaniel, vii. 221
Hodsing, Ralph, iii. 643
Hodson, General, vii. 392
Hodyetts, Thomas, vii. 498

Hogard, Andrew, vii. 41
Hogg, Thomas, ix. 309
Hoggins, Miss Sarah, ii. 611
Hohenzollern, Prince of, vii. 333
Holborne, Robert, ix. 452
Holbech, Ambrose, viii. 578, 579
Holbeech, Thomas, ii. 374
Holbein, Jones, Vandyke, ii. 144
Holbrook, ——, vi. 538
Holbrooke, Frederick, vii. 87
Holburne, Francis, viii. 513
———, James, ibid.
Holcombe, Simeon, iii. 758
———, Anne, ibid.
Holcroft, John, v. 244, 533
———, Thomas, i. 473; iii. 25, 98; ix. 201, 202, 203
———, William, v. 702; vi. 52
Holdenby, John, iii. 311
Holdernesse, Earl, Ramsay, ix. 454
Holdernesse, Earl, iii. 131, 163; vi. 30
———, Darcy, ix. 400
———, Conyers, iii. 297; vii. 279
———, John Ramsay, ix. 454
———, Robert D'Arcy, i. 260; ii. 36
Holdich, John, vi. 538
Holrode, see Holroyd
Holford, ——, iv. 181
———, Christopher, iv. 27; v. 256
———, George, iv. 27
———, John de, iv. 27; v. 240, 245
———, Thomas, viii. 9
———, William, ii. 493
———, Barbara, iii. 175
Holgrave, John, iii. 661, 662
Holkar, vi. 439
Holladay, William, ix. 475
HOLLAND, LORD, Fox, vii. 308
Holland, Duke, v. 645
———, Earl of, i. 286, 332, 402, 532; iii. 318, 776, 781, 782; iv. 110; v. 358; vi. 680; ix. 115
———, Henry Rich, ii. 503; v. 188, 197; ix. 379, 400
———, Rich, iii. 156; vi. 752
———, Robert Rich, i. 282; ii. 82
———, Lord, vi. 9
———, Henry Fox, viii. 309
———, Robert, vii. 339
———, Dr., ix. 274
———, Edmund, i. 223
———, Edward, v. 540
———, Henry, ix. 144
———, John, v. 82, 244; vi. 567; vii. 17, 93
———, Ingelram, vii. 93
Holland, Richard, v. 245, 306
———, Robert de, vii. 93, 342
———, Roger, v. 317
———, Thomas, iv. 446
———, see Exeter, Kent, and Warwick
Holled Samuel, iv. 165
Holles, Lord, Holles, of Ifield, ix. 424
Holles, Lord, iii. 552, 562
———, Gilbert, v. 709
———, see Clare, Newcastle
Holliday, J., vii. 36
Hollingbrook, William, iii. 375
Hollis, Lord, Denzil, iii. 751
———, ——, vii. 377, 378
———, John, ii. 485
———, Mr., i. 280
———, William, v. 255
———, William Anne, v. 199, 255
Holloway, John, vii. 454
———, Richard, i. 349
Hollywood, John, ix. 316
Holman, George, i. 127
Holme, Richard, iii. 767
Holmes, ——, vii. 27
———, Colonel, ix. 529, 532
———, Commodore, vi. 326, 327
———, Francis, viii. 483
———, John, v. 702; vii. 260; viii. 483
———, Major, v. 687
———, Thomas, vii. 260
———, William, iv. 386
HOLROYD, see SHEFFIELD
Holst, Duke of, iii. 129
Holstein, Duke of, i. 322
———, Count Lothary, i. 11
Holstein-Glucksburg, Duke Philip, i. 26
Holstein-Shauenburg, Count of, Otto, i. 23
Holt, Francis, iii. 75
———, Justice, ix. 488
———, Lister, iv. 121
———, William, iii. 658
Holte, Richard, iv. 295
———, Thomas, vii. 81; viii. 211
Holtofte, ——, v. 642
Holworthy, Samuel, ix. 381
Homan, William Jackson, ii. 580
Home, Earl of, William, iii. 541
———, Alexander, viii. 384; ix. 171, 371
———, Alexander, ix. 371
———, Mary, vi. 404
Honeywood, Robert, iv. 519; ix. 16
———, John, vi. 270
Hoo, Thomas, ii. 99, 102; v. 502
Hoop, VISCOUNT, Hood, vi. 324

Hood, Lord, Hood, viii. 400
Hood, see Bridport
Hood, Lord, viii. 147; ix. 172
——, Admiral, v. 563, 570; vii. 567
——, Alexander, vi. 372
——, Captain, vii. 479
——, Samuel, v. 588, 599; vi. 359
——, Paul, ix. 329
——, Samuel, vii. 567; viii. 601
Hook, Humphry, vii. 454
Hooke, Thomas, viii. 94
Hooper, Bishop, iii. 685
——, Edward, iii. 584; iv. 420
——, Francis, iv. 498
——, George, iii. 534
——, John, iv. 499; v. 81
——, Thomas, iv. 499
Hooton, William, iii. 52
Hope, see Hopetoun
Hope, Alexander, vi. 407.
——, Captain, William, ix. 387
——, Charles, iii. 404; iv. 538; v. 150; ix. 386
——, John, v. 251
——, Olive, ibid
——, Owen, iv. 473
——, Roger, ii. 524
——, Thomas, viii. 96; ix. 269
——, see Hopetoun
Hopetoun, Lord, Hope, ix. 392
Hopetoun, Earl, iii. 404; iv. 526; vii. 244; ix. 269
——, Charles Hope, ix. 267
——, James Hope, vi. 421
——, John Hope, vii 209; viii. 72
Hoppringle, Adam, viii. 59
Hoppwood, Gregg, vi. 98
Hopson, Admiral, vii. 163
Hopton, Lord, Hopton, ix. 482
Hopton, Lord, iii. 478
——, Ralph, iv. 422; v. 365
——, Arthur, iv. 473
——, Martin, ii. 584
——, Owen, vi. 153, 206, 724
——, Ralph, iii. 478; iv. 254; vi. 152, 610
——, Robert, iv. 422
——, William, vi. 201
Hopwood, Roger, iv. 53
Hordan, Edward, v. 78
Hore, Walter, viii. 449
——, William, vii. 264
Horn, Count, ii. 33
——, John, vii. 25
Horuby, Edmund, iii. 102
——, Jeffery, ibid.
——, William, iii. 655
Horne, Prince, v. 127
——, Robert, v. 154
Horneby, John, v. 245
Horner, Edward, vii. 240
——, Thomas-Strangways, iv. 539
Hornit, Thomas, i. 503
Horsey, ——, iii. 295
——, John, i. 100
Hort, John, viii. 30
——, Josiah, see Tuam
Horton, Christopher, of Catton, i. 38
——, family, v. 530
——, Joshua, ix. 530
——, Mrs., vi. 289
——, Thomas, iii. 101
——, Watts. iii. 101, 102; ix. 238
Hoskins, Charles, viii. 479
——, Hungerford, iii. 433
——, John, i. 358
——, Thomas, iii. 478; viii. 15
——, William, iii. 395; iv. 52; vi. 324, 424; viii. 479
Host, James, v. 657
Hotham, Admiral, v. 573, 574, 575; vi. 364
——, Charles, ii. 493; iii. 427; iv. 370; v. 110
——, John, iii. 416; iv. 257, 382; vi. 503
——, William, vi. 389
Hoton, John, vi. 27
——, Ralph, ibid.
——, William, ibid.
Hotspur, Henry, i. 496
Hough, Thomas, v. 252
——, William, ibid
Hought, Alice, iii. 408
Houghton, Henry, i. 289
——, Richard, iii. 423; v. 461; viii. 587
——, William, iii. 97
Houroville, Comte de, viii. 120
Houston, Francis, vii. 455
——, John, vi. 459
——, William, ix. 309
Hoveden, Roger, vii. 331
Hovenden, Dr., viii. 577
——, John, viii. 136
——, Thomas, viii. 301, 302
Howard, of Walden, Lord Ellis, vi. 752
Howard, see Carlisle, Effingham and Norfolk
Howard, Earl of Bindon, ix. 410
Howard, Earl of Stafford, ix. 407
Howard, Lord, Howard of Escrick, ix. 420
Howard, Viscount, Thomas Howard, of Bindon, vi. 559
——, Lord, Charles, ii. 166, 460

Howard, Lord Charles, of Escrick, vi. 726
———, Edmund, vii. 43, 44
———, Edward, iii. 317, 504; iv. 297
———, Francis, v. 514
——— ———, Griffen, of Walden, viii. 157
———, Thomas, i. 274; ii. 603; iii. 128, 679; ix. 467, 471
———, Thomas, of Effingham, vii. 43
———, William, ii. 147; vi. 722; vi. 638; ix. 469
———, William, of Effingham, ii. 375
———, William, of Escrick, viii. 370
———, Admiral, ii. 329
———, Lady, Frances, ix. 453
———, Margaret, vi. 186
———, ———, iii. 521
———, ———, of St. Edmundsbury, iv. 154
———, Bernard, vi. 40; vii. 85
———, Cardinal, i. 191
———, Charles, ii. 328, 502; viii. 378
———, Colonel, vii. 71
———, William, ii. 530
———, Craven, iii. 159
———, Edmond, viii. 83, 87
———, Edward, iv. 404; vii. 349
———, Francis, iv. 277; vii. 498; viii. 83
———, Henry, vii. 13, 14, 183
———, John, ii. 191; iv. 233; v. 639
———, Michael, ix. 323
———, Mr., i. 342; ix. 434
———, Philip, vii. 13, 129
———, Robert, iii. 159, 169, 769
———, Thomas, v. 710; vi. 275; vii. 143
———, William, i. 52; ii. 466; iv. 147, 277; vi. 641; ix. 441
———, see Andover, Arundell, Bindon, Carlisle, Northampton, Nottingham, Norfolk, Stafford, Surrey and Suffolk
Howart, Thomas, iii. 279
Howarth, General, vi. 478
———, Humphrey, viii. 141
Howderby, Robert, viii. 455
Howe, Baroness, Curzon, viii. 133
Howe, Earl, Howe, ix. 416
Howe, Earl, vi. 373, 382; viii. 133; ix. 383
———, Richard, vi. 397; ix. 381
Howe, Viscount, i. 448; iii. 740; viii. 556
———, Lord Scroop, i. 478; iii. 143, 329; iv. 129; vii. 491
———, Viscounts, v. 87
———, Lord, ii. 566; vi. 371; vii. 470, 473; ix. 172, 391
———, Captain, vi. 73
———, Charles, v. 97
———, Commodore, i. 448
———, General, viii. 115
———, Grubham, viii. 50
———, Emanuel, iv. 120
———, John, of Harslop, viii. 144
———, Richard, vi 53
———, Scrope, i. 345
———, William, viii. 548
———, see Chedworth
Howell, Henry, ix. 183
———, James, ii. 380
———, Thomas Bayley, ix. 465
———, Mrs., ibid.
———, Isabella, ix. 485
Howland, Baron, John, i. 288, 294
———, Jeffrey, i. 294
Howroyde, see Holroyd and Sheffield
Howson, Richard, viii. 327
———, see Oxford
Howth, Earl, viii. 89
———, Lord, ix. 24
———, Richard St. Lawrence, vi. 163
———, Baron, vi. 125
Hubbard, Henry, ii. 144
———, John, viii. 476
Huchins, Samuel, iv. 68
Huddersfield, William, vi. 263
Huddelston, John, vi. 522
———, Edmund, vi. 964
———, Ferdinando, v. 684
———, John, i. 148
———, Robert, iii. 440; vii. 84
Hudleston, ———, v. 24
———, William, v. 154
Hudson, ii. 208
Hughes, ———, v. 538; vii. 527
———, Edward, v. 561
———, Richard, v. 564, 565
———, Thomas, v. 168; vi. 502, 718
Hueson, John, viii. 461
Huet, Henry, i. 254
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, William, ibid.
Huett, Nathaniel, ix. 7
Hull, Henry, iv. 2
Hull, see Hill
Hulle, Hugh de, v. 244
Hulley, John, ix. 146

Hulme, William, v. 244
Hulse, Edward, vii. 52
Hulton, Jesop, viii. 591
Humble, William, iv. 525
Humberston, Matthew, viii. 599
Hume, Lord, Hume Campbell, ix. 437
Hume, Lord, Hume, ix. 479
Hume, Earl, Alexander, ii. 169; vii. 441; viii. 280, 281, 415; ix. 306, 308
———, James, iii. 295
———, Lord, Alexander, i. 523
———, Alexander Hume Campbell, vii. 114, 115
———, of Berwick, iv. 492
———, George, ii. 354
——, ——, v. 688
——, Abraham, iii. 220, 221; vii. 482
——, Alexander, ix. 286
——, David, of Wedderburn, i. 504
——, Gustavus, ix. 29, 54; viii. 97
——, John, vii. 212
——, William de, ii. 399
——, see Dunbar and Marchmont
Humfrys, Richard, ix. 220
Humphreys, ——, ii. 209
———, Henry, ix. 382
Hungate, Henry, v. 649
———, Philip, vii. 240
Hungary, King Geysa II., i. 12
Hungerford, Lord, vi. 252, 261
———, Robert, ii. 291; v. 9; vii. 423
———, Roger, v. 9
———, Walter, vi. 262; vii. 69, 557
———, Anthony, iv. 433; vi. 52; ix. 475
———, Edmund, iii. 609
———, Edward, iii. 17, 256, 443; v. 353; vii. 48
———, John, vi. 712, 715
———, Thomas, ii. 291
———, Walter, ibid.
———, Walter de, ix. 473
———, William, vii. 68
———, Miss, ix. 336
———, Lucy, ix. 431
Hunloke, Henry, iii. 685
——, Thomas Windsor, vi. 493
Hunsdon, Lord, Carey, ix. 419
Hunsdon, Lord, i. 115, 389; vi. 573
———, George, iii. 615, 616
———, Henry Carey, ii. 320, 321, 342; v. 512; vi. 172; viii. 557
Hunt, ——, viii. 365
——, Captain, v. 571; vi. 360, 363
——, John, viii. 483
——, Richard, v. 255
——, Robert, v. 349
Hunt, Rowland, v. 189
Hunter, ——, v. 198
——, John, v. 446; vi. 457
——, Mr., viii. 83
Huntingfield, Saur de, vii. 95
———, William de, vi. 644
Huntingford, Dr., vi. 424
HUNTINGDON, see PEMBROKE
Huntingdon, Earl, Hastings, ix. 399
Huntingdon, Earl, iii. 69, 118, 119, 521; iv. 87, 164; vi. 7, 662
———, David, ix. 27, 434; v. 113; vi. 643, 644; vii. 339
———, Ferdinando, vi. 660
———, Francis, vii. 83
———, Francis Hastings, i. 229; iii. 234
———, George, vi. 657, 663
———, Francis, ix. 470
———, George, ibid.
———, George Hastings, iii. 613
———, Henry, ix. 27
———, Hastings, ix. 399
———, Henry, ix. 208, 217
———, Henry Hastings, iii. 82, 196
———, Holland, v. 682
———, John Holland, iii. 11
———, John le Scot, vi. 643
———, John Scot, v. 111, 112
———, William, i. 225, 227; ii. 185
———, Earls of, vi. 257
———, Dowager Countess, viii. 95
———, Thomas, iii. 311
Huntington, Earl, William Clinton, viii. 45
Huntley, Marquis of, vii. 432
———, George, ii. 521; viii. 414
———, George Douglas, i. 540
———, Earl of, vii. 425, 432; viii. 274, 413, 414, 440; ix. 288
———, Alexander, i. 508; v. 134; vii. 429; viii. 244
———, George, i. 503; ix. 363; viii. 402
——, ——, George, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, i. 526
———, see Gordon
Hupere, William le, v. 489
Hurlestone, John, v. 256

Hurlestone, Mr., ix. 204, 205
———, Roger, 256
Hurst, vii. 1
——, Nicholas, vi. 265
Husbands, Martin, v. 545
Husee, Geffrey de, iv. 294
——, John, iv. 293, 294
——, Roger, ibid
Husse, Melchion, vi. 165
Hussey, Earl, of Beaulieu, ix. 415
Hussey, Lord, Hussey, ix. 472
Hussey, Lord, vi. 257
———, Edmund, ix. 473
———, Edward, ii. 86; viii. 392
———, Henry, i. 56
———, Lord, John, i. 272, 472; ii. 197
———, Reginald, ii. 369
———, Robert, i. 265; vii. 230
———, Thomas, v. 674; ix. 12, 438
———, William, ii. 199; vi. 617
Hutchins, ——, iii. 634; viii. 19
———, Mr., viii. 485
Hutchinson, Lord, Hutchinson, ix. 179
Hutchinson, Lord, ix. 153, 155
———, Col. John, vii. 98
———, Thomas, vii. 98; viii. 76
Hutchison, ——, ix. 367
———, Colonel, viii. 76
———, Thomas, iii. 421
Huton, John, viii. 287
Hutton, Jesop, viii. 590
———, Luke, vi. 435
———, Richard, vi. 529; viii. 456
Huxley, James, v. 514
———, Robert, v. 543
Huybert, Anthony de, vi. 304
Hycroft, see Holcroft
Hyde, Lord, Hyde of Hindon, ix. 434
Hyde, Lord, i. 421
——— Chancellor, v. 367
———, Thomas Villiers, vi. 303
——, Edward, i. 116; ii. 345; iii. 557
——, George, iv. 396
——, Henry, ii. 447
——, Lawrence, iii. 519
——, John, iii. 763; viii. 105
——, Thomas, i. 259
——, Robert, iv. 475; v. 215, 247; ix. 144
——, William, iv. 396
——, Susannah, ix. 382
——, see Clarendon, Gardner, Rochester
Hyden, William, vii. 279
Hyldeyard, Robert, iii. 111
———, Timothy, v. 539
Hylton, William, ii. 284
Hynde, Francis, vi. 205
Hyndford, Earl, v. 485
———, James, ix. 308
Hywish, Gilbert, vii. 355

I

IBBERT, William, vi. 269
Ibbetson, Henry, iii. 102
Ibelim, Hugh, vi. 226
Ibrikin, Lord, Henry O'Brien, vi. 184
Ickworth, Aques de, iv. 144
Iconium, Sultan of, vi. 222
Iden, Thomas de, ix. 2
Ikerin, Viscount Pierce, ibid.
——, Lord, vii. 375
Ilchester, Earl, Fox, iv. 529
Ilchester, Earl, ii. 439; v. 390
———, Stephen Fox, ii. 552; vii. 308
———, Stephen Strangways, v. 382
Imbert, Captain, vii. 345
Inchiquin, Earl, vii. 173
———, Murrough O'Brien, viii. 101
———, William, iii. 792; vi. 726, 792
———, William O'Brien, vi. 192; vii. 186
———, Lord, vii. 375, 376, 378; ix. 119
Incledon, Benjamin, vi. 268
Ingleby, William, v. 157; ix. 145
Inglefield, Captain, vi. 363
Inglethorpe, Edmund, iii. 33; v. 679; ix. 485
Inglis, John, vi. 389
Ingoldsby, Charles, ii. 388
———, Lieutenant General, ix. 134
———, Thomas, ii. 383; vi. 199
Ingolthorp, Thomas, vi. 164
Ingram, ——, iv. 337
———, Arthur, iv. 124, 337; vi. 31; viii. 174
———, Thomas, vi. 31
———, Isabella Anne, ii. 566
———, see Irwin
Inkpen, Thomas, viii. 394
Innermeath, Lord, v. 212
———, John Stewart, ii. 570
———, Walter, vii. 424
Innes, James, v. 46
——, Robert, v. 46; ix. 169
——, Walter, viii. 595
Inwen, Thomas, iii. 159
Inwood, Thomas, vi. 728
Ipstone, John de, vii. 244

Irby, Anthony, ii. 57; v. 287; vii. 516
——, Edward, v. 188
——, see Boston
Ireland, Duke, Robert de Vere, vii. 340
———, Marquis, Robert, vi. 259
———, Lord Chancellor of, Thomas Windham, v. 423
———, ——, vi. 282
Iremonger, Lascelles, ix. 390
————, Mr., vii. 490
Ireton, John, vii. 296
Ironside, John, iv. 163
Irvin, ——, ix. 373
——, Robert, ibid.
Irvine, Earl of, vii. 433
———, Viscount, v. 226
————, Charles, ii. 566
——, ——, v. 224; ix. 322
———, William, viii. 88, 111
Irwin, Viscount, Edward, iv. 187
————, Henry Ingram, ii. 82
Isaac, James, vii. 122
——, Mr., ix. 205, 206
——, Thomas de, v. 117
Isham, John, iv. 194, 396
——, Justinian, viii. 396
Isley, ——, of Sundridge, iv. 250
——, Thomas, iv. 94
Isondon, Ralph de, iv. 250
Italy, King, Lewis, i. 9
Itchingham, John, viii. 202
————, Osborne, ix. 47
Ivery, Roger de, vii. 321
Iveson, William, v. 9
Ivory, John, v. 231
Ivy, Benjamin, vi. 266
Iwarby, ——, v. 160
Iwood, Adam, iii. 375
Izard, Sarah, vii. 453

J

JACKMAN, Joseph, ix. 7
————, St. George, ibid.
Jackson, ——, iii. 432
———, Christopher, viii. 590, 591
———, George, iii. 739
———, Mr., ii. 167
———, Richard, viii. 472
———, Thomas Scot, v. 538
———, William, viii. 83, 86
Jacob, Alexander, vi. 729
Jacobson, ——, vi. 389
Jacques, John, iv. 163
———, Roger, vi. 669
Jalabert, Francis, viii. 159
James, ——, v. 24
James, John, iii. 274
——, Walter James, v. 270
——, Margaret, iii. 288
Jane, Robert, ix. 4
Janes, William, vi. 749
Jannay, ——, v. 282
Jansen, Cornelius, iv. 466; viii. 329
Jardane, Alexander, viii. 65
Jardon, Thomas, vi. 276
Jarratt, Mr ix. 286
Jay, John, vii. 435
Jebb, David, viii. 589
Jefferies, George, iii. 140
———, Griffith, v. 537
———, John, ii. 14
Jefferey's, Lord, John, iv. 206
————, Dr. Charles, vi. 728
————, James, viii. 472
————, Jeffrey, vii. 487
————, Geoffrey, v. 265
————, George, vi. 728
————, Nicholas, v. 270
Jeffries, Lord, Jeffries, ix. 425
Jekill, Joseph, ix. 133
Jekyll, William, ii. 410
Jenkins, ——, vi. 748
———, David, v. 235
———, Henry, vii. 287
———, Lionel, i. 341, 407, 410; iii. 522
JENKINSON, see LIVERPOOL
Jennan, ——, iv. 464
———, Robert, vi. 295
Jenney, William, vi. 610
Jennings, ——, iii. 166; viii. 255
————, Benjamin, vi. 278
————, George, viii. 378
————, John, i. 247, 377; vi. 510; vii. 255
———, Richard, ii. 525
Jenny, Arthur, viii. 478
——, William, vii. 215
Jepherson, ——, iii. 684
Jephson, ——, iii. 157; vii. 179; viii. 156
——, John, vii. 161; viii. 538
Jermy, Francis, vii. 516
——, John, iv. 567; vi. 516
——, Thomas, vi. 622
Jermyn, Lord, Jermyn, of Dover, ix. 425
Jermyn, Earl, of St. Albans, ix. 402
Jermyn, Lord, i. 402; ii. 56
————, Thomas, viii. 262
———, Alexander, iii. 710
———, Harry, iv. 109, 344
———, Robert, of Rushbrooke, iv. 148
———, see St. Albans
———, Thomas, iv. 235

Jernegan, ——, vii. 514
——, Walter, v. 686
Jerningham, Edward, iv. 240
——, Henry, ibid.
——, John, ii. 546
——, Mr., ix. 199
JERSEY, EARL, VILLIERS, iii. 762
Jersey, Earl, iii. 41; iv. 77; vi. 52
——, Bussy Villiers, vii. 537
——, Edward Villiers, i. 213; ii. 509; ix. 378
——, George, iv. 426; v. 129
——, George Villiers, iii. 305; ix. 344
——, William, i. 295, 296; iii. 207; ix. 429
——, William Villiers, v. 130
——, Lord, ii. 35
Jerusalem, King, Baldwin I., vi. 219
——, Baldwin II., ibid.
——, Baldwin III., vi. 223
——, Baldwin IV., vi. 226
Jervis, family, v. 399
——, John, v. 574, 578, 579, 580, 581
——, see St. Vincent
Jervoise, John, ii. 371
Jerworth, family, vi. 292
Jewkes, Samuel, v. 232
Jews, ——, v. 390
Jeron, Daniel, vi. 277
Jobson, Francis, ix. 462
Jocelin, Richard, vi. 283
——, Robert, ibid.
——, Thomas, iv. 764
Johnson, ——, vi. 82
——, Ben, iii. 276
——, Dr., ix. 162
——, Henry, ii. 366; iv. 496; vi. 209; vii. 548
——, Isaac, ii. 209
——, James, v. 26
——, John, iii. 276, 689
——, Mr., viii. 288
——, Nicholas, iv. 533
——, Peter, viii. 289
——, Samuel, ix. 330
——, Thomas, iii. 689
Johnston, Adam, ix. 168
——, General James, viii. 397
——, John, i. 505
——, Martin, ix. 314
——, Patrick, vi. 15
——, Peter, viii. 215
——, Secretary, iv. 12
Johnstone, John, v. 441
Jolley, Thomas, viii. 34
Jollif, ——, ix. 328
Jolliffe, Thomas, vii. 328
Jolliffe, William, vi. 660; vii. 499; viii. 34
Jones, ——, i. 246; v. 100
——, Arthur, viii. 196
——, Colonel, vi. 207; vii. 105
——, Griffith, viii. 16
——, Henry, ii. 547; iii. 715; vi. 3, 35
——, Inigo, iii. 135
——, Jeremy, ix. 41, 42
——, James, ii. 556
——, John, ix. 188
——, Lewis, v. 372
——, Maurice, vii. 534
——, Mitchel, vi. 178
——, Pryce, vi. 21
——, Richard, i. 199
——, Thomas, iii. 611; vii. 506; viii. 342
——, Valence, iv. 487
——, Walter, iv. 439; viii. 97
——, William, ii. 470; iii. 330; v. 44, 517; vi. 219, 728; viii. 577
——, see Dublin, Ranelagh
Jonghe, Peter de, iii. 280
Jordan, John, viii. 631
Jortin, Dr., iii. 586; ix. 188
Joselyn, John, ii. 405
——, Ralph, vi. 517
Joshua, Paul, ix. 56
Joyner, Humphry, iii. 670
Judea, Earl, Iru de Bellomonte, vii. 320
Judge, Elizabeth, viii. 88
Judsham, Henry, vii. 543
Juge, William, ix. 464
Julse, Henry, v. 477
Juxon, see London

K.

KADELL; Howel Dha ap, see Wales
Kaimes, Lord, iii. 466
Kasel, Ralph, vi. 63
Kaye, Arthur, iv. 121, 480; vi. 680; viii. 586
——, John, viii. 586
——, John Lister, iii. 369
Kearnie, Count de, ii. 532
Kearney, Henry John, vi. 731
——, John, vi. 729
Keating, John, viii. 86
——, Maurice, iv. 329; viii. 541
——, Oliver, ix. 52
Keck, Anthony, vi. 21; ix. 184
——, Francis, viii. 52

Keck, Tracy, i. 547
Kedderston, Thomas, v. 644
Keeling, Joseph, vi. 679
Keene, see Chester
Keere, Gerrat, vi. 726
Keet, Edward, ii. 494
——, John, ibid.
Kedwick, ——, iv. 522
Keith, Lord, Elphinston, ix. 168
Keith, Lord, ix. 153
————, Elphinstone, vi. 346, 347
————, Robert, v. 216; viii. 273
——, Edward, ix. 254
——, James, i. 443
——, Mr., iii. 540
——, William, iv. 208; viii. 422
——, see Mareschal
Kelke, Charles, ii. 445
Kellam, Maria, vi. 631
Kellaway, William, iv. 3
Kelly, Earl, ii. 489
————, Alexander Erskine, ix. 258
——, ——, v. 690; vii. 455
——, Dennis, ix. 281
——, Francis, viii. 50
——, William, viii. 298
Kemble, Peter, viii. 267
Kemeys, Edward, iii. 478
Kemp, ——, vii. 53
——, Anthony, viii. 262
——, Christopher, iii. 377
——, Edward, ibid.
——, Robert, vi. 273; vii. 514
Kempe, Richard, vi. 63
——, Thomas, iv. 94; vii. 78
Kempenfelt, Admiral, vi. 371
Kempthorne, ——, vi. 264
————, Thomas, vi. 301
Ken, John, vii. 362; ix. 281
——, Thomas, iii. 534; v. 439
Kendal, Duchess, Melosine, ix. 396
Kendal, ——, ii. 411
——, Henry, vi. 210
——, Richard, vi. 65
——, Robert de, v. 697
Kenelmeky, Viscount, Lewis Boyle, iii. 271
Kenmare, Viscount, Thomas, ix. 82, 111
————, Valentine, ix. 113, 114
——, Lord Valentine, ix. 111
Kenmure, Viscount, vii. 432
————, Alexander, viii. 441
Kennedy, see Ailsa
Kennedy, Lord, ix. 286
————, John, viii. 439
Kennedy, ——, ix. 382
——, ——, of Ardmillan, ix. 367
——, Archibald, ix. 293
——, James, i. 501; iv. 212; ix. 352
——, John, vi. 456, 723; viii. 392, 410, 440
——, Mr., vi. 478
——, Richard, i. 135, 195
——, Sylvester, ix. 39
——, Thomas, vi. 457; viii. 411; ix 364
——, see Cassilis
Kennersley, Mr., ii. 167
Kennet, Nicholas, viii. 599
Kennicot, Benjamin, vii. 519
Kenny, Henry. ix. 46
Kent, Duke, Edward, i. 44
Kent, Duke, Grey, ix. 395
Kent, Duke of, i. 44; ii. 86, 175; iii. 217, 521; vi. 743; vii. 292
————, Grey, ix. 395
————, Henry, ii. 449; iii. 444; vii. 394; ix. 329, 378
——, Earl of, ii. 191, 282; iv. 87; vi. 551; vii. 118
————, Anthony, iii. 295; vii. 114, 115
————, Edmund Grey, iii. 221, 342, 344
————, George, iii. 114
————, Edmund Holland, i. 223; ii. 43; v. 679
————, Edmund Plantagenet, iii. 221
————, Henry, iii. 79
————, Henry Grey, i. 356; ii. 37; iii. 28; iv. 262, 492; vi. 287, 620
————, Hubert, vi. 104
————, Reginald Grey, ii. 5
————, Thomas Holland, iii. 652, 697; v. 154; vi. 55, 600; vii. 119, 339
——, Earls of, vii. 292
——, Marchioness, vii. 156
——, Countess, Joan Plantagenet, vii. 339
——, Robert de, ix. 484
——, Robert de Burgh, vi. 584
——, Richard, v. 304
Kente, Thomas, ii. 544
Kenyon, Lord, Kenyon, viii. 127
Keppel, see Albemarle
Keppel, Lord, vi. 326, 327
——, Admiral, vi. 370, 371; ix. 273
——, Commodore, vi. 380, 381, 382
——, Captain, vii. 470

Keppel, see Albemarle
Ker, Earl, Ker, ix. 412
Ker, Earl, William, i. 209
—, Lord, Henry, vii. 202
———, Mark, iv. 153
—, Andrew, viii. 411
—, Christopher, iv. 11; vii. 362
—, Henry, viii. 412
—, see Roxburgh and Somerset
Kerr, James, vii. 490
——, William, of Ancram, viii. 382
Kerrill, Thomas, viii. 168
Kerry, Earl of, vi. 105; vii. 353
————, Fitzmaurice, iii. 640
————, Thomas Fitzmaurice, ii. 433
———, Earls of, vii. 274
——, Lord, Edmund, vi. 147
————, Thomas, viii. 92
——, John, iii. 632
Ket, Robert, ii. 544
Ketleson, Roger, v. 636, 638
Keyle, John, vi. 637
Keys, Martin, iii. 352
Keysham, ——, vi. 747
Keyt, John, v. 231
——, William, iii. 750, 757
Kidder, ——, iv. 279
———, Vincent, ix. 40
———, Griffin, Ap. vii. 504
Kielmansegge, Baron, viii. 143
Kieth, Edward, ix. 254
——, see Kintore
Kiffin, Ellis, v. 462
Kighley, William, ii. 101
Kilconath, Adam de, v. 114
Kilculler, Lord, Thomas, vi. 147
Kildare, Marquis of, vii. 274
———, Earl, v. 310, 311
————, George, vii. 142
————, Gerald, v. 369; viii. 295; ix. 71, 78
————, Gerald Fitzgerald, ii. 206; iii. 341; vi. 49
————, James, i. 208
————, John, vi. 105, 494; ix. 63
————, John Fitz-Thomas, viii. 540
————, Maurice, iii. 649
————, Robert, v. 104
————, Thomas, iv. 304; vi. 122
————, Wentworth Fitzgerald, vi. 66
———, Bishop, Charles Cobb, vi. 685
————, Robert, vi. 164
————, William Moreton, vi. 134
Kildare, Dean, Philip Fletcher, iii. 432
Killalla, Bishop, Dr. Stock, vi. 438
Killeen, Lord, John Plunket, ix. 79
———, Baron, vi. 125
Killegrew, Dr., 336
———, Henry, i. 193; viii. 154
———, John, iv. 203
———, Joseph, vii. 278
———, Robert, vii. 161
———, William, ii. 211; iii. 722; vii. 161
Kilmain, Earl of, iii. 11
Kilmarnock, Earl, iv. 487
————, Countess, Anne, vii. 203
————, see Boyd
Kilmarynam, Prior, v. 313
Kilmore, Dean, Jeremy Marsh, v. 372, 373
Kilmorey, Viscount, viii. 95
Kilmory, Viscount, Thomas, iv. 101
Kilmurrey, Viscount, Robert Needham, vii. 107
Kilmurry, Viscount, Thomas Needham, vi. 662
Kilrington, Walter de, vi. 262
Kilsenora, Dean, Charles Coote, v. 88
Kilsyth, Viscount, James, ix. 291
Kilwarden, Lord, viii. 606
Kilworth, Lord, vii. 264
————, Stephen, ix. 30
Kimbolton, Lord, i. 280; ii. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
Kinardsley, Thomas, vii. 527
Kinarsley, John, ix. 157
Kinaston, Madoc, v. 462
———, Humphrey, v. 680
———, John, ibid.
———, Roger, v. 679, 680
Kincardine, Earl, Alexander, ix. 269
————, Edward Bruce, ibid.
Kinderton, see Vernon
Kinelmeaky, Viscount, Lewis Boyle, ix. 460
King, Lord, King, vii. 223
King, Lord, Peter, v. 346
————, Thomas, v. 300
King, ———, v. 233; vii. 179
——, Dr., vi. 187
——, Edward, viii. 117
——, Henry, ix. 13
——, John, v. 373, 374, 700; vii. 265; ix. 8, 16, 44
——, Major, vi. 510
——, Mr., ix. 229
——, Richard, viii. 587
——, Robert, iii. 278
——, William Paine, ix. 228
——, see Dublin, London

Kingett, ———, vi. 389
Kinghorn, Earl, John, ix. 264
———, Patrick, Lord Glammis, v. 286
———, Patrick Lyon, vii. 202
Kingsale, Lord, vi. 126
Kingsby, Richard de, iv. 19
Kingscote, William, iii. 166
Kingsland, Viscount, Henry Benedict, vi. 40
———, Nicholas, ii. 525
———, Nicholas Barnwell, vi. 172
Kingsmill, John, iii. 545; vi. 658
———, William, iii. 386; vii. 21
Kingston, Duke, iv. 176
———, Evelyn, ii. 449; v. 626, 723
———, Evelyn Pierrepoint, i. 188, 295; ii. 36; ix. 266
———, Pierrepoint, iii. 461; ix. 369
———, Dukes, iv. 381
———, Earl, vii. 445
———, Robert, ix. 430
———, Robert Pierrepoint, i. 319, 477; iii. 25
———, William, iv. 357; ix. 430
———, Viscount, Alexander, i. 511
———, Lord, iii. 278; v. 700; ix. 24
———, John, ix. 90
———, William Pierrepoint, v. 723
———, Peter, ii. 388
———, William, i. 267
Kinlegh, Lord of, Odo, iv. 42
Kinlet, Lord, Barnard de Brampton, ibid.
Kinnaird, Lord, Charles, vi. 198
Kinnoul, Earl, William, ii. 492
———, George, iv. 77; viii. 280
———, Henry, v. 144
———, Robert, iv. 83
———, Thomas, v. 144; ix. 266
———, William Hay, iii. 496
———, see Hay
Kintore, Earl of, vii. 433
Kintyre, Lord, James, vii. 433
Kippis, Dr., iii. 136; vi. 9
Kirby, Jeffery, viii. 166
———, John, iv. 295
———, Roger, v. 704
Kirkcudbright, Lord, Thomas, viii. 65
Kirkby, Alexander de, v. 677
Kirke, Charles, ix. 35
Kirke, General, vi. 83
———, George, vii. 404
———, Robert, iii. 207
Kirkham, George, ii. 47
———, Robert, vi. 742
Kirkhoven, Henry de, ix. 479
———, John, iii. 94, 424
———, see Wotton
Kirkpatrick, William, v. 442
Kirton, ———, vii. 559, 560
Kitchingham, ———, viii. 165
Kitson, Thomas, i. 317, 387; ii. 546; v. 185; viii. 261
Kiviliock, Hugh, iv. 17; v. 111
———, Randal, ibid.
Knap, ———, ii. 413
———, Henry, viii. 349
———, John, vii. 26
Knapton, Lord, John, ii. 532
Knatchbull, Edward, v. 423, 662
———, Norton, iii. 350
———, Windham, v. 433
———, Thomas, ix. 28
Knell, John, ii. 583
Knevit, Christopher, iv. 462
———, Edmund, ix. 468
———, Henry, i. 475; ii. 209; iii. 153; v. 185; vi. 494
———, John, viii. 80
———, Philip, vi. 655; ix. 268
———, Thomas, i. 81; iii. 154, 346; vi. 192
———, William, iv. 462; ix. 470
Knight, Captain, vi. 363, 372
———, Charles, v. 479
———, Colonel, viii. 537
———, Gally, ix. 162
———, Henry, iii. 538
———, John, vi. 389; vii. 25; viii. 481; ix. 385
———, John Lutterel, vii. 506
———, M., v. 479
———, Robert, iv. 524; vi. 55; vii. 75
———, Thomas, v. 175
———, William Woodward. viii. 376
Knightley, Edmund, iii. 669; viii. 517; ix. 339
———, Essex, vii. 501
———, Robert, viii. 165
———, Thomas, vi. 18
———, Valentine, ix. 451
———, Lucy, ibid.
Knightly, John, ix. 451
———, Richard, i. 172, 385; iii. 705; vi. 19, 300
Knivet, Lord, Knivet, ix. 479
———, Edmund, v. 643
Kniveton, Gilbert, ix. 452

Kniveton, Mathew, vii. 97
———, Richard, ibid.
———, Robert, vii. 525
Knocker, Arthur, ii. 500
Knochton, ———, vii. 248
Knolles, Lord, William, ix. 472
———, William, iii. 177, 417
———, Frances, v. 19; vi. 9, 170
———, Thomas, vi. 585
———, see Banbury, Knowles
Knollys, Lord, William, vii. 370
———, Francis, ii. 342; v. 231, 187
Knollys, Henry, v. 187; vii. 86
———, see Banbury
Knottesford, John, iii. 705
Knowler, John, v. 384
Knowles, Lord, William Knowles, vi. 723
———, Admiral, viii. 145
Knowlys, Lord, ii. 485
Knowsley, Robert, viii. 509
Knox, Andrew, viii. 450
——, John, viii. 411
Knyvet, Thomas, iii. 79
———, Katherine, ix. 468
Knyvett, Thomas, viii. 478
Kochler, Major, vi. 358
Koff, ———, vi. 389
Koningsmark, Count, i. 30
Kraffe, ———, vi. 389
Kurtwich, Anne, iii. 710
Kyffin, Jeffry, vi. 293
Kynaston, Edward, v. 82
———, John, vii. 297, 37, 371
———, Roger, ii. 102; vii. 299; ix. 484
———, see Powis
Kynnersley, Craven, vii. 535
Kyntyre, see Argyle
Kynymound, see Minto
Kyrl, ———, vii. 179

L.

LABELYE, Monsieur, iii. 144
Lacon, Richard, iv. 51
Lacon, Thomas, vii. 250
——, William, iv. 51
Lacy, Gilbert, iv. 47, 48; vi. 120
——, Hugh, viii. 421
——, John de, iv. 49
——, Robert, viii. 411, 510
——, Roger, viii. 41, 42
——, Walter de, vi. 102; viii. 421
——, see Lincoln, Pomfret
La Faye, Margaret, vii. 504
La Leeke, see Beverweat
Lake, Viscount, Lake, vi. 432
Lake, Thomas, i. 178, 477; ii. 603; v. 717; vi. 720, 724; viii. 560
Lamb, John, iii. 274; vi. 24
——, Mathew, vi. 40
——, William, vi. 212
Lambard, William, vii. 530, 532
Lambe, William, vii. 267
———, see Melbourne
Lambert, ———, iii. 556
———, Anthony, v. 196
———, Charles, v. 238; vii. 99
———, General, iii. 576, 782
———, Henry, iv. 358
———, John, viii. 585, 588
———, Oliver, v. 190
———, Limnel, v. 356
———, Richard, ii. 437
———, Walter, iv. 304
———, William, viii. 54
———, see Cavan
Lamborne, John, vii. 548
———, William, vii. 41
Lambton, John, iii. 708; vi. 26; viii. 288
———, W. H., iv. 426
———, William, vi. 27; viii. 287
———, William Henry, iii. 795
Lamond, John, ii. 571
Lamont, Archibald, ii. 574
———, Dougal, ibid.
Lamplugh, John, v. 703
———, Richard, ibid.
———, Robert, vi. 27
Lanark, Earl, William, i. 534
Lancaster, Duke of, iii. 117; vi. 489
———, Henry, ii. 6, 271; v. 490; ix. 240
———, Henry Plantagenet, iii. 221; vi. 647
———, John, iii. 8; vii. 119
———, John, of Gaunt, i. 224; iii. 654; iv. 92; v. 154, 157, 244, 490, 491, 496; vi. 252, 521, 598; viii. 332
———, Thomas, ix. 68
———, Earl, Edmund, i. 222; ii. 237, 247; iii. 646; vi. 245
———, Edmund Crouchback, i. 222
———, Henry, ii. 247; ix. 460
———, Thomas, vi. 514, 547; vii. 93, 118; ix. 67, 240
———, Thomas Plantagenet, ii. 441, 442, 496; iii. 4, 600, 602
Lancaster, ——, vi. 389

Lancaster, Christopher, v. 703
———, Gilbert de, v. 154, 682
———, Thomas de, iii. 53
———, William de, v. 110, 698
Lancelove, ———, ii. 402
Lander, Abel-Collin, vii. 551
Landsberg, Margrave, Conrad, i. 11
Lane, Lady Jane, v. 537
Lane, ———, vii. 493
———, Francis, iii. 274
———, George, ii. 169; ix. 316
———, George Fox, ix. 430
———, John, ii. 47; v. 537; vii. 497
———, Ralph, iii. 271; iv. 194; ix. 473
———, Richard, iv. 194
———, Thomas, vii. 527
———, William, ii. 46; iv. 194
———, Mrs., Jane, ix. 145
———, see Bingley
Laneare, Nicholas, iii. 124
Laneney, William, i. 304
Lanesborough, Earl, Brinsley, ix. 343
———, Viscount, ii. 169; iii. 243
Langara, Admiral, vi. 354, 355
———, Don, vi. 351
———, Don Juan de, vi. 382; vii. 564
———, Juan de, vi. 346
Langdale, Lord, Langdale, ix. 423
Langdale, Lord, Marmaduke, ii. 36; vii. 130
———, Jordan, vi. 641
———, Marmaduke, ibid.
———, Mrs, ix. 242
Langford, Henry, ix. 27
———, Nicholas, v. 627
———, Roger, v. 370
Langham, James, vi. 660, 436
———, John, ii. 413; vi. 730
Langherne, Arthur, viii. 186
———, John, ibid.
Langhorn, William, i. 478
Langland, John, vii. 273
Langley, Richard, vii. 25, 229
———, William, iii. 710
Langley, Anne, iii. 98
Langly, Geffrey de, iv. 331
Langmead, Philip, vi. 98
Langrishe, Robert, ix. 56
Langston, John, vi. 269
Langton, John, viii. 454
———, John de, v. 634
———, Joshua, v. 87
———, Raupe de, v. 244
———, Thomas, iii. 64
———, Jane, vi. 657
Langtree, Gilbert, iii. 96
Lanoy, James, v. 302
———, Timothy, ibid.
Lansdowne, Marquis, Petty, ii. 428
Lansdowne, Lord, Granville, ix. 429
Lansdowne, Marquis of, iv. 590; vii. 274, 353
———, Lord, vii. 379
———, George Granville, iii. 559; vii. 501
Larke, Peter, ii. 370
———, Thomas, iii. 69
Larkton, John, viii. 8
Lascelles, Bryan, ii. 47; viii. 79
———, General, vii. 508
———, Roger, vii. 547
———, see Harewood
Lascells, Duncan de, iii. 643
———, Juliana de, vii. 199
Laten, Laird of, v. 433
Lathona, Thomas, iii. 52
Latimer, Lord, John, v. 155; vii. 433,
———, John Nevil, i. 151, 228, 255; ii. 326, 548, 599, 602; vi. 598, 516, 612; ix. 456
Latimer, Lord, George, ii. 326; iv. 340
Latimer, Lord, Nevile, ix. 464
Latimer, Lord, Ralph, ii. 326
———, Richard, viii. 455
———, Richard Nevil, vii. 548
———, William, ii. 187; v. 153
———, Nicholas, iii. 314
———, William, i. 54; iii. 695, 696; vii. 92
———, Susanna, vii. 548
Latin, William, viii. 538
Laton, Thomas, viii. 288
Laud, Archbishop, i. 281
———, see York
Lauder, Alexander, i. 497; viii. 224
———, Allan, vii. 420; viii. 59
Lauderdale, Lord, Maitland, ix. 296
Lauderdale, Duke of, i. 413; iii. 562; v. 292; vii. 439; viii. 415
———, Duchess of, vi. 287
———, Elizabeth, vii. 442
———, Earl of, iii. 783; v. 291; vi. 361
———, Charles, ix. 170
———, Charles Maitland, viii. 384
———, James Maitland, ix. 379
———, Richard, vii. 441; viii. 416
———, Lord, iii. 784; vii. 127
———, Maitland, ix. 29
Laumont, John, vii. 420, 428
Launcelyn, John, vii. 67
Laurence, John, v. 82

Laurence, Mr., Justice, ix. 421
Laurie, Robert, v. 442
Lauriston, General, v. 609
Law, ———, viii. 381
———, Edward, viii. 129
———, see Ellenborough
Lawder, Alexander, ix. 299
Lawes, Henry, iii. 124
Lawley, Edward, ii. 14
———, Francis, ii. 83
———, Robert, vii. 222
———, Thomas, ii. 491
Lawrence, John, viii. 395
———, Miss, vii. 288, 292
Lawson, ———, iii. 561
———, Henry, iii. 263
———, John, iii. 452, 503
———, Milfred, iii. 328
———, Helen, v. 428
Lay, William, ix. 28
Layard, Dr., vi. 278
Laycock, Mr., ii. 485
Layton, Margery, vi. 517
Layward, Major, ii. 28
Lea, William, vi. 276
Leake, John, viii. 81; ix. 246
———, John Martin, ibid.
———, Thomas, i. 316
———, William, iii. 684, 685
Lear, Thomas, vi. 267
Learmouth, James, i. 525
Leate, Christopher, vii. 558
L'Eau, Abraham de, v. 31, 34
———, John de, v. 34
Leicester, Earl, Sydney, ix. 400
Leaver, Mr., ix. 197
Le Bas, Charles, iv. 448
Leche, William, iv. 277
Lechmere, Lord, Lechmere, ix. 431
Lechmere, Lord, Nicholas, iii. 507
———, Anthony, vii. 498
Le Clerc, ———, iii. 585
Ledgiard, Richard, viii. 456
Le Despencer, Lord, Stapleton, vi. 496
Le Despencer, Lord, iii. 741
Ledwell, William, vi. 718
Lee, Edward, ii. 412
———, Francis Henry, ii. 20
———, George, iv. 448; viii. 76
———, Henry, ii. 82; iii. 630; v. 185; vi. 53; viii. 136
———, Henry, of Ditchby, iv. 474
———, J., vii. 36
———, John, iii. 129, 275; iv. 93, 143, 396, 443
———, Lancelot, viii. 483
———, Robert, i. 183; ii. 602; v. 392
———, Thomas, vii. 408
Lee, see Chichester, Dillon, Lichfield
———, William, iv. 448
———, Elizabeth, iv. 443
Leech, Edward, vii. 400
———, Simon, vii. 128
Leeche, George, ii. 370
Leeds, Duke, Osborne, i. 253
Leeds, Duke of, v. 526; vi. 31; ix. 464
———, Francis, vii. 110
———, George William Frederick, ii. 47
———, Osborne, i. 253; iv. 80
———, Peregrine Osborne, i. 253; ii. 358
———, Thomas, iv. 206
———, Thomas Osborne, ii. 19; v. 651
———, John, iv. 94
Leeke, Stephen de, iii. 283
Lefroy, George, iii. 204
Legard, John, viii. 455
———, Thomas, v. 360
Leger, Ralph, v. 343
———, Thomas, i. 464
———, Warham, v. 164
Legge, see Dartmouth
Legge, Bilson, v. 105; vii. 291
———, Captain, viii. 145
———, Commodore, vii. 462
———, Heneage, vii. 535
———, Mr., iii. 323
———, Thomas, iv. 105
———, William, viii. 139
———, see Dartmouth, Stawel
Legh, Hugh, v. 244
———, Geoffry, v. 245
———, John, iii. 173; v. 245, 249, 532; ix. 144
———, Thomas, iii. 192; v. 244
———, Thomas, of Adlington, viii. 48
———, William, v. 244, 245
Leicester, Earl, Coke, ix. 414
Leicester, Earl, Dudley, ix. 452
Leicester, Earl, i. 258, 404, 473; ii. 114, 122, 124, 598; iii. 121, 679; iv. 182, 396, 460, 463; vi. 9, 81; ix. 449
———, Beaumont, iii. 763
———, George, v. 361
———, John Sidney, iii. 201
———, Philip, iii. 199
———, Robert, i. 108; iii. 291; v. 202; vi. 433; vii. 339
———, Robert de Belmonte, vii. 340
———, Robert le Bossu, vii. 339
———, Robert Dudley, i. 271, 274; ii. 317, 328; iii. 41, 120, 121;

v. 648; vi. 9, 10, 578; vii. 251, 339; viii. 389
Leicester, Earl, Robert Fitz Parnel, iv. 434
———, Robert Sydney, i. 395, 396, 397, 405, 406; ii. 6, 7, 351; iii. 199, 201, 724; iv. 149, 360, 509, 513, 514; v. 515, 516; vi. 321
———, Simon Montfort, ii. 238; iv. 40, 380, 434; vi. 2, 24, 500, 643, 707; vii. 339; viii. 332
———, Sydney, ix. 309
———, Thomas, vii. 451
———, Thomas Coke, iii. 444; iv. 207; vi. 537
———, Townshend, ii. 481
———, Earls of, vii. 68
———, Countess of, ii. 350
———, see Mellent
———, Charles, v. 539
———, John, v. 243
———, Ralph, iii. 369; v. 247
———, Thomas, v. 250
Leicestre, John, v. 247
Leigh, Lord, Leigh, ix. 421
Leigh, Lord, Edward, ii. 374
———, Thomas, iii. 200, 715; vii. 529
———, Barnabas, vii. 363
———, Charles, vii. 110
———, Edward, iii. 75
———, Egerton, iii. 200; viii. 549; ix. 155
———, Francis, ii. 501; iii. 191
———, James Henry, vi. 731; vii. 38
———, John, iii. 62; v. 17, 511; vi. 172, 731; viii. 182
———, John, of Addington, iv. 142
———, Lieut.-Col., vii. 110
———, Major-General, ix. 324
———, Mr., iii. 200
———, Nicholas, v. 253
———, Peter, viii. 549
———, Piers, iii. 76
———, Richard, v. 253
———, Robert, viii. 81
———, Theophilus, v. 453, 455, 456, 458; vi. 729; vii. 38
———, Thomas, i. 305, 337; iv. 202; v. 255; vi. 14; vii. 398, 413, 529
———, William, vii. 38
———, Wooley, v. 703, 704
——— see Chichester
Leighlin, Bishop, Thomas, vi. 164
———, see Meredith
Leighton, Robert, vi. 18
———, Titus de, iv. 38
Leighton, Thomas, v. 231, 642; vi. 6, 53; ix. 465
Leighton, William, v. 465; vii. 250
Leinster, Viscount, Fitzgerald, vi. 100
Leinster, King, Dermot MacMurrough, iii. 592; iv. 46
———, Duke of, iii. 640; vi. 495; vii. 493
———, Duke, James, i. 208; v. 104
———, William Robert Fitzgerald, vii. 503
———, Earl, iii. 417
———, Robert Cholmondeley, iv. 30
Leisone, Dr., iii. 113
Leith, General, vi. 476
Leitrim, Earl, Robert, viii. 95
Leke, John, vii. 96
———, Roger, iii. 53
———, see Scarsdale
Leman, Thomas, viii. 34, 211; ix. 39
Lemans, Thomas, viii. 34
Lemingham, William, iv. 181
Lempster, Lord, William Fremor, i. 258
Lenard, Barret, iii. 101
———, George, vi. 571
———, Francis, vi. 572
———, Samuel, v. 466; vi. 574
Lench, Richard, viii. 318
Lennard, Barret Thomas, v. 266
———, Henry, vi. 577
———, John, v. 168, 170; vi. 572
———, Richard Barret, vi. 583
———, Sampson, ii. 150
———, see Sheppy and Sussex
Le-Neve, Oliver, iv. 368
Lennep, David Van, iv. 247
Lennox, see Richmond
Lennox, Duke, ii. 570; iv. 271, 273; v. 222; vi. 626; viii. 424
———, Charles, i. 174, 175, 205, 319; ii. 570
———, Esme Stewart, i. 117, 284, 322; ii. 520, 570; v. 222, 441; vi. 176; vii. 443; ix. 263, 268
———, James, ii. 570
———, Lodovich Stuart, i. 174
———, Dukes of, viii. 420
———, Earl, i. 74; ix. 97
———, Duncan, viii. 409, 422; ix. 350
———, Duncan Stewart, ix. 370
———, John, vii. 428; ix. 286
———, John D'Aubigney, ii. 570
———, Malcolm, ix. 347

Lennox, Earl, Maldurn, ix. 251
———, Matthew, ii. 196, 569; v. 175. 505, 528; vii. 430; viii. 240; ix. 260
———, Lord, George, i. 208; iii. 625; v. 94
———, see Richmond, Sussex
Lenthal, ——, iii. 558
———, William, vi. 520, 523
Lenthale, Edmund, v. 161
———, Rowland, v. 160
Lenthall, John, iv. 412
———, Rowland, ix. 446
———, William, vi. 539; ix. 117
Lenthorp, ——, vi. 742
Leon, family, i. 362
———, see Castile
Leonard, Henry, ix. 213
Leopold, Archduke, iv. 530
———, Emperor, ii. 518
Lepel, Brigadier-General, vi. 756
Le Pell, Nicholas, iv. 158
Le Scot, see Huntingdon
Lesley, Count, i. 133
———, General, iii. 783
———, see Rothes
Leslie, Charles, v. 108
———, Lord, George, v. 526
———, William, ix. 150
———, see Leven
Lesly, Count, George, ix. 171
———, see Newark
Lessiem, Stephen, v. 169
L'Estrange, Hamond, vii. 398; ix. 7
———, John, iii. 8, 312
———, Thomas, iii. 312
Le Strange, Henry Piesley, viii. 111
Lestrange, Henry, ix. 41
Lestock, Admiral, vii. 459
L'Etendiere, M. de, vii. 462
Letham, Edward, v. 245
Lethieullier, John, v. 31
Leuknorn, Robert, v. 494
———, Roger, v. 9
———, Thomas, v. 498
Leven, Earl, ii. 65, 66
———, Earl, Alexander, ii. 573; ix. 292
———, Alexander Leslie, iii. 503
———, Leslie, ix. 386
Leventhorp, Thomas, i. 150; iii. 323
Lever, Robert, viii. 369
Levere, Andrew de, v. 245
———, Richard, v. 101
Leverous, Thomas, vi. 156, 158
Leversage, Thomas, vii. 399
Leveson, Lord, Granville, ii. 452
———, Edward, v. 81
Leveson, John, i. 446; ii. 412; iii. 178
———, Richard, ii. 412, 414, 446; iv. 317; v. 26; vii. 233
———, Walter, ii. 164
Levett, Elton, vii. 111
———, Richard, vi. 430
Leving, William, ii. 444
Levinge, Richard, iii. 42; iv. 101; vi. 685; ix. 25, 27
Levington, Alexander, iv. 227
Levinz, Robert, ii. 15
Levison, Richard, ix. 452
Lewellin, Michael, ix 43
Lewes, Thomas, vi. 510
Lewin, Justinian, iii. 478
Lewis, Christian, i. 26
———, Edward, i. 174; ii. 149
———, Henry Creswold, viii. 374
———, John, iii. 771; v. 471; vi. 293, 661; viii. 500
———, Mr., ix. 82
———, Thomas, iii. 690
Lewisham, Viscount, iv. 123, 480
Lewkenor, Edward, ii. 464
Lewknor, ——, ix. 476
———, Lewis, iv. 474
———, Richard, iii. 708
———, Roger, iv. 437
———, Thomas, ii. 101; v. 503; vii. 78
Lewston, John, iii. 494
Lewys, Thomas, vii. 507
Lexington, Lord, Sutton, ix. 423
Lexington, Lord, Robert, vii. 96, 558
———, Robert Sutton, i. 477, 486
———, Richard de, iii. 408
———, Robert de, vii. 335
Ley, Henry, iii. 478
———, see Marlborough
Leybourne, Lord, Thomas, vii. 17
Leyburne, James, iii. 64
———, Francis, i. 108
———, Thomas, ii. 184; vi. 644
Leycestre, John de, v. 244
———, Peter, v. 634; viii. 40
———, Ralph, v. 244
———, William, viii. 47
Leycroft, William, vii. 122
Leyeton, William, iv. 439
Lezignian, Adomare de, vi. 499
Lichfield, Earl, Lee, ix. 403
Lichfield, Earl, i. 214; ii 82
———, Bernard, viii. 429
———, Charles Stewart, iii. 325
———, George Henry, vii. 130

Lichfield, Earl, Henry Lee, iii. 787; v. 126
———, Earls, vi. 53, 573
———, Bishop of, viii. 44
———, John Hacket, viii. 369
Lichford, Richard, i. 132
Liddell, Thomas, iv. 519
———, see Ravensworth
Lidiard, Mr., v. 457
Lifford, Lord Chancellor, viii. 605
Lifield, Robert, ix. 472
Lizon, William, ix. 217
Ligonier, Earl. Ligonier, ix. 415
Ligonier, Earl, vi. 212
———, Edward, vii. 491
Liguria, Marquis of, i. 6
Lilbourne, Lord, Gerard de Courville, iv. 453
Lilburne, Robert, iii. 83
Lilford, Lord, Powys, viii. 577
Lilford, Lord, vi. 631
———, Thomas Powys, viii. 451
Limerick, Viscount, James Hamilton, ii. 37
———, Bishop, Dr. Thomas, ix. 141
Limesi, John de, iv. 433
Limington, Viscount, John Wallop, iv. 130
Lincoln, Earl, ii. 166; iii. 29; vi. 125; viii. 330
———, Edward, iii. 26; vii. 155
———, Edward Clinton, vi. 612, 723
———, Edward de la Pole, v. 162
———, Francis, ix. 245
———, Gilbert de Gant, iii. 532; vii. 367
———, Henry, ii. 565; v. 40, 518, 521
———, Henry Clinton, vi. 653
———, Henry Fienes, iii. 684
———, Henry Lacy, ii. 240; vi. 593
———, John de, v. 308; vii. 345, 348
———, John de Aldeburg, vi. 594
———, John de la Pole, iii. 66
———, Lambert Simnel, iv. 402
———, Robert Simnel, iii. 766; vi. 49
———, Theophilus, iii. 83; vi. 22
Lincoln, Earl, Theophilus Clinton, v. 344; vi. 66
———, Thomas, iii. 289
———, Countess, Elizabeth, v. 536
———, Bishop, John Williams, i. 117
———, Robert Saunderson, ii. 402
———, Thomas Beke, ii. 402
———, Thomas Wolsey, i. 78
———, Henry, i. 382
———, see Newcastle
Lindley, Bernard, ii. 489
Lindsay, Lord, Alexander, v. 211
———, John, v. 134; viii. 413
———, ———, ix. 254
———, Alexander, v. 139, 144
———, David, ix. 169
———, James, v. 117; viii. 59
———, Major, v. 432
———, William, viii. 432
———, see Balcarras
Lindsey, Earl, Bertie, iii. 307
Lindsey, Earl, iv. 9
———, Montagu, iv. 185
———, Montagu Bertie, i. 179, 254, 257; ii. 16, 17; iii. 623; vii. 72; ix. 455
———, Peregrine Bertie, vii. 303
———, Robert, iv. 13; vii. 234
———, Lord, John, v. 140
———, see Abingdon and Ancaster
Lindzee, Edward, vi. 365
———, Thomas, viii. 168
Lingen, Henry, iv. 59; vi. 727
Linlithgow, Earl, Alexander, i. 510; vii. 202, 203; ix. 290
Lintello, Johan Van, iii. 730
Lippe, Count of, Eberdhardus, i. 13
Lisbourne, Viscount, Adam, viii. 86
Lisburne, Earl, Wilmot, iv. 101; vi. 290
———, Viscount, Adam Loftus, vi. 726
Lisle, Viscount, Grey, ix. 461
Lisle, Viscount, Arthur Plantagenet, viii. 503
———, Edward, Grey, ix. 443
———, John, i. 164; ii. 194
———, Talbot, vii. 262
———, Thomas Talbot, iii. 346, 609
———, Lord, iii. 665; v. 176; vii. 426; viii. 520

Lisle, Lord, Gerrard Warren, iii. 607
———, v. 680; ix. 182
———, of Acton, v. 690
——, George, iii. 245
——, John, iii. 320; iv. 365; viii. 136
——, Robert, viii. 556
——, see Grey
L'Isle, Viscount, iii. 114, 131; vi. 257
——, Lord, Bartholomew, vi. 246
Lismore, Viscount, Cornelius O'Callaghan, ix. 135, 343
Lisoures, Robert de, iv. 378
Lister, Christopher, iii. 385
——, John, viii. 395
——, Mr., viii. 348
——, William, i. 55; vi. 30; vii. 455
——, see Ribblesdale
Little, Samuel, ix. 324, 625
——, John, ix. 38
Littlebury, John, vii. 397
Littlehales, Edward, vi. 198
Littleton, Lord, Littleton, ix. 482
Littleton, Lord, iii. 34
——— Keeper, iv. 516
———, ——, ii. 405
———, Adam, viii. 578
———, Charles, iii. 456
———, Edward, iii. 34, 35; vi. 7; vii. 405; viii. 482
———, John, vii. 252
———, Walter, v. 232
Litton, Litton, of Knebworth, v. 359
——, John, iii. 653
——, Robert, iii. 662
——, Rowland, iv. 318
Liulph, family, iii. 693
Liverpool, Earl, Jenkinson, v. 392
Liverpool, Earl, ii. 179
———, Charles Jenkinson, viii. 225
———, Robert Banks Jenkinson, iv. 160
Livesay, John, vi. 748
———, William, i. 382
Livingston, Lord, iii. 783
———, Alexander, i. 517; viii. 273
———, James, i. 516
———, Robert, i. 524
———, William, ix. 170
———, Alexander, viii. 380, 381; ix. 169
———, James, ii. 540
———, John, viii. 272
———, Colonel, Robert, ix. 381
———, William, viii. 64, 224; ix. 256
Livingston, see Linlithgow, Newburgh
Lizures, William de, ii. 392
Llandaff, Bishop, William Beame, v. 24
Llewellin ap Griffith, viii. 11
———, Ap. Hugh, viii. 10
———, ap Ithele de Mauld, vi. 292
Lloyd, ——, i. 189, 394, 404; iii. 441
——, Bell, vi. 430
——, Charles, ii. 548
——, David, iii. 283; viii. 11
——, Edward, viii. 127
——, Evan, vii. 127
——, Humphry, iii. 705
——, Jever, vi. 294
——, Lucius Christianus, ii. 548
——, Luke, viii. 127
——, Pierce, v. 259; viii. 11, 16
——, Price, vi. 430
——, Richard, v. 233, 259
——, Robert, vii. 364; viii. 372
——, Rose ap Gruff, vi. 293
——, Thomas, vii. 507
——, William, v. 702; viii. 132
——, Margaret, ix. 485
——, see St. Asaph
Lock, Charles, vi. 197
Lockay, John, ix. 244
Locke, John, iii. 550; vii. 223
——, Mr., iii. 581, 585; ix. 205
Locker, Captain, William, v. 562, 573
———, William, ibid.
Lockhart, Captain, vii. 470
———, George, viii. 382, 416; ix. 293
———, James, of Lee, viii. 382
———, John, ibid.
———, Walter, ix. 270
———, Thomas, iv. 452
———, William, iii. 560; viii. 66
Lockwood, Edward, ix. 386
———, Edward Percival, ibid.
———, Mr., viii. 479
———, Richard, vii. 407; ix. 386
———, Thomas, ix. 386
Lodden, John, vii. 151
Lodge, William, viii. 589
Lodington, John, viii. 396
Lofft, Christopher, iii. 477
Loftus, Lord, Loftus, ix. 33
Loftus, Viscount, ix. 11
———, Adam, vi. 586
———, Arthur, ix. 29
———, Lord, vii. 264
———, Arthur, vii. 143
———, see Ely
———, ——, viii. 587
———, A. ix. 34

Loftus, Adam, viii. 460, 461
———, Arthur, viii. 86
———, Dudley, viii. 535
———, Nicholas, vii. 264; viii. 197
———, Robert, vi. 586; viii. 203; ix. 6, 42
———, Thomas, v. 371
———, William, ii. 479
———, see Dublin
Logan, John, viii. 421
Logie, Captain, i. 297
———, John, v. 117
Lolkowitz, Prince of, vii. 333
Lomax, ———, v. 717
Lomb, Thomas, ix. 309
Lombard, Arduin, i. 6
Long, Charles, iii. 220
London, ———, viii. 377
———, Bishop of, i. 280, 312; ii. 92, 143; iv. 560
———, Edwin, ix. 208
———, Henry, ix. 330
———, Henry Compton, ii. 171
———, John King, viii. 50, 138
———, Richard Reynolds, ix. 426
———, Richard Terrick, v. 718
———, Robert Braybrooke, vi. 248
———, John Robinson, ii. 548
———, William Juxon, iv. 516
Londonderry, Earl, vi. 39; vii. 485
———, Robert, v. 270
———, Robert Ridgeway, v. 46; viii. 206
———, Robert Stewart, i. 219; ii. 565; ix. 31
———, Thomas Pitt, iii. 788; v. 46
———, Thomas Ridgeway, vii. 217
Long, Henry, i. 274, 279; ix. 239
———, James Tylney, iii. 691; v. 37
———, Parker, viii. 141
———, Richard, i. 274
———, Robert, ix. 465
———, Samuel, ibid.
———, Walter, ii. 501; vii. 389
Longcamp, Henry de, iii. 342
Longespee, William, vii. 328
Longford, Earl, Francis, viii. 200; ix. 278
———, Thomas Pakenham, vi. 479
Longford, Lord, vi. 191
———, Baron, Gerard de Aungier, v. 466
———, Dr., iii. 74
———, John, ix. 278
———, Lady, ix. 314
———, Nicholas, vi. 654
———, Ralph, vi. 654; vii. 402; ix. 167
Longspee, see Salisbury
Longston, John, viii. 78
Longueville, Earl, Walter Gifford, i. 393
———, Viscount, v. 282
———, Counts of, viii. 297
———, Henry, vi. 620; vii. 253
———, John, vi. 649
———, Michael, vi. 620
———, Thomas, v. 358
———, see Grey de Ruthyn
Longvilers, Lord Thomas, iii. 408
Longville, Edward, ii. 412; v. 356; vii. 252
Lonsdale, Earl, Lowther, v. 695.
Lonsdale, Earl, Lowther, ix. 415
Lonsdale, Viscount, Lowther, ix. 417
Lonsdale, Earl, James Lowther, ii. 387
———, William Lowther, iii. 304
———, Viscount, John, v. 686
———, John Lowther, ii. 506
Loon, Jurnen Van, iii. 729
Loperigge, Henry, v. 338
Lorn, Lord, John, ix. 370
———, Robert, viii. 242
———, John Stewart, vii. 427
———, Stewart, ix. 256
———, see Sundridge and Argyle
Lorrain, Duke of, iii. 445; vii. 107, 290
——— Francis Stephen, iii. 733
Lorty, Henry, vii. 556
Loss, Count de, vi. 563
Lostoch, Richard, vii. 398
Lothian, Marquis of, vi. 61; vii. 443
———, John, iii. 541
———, Robert, viii. 241, 437
———, William, i. 209
———, William John Ker, vii. 75
———, Earl of, vii. 432; ix. 365
———, Mark, viii. 64
———, William, vii. 439
Loudon, Earl, iv. 77
———, James, ix. 292
———, Hugh, vii. 443
———, John, viii. 247
———, Countess, Flora Maria Campbell, vi. 688
Loudoun, Earl of, ix. 372

Loudoun, Earl, Hugh Campbell, ix. 370
———, Countess of, viii. 424
Loughborough, Lord, Hastings, ix. 477
Loughborough, Lord, Wedderburn, ix. 437
Loughmoe, Baron, Nicholas, ix. 111
Louis, Captain, v. 588, 601
Lound, Alexander, viii. 454
Louther, James, ii. 579
Louvaine, Lord, George, ii. 578
Lovain, house of, ii. 232
———, Joceline, ii. 226
———, Nicholas, vi. 3
Lovat, Lord, iv. 489
———, Hugh, viii. 595
———, Simon, viii. 596
———, Simon, vii. 428
Lovayn, Nicholas de, viii. 250
Love, Margaret, vi. 50
Lovel and Holland, Lord Percival, vii. 319
Lovel, Viscount, Lovel, ix. 461
Lovel, Viscount, Francis, v. 308; ix. 454
———, Lord, vi. 125
———, William, iii. 340
———, John, of Tichmarsh, ix. 464
———, Francis, iv. 242; vii. 403
———, Richard, iii. 4
———, Robert, i. 464; vii. 83
———, Thomas, i. 464; iii. 313, 349; iv. 242
Lovelace, Lord, Lovelace, ix. 420
Lovelace, Lord, John, vi. 208, 210
———, Nevil, i. 248
———, Richard, iii. 377
Lovell, Lord, Francis, iii. 227
———, William, viii. 249
———, Henry, iii. 663; viii. 221
———, Salathael, iii. 433; viii. 221
———, Thomas, vi. 492; vii. 514, 515
Loverd, Hugh de, v. 637
Lovet, Thomas, iv. 201
Lovett, Robert, vi. 615
Low, Miss, iii. 304
Low, Robert de, i. 381
Lowe, Lawrence, vii. 490
Lower, Nicholas, vi. 63, 64
Lowry, Robert de, i. 508
Lowthane, Robert, vi. 562
Lowthe, Lionel, ii. 544
———, Margaret, ii. 543, 544
Lowther, ———, ix. 313
———, family, v. 695 et seq
———, Garrett, vii. 150
———, George, vii. 263
———, Gorges, viii. 87
———, Hugh, vi. 521; viii. 110
———, James, iv. 526
Lowther, John, iii. 305; viii. 87
———, Ralph, vii. 550
———, Robert, ii. 387
———, Thomas, i. 356
———, William, iii. 217, 304; vi. 272, 287
———, see Lonsdale
Lucan, Earl, vi. 40
———, Charles Bingham, v. 44
———, Lord, ix. 277
Lucas, Baroness, Campbell, vii. 115
Lucas, Lord, Lucas, ix. 423
Lucas, Lord, i. 318; iv. 115
———, John, iii. 345
———, John of Shenfield, vii. 114
———, Baroness, ix. 437
———, Admiral, ix. 176
———, Charles, iii. 244, 479; vii. 99
———, Thomas, i. 118; iv. 202; vii. 60; ix. 118
Lucca, Count of, Boniface, i. 2
Luci, Jeffery de, vi. 43
Lucie, Robert, vii. 53
———, Elizabeth, ix. 462
Luckyn, Capel, vi. 589; viii. 218
———, family, viii. 219
Lucy, Lord, ii. 243
———, Anthony, ii. 256, 265
———, Berkeley, iii. 260; vii. 392; ix. 230
———, Francis, v. 372
———, Kingsmill, iii. 620
———, Michael, ii. 208
———, Richard, v. 372
———, Thomas, i. 388; iv. 346; v. 372; ix. 217, 474
———, William, iv. 201
Luda, William de, v. 634
———, see Ely
Ludgate, Simon de, vii. 359
Luines, Duke, i. 115
Ludlow, Earl, Peter, iii. 718
———, Edmund, iv. 332; vii. 48
———, George, iii. 668, 670
———, John, v. 680; vii. 297, 403, 404; ix. 234, 484
Luke, Nicholas, vi. 743
Lukenor, Thomas, v. 167
Lulyn, Nicha de, vi. 62
Lum, Elnathan, ix. 8
Lumbard, John, ix. 67
Lumley, Lord, iii. 532
———, George, v. 677
———, John, ix. 446
———, Richard, ii. 289
———, Martin, ii. 493; viii. 396
———, Thomas, i. 463
———, see Scarborough

Lummer, Edmund, vi. 623
Lundin, John, ix. 303
Lunsford, John, ii. 106
———, Robert, ii. 454
———, Thomas, ii. 61; viii. 156
———, William, v. 503
Lupus, see Avranches and Chester
Lushington, John Stephen, ix. 189
Lusignan, Almerick de, vi. 230
———, Geffrey, see Aquitain
———, Guy de, vi. 228, 229
Lustock, William de, vii. 41
Luther, Richard, iii. 303
Lutrell, Andrew de, iii. 595
———, James, iii. 110
Lutterell, ——, vii. 362
———, Andrew, iv. 411; v. 328; vi. 247
Lutterel, Colonel, vi. 187
Luttleton, see Lyttleton
Luttrell, Narcissus, ix. 239
Luttrel, Thomas, ix. 80
Lutwidge, Admiral, v. 561
Luvel, see Lovel
Luxborough, Lord, Robert, iii. 538
Luxemburgh, Duke of, iii. 722
———, Gilbert, Count of, i. 10
Lydsdale, Lord, viii. 272
Lyell, Henry, v. 27
Lygon, Richard, ix. 467
———, Reginald, iv. 491
———, William, iv. 339
———, see Beauchamp
Lyle, Lord, John, ix. 287
———, Robert, i. 504; vi. 456
Lymerick, Thomas, iv. 437
Lymington, see Portsmouth
Lynch, Henry, ix. 280
Lynde, Walter de la, ii. 101
Lyndley, Arthur, ix. 35
Lyndon, Roger, viii. 198
Lyne, Dr., iii. 471
Lyngayne, Ralph, iv. 52
Lyon, Thomas, iv. 214; viii. 280
———, William, iii. 433
———, see Glamis, Kinghorn
Lyons, Charles, ix. 7
———, Geoffrey, ibid.
———, Louisa, vii. 263
Lysle, Viscount, iv. 300
Lyster, Mathew, iii. 538
Lystre, John, viii. 250
Lyte, William, of Billesdon, i. 100
Lyttleton, Lord, Lyttleton, viii. 316
Lyttleton, Lord, iii. 466; v. 62, 230
———, George, i. 295; v. 346
———, George, v. 47, 346; vii. 280
———, John, v. 229, 230; ix. 217
Lyttleton, Launcelot, vii. 87
———, Richard, i. 295; iii. 2
———, Thomas, ii. 413; v. 47
———, Elizabeth, iii. 34
Lytton, Mr., iii. 715
———, Robert, i. 389
———, Rowland, vi. 743

M.

MABLETHORP, Thomas, iv. 881
Mac Art, Bryan, viii. 183
Macartney, Lord, Macartney, ix. 439
Macartney, Earl of, viii. 103
———, George, ii. 579
———, Lady Charlotte, v. 26
———, General, i. 546; vi. 458
———, George, ii. 579
———, James, iv. 357; vii. 304; viii. 201, 358
Mac Aula, Murdoch, viii. 594
Macaulay, Dr. G., v. 87
Mac Bean, Colonel, vi. 476
Mac Bride, Captain, vi. 372
Mac Brien Arragh, Terence, ix. 110
Mac Brien, Mugan, iv. 311, 313
Macclesfield, Earl, Parker, iv. 190
Macclesfield, Earl, Gerard, ix. 404
Macclesfield, Earl of, v. 265; vii. 274
———, Charles, i. 546
———, Charles Gerrard, v. 533
———, Gerrard, iii. 329
———, Parker, iv. 188
———, Thomas, viii. 264
———, Thomas Parker, iii. 303
Mac Daniel, Mary. iii. 278
Macdonald, Lord, ix. 293
———, A., vii. 36
———, Æneas, vii. 428
———, Alexander, ii. 573; iv. 217; viii. 595, 598; ix. 306
———, Archibald, viii. 603; ix. 293
———, Colonel, vi. 449
———, Donald, viii. 281, 596
———, James, ii. 572
Macdonell, James, i. 129; iii. 163
———, Randulph, i. 475
———, Ronald, i. 542
———, Sorley Boy, v. 98
Macdougall, ——, ix. 373
———, John, ix. 371
MacGill-Patrick-Dermoid, Mac Shane, ix. 79

Macguire, Colonel, vi. 459
———, Hugh, v. 443
Mac James, Edmund, vi. 108
Mackay, Lieutenant General, viii. 68
Mackdwine, Duncan, vii. 420
MACKENZIE, see SEAFORTH
Mackenzie, Alexander, vii. 428
———, Colonel Alexander, i. 542
———, General, vi. 469, 470, 471
———, George, ii. 574; v. 430, 433, 439; viii. 66
———, James Stewart, vii. 451
———, John, viii. 599
———, Peter, vi. 91
———, Simon, v. 430
———, see Seaforth
Mackey, Lord, i. 532
———, Mr., viii. 479
———, William, ix. 12
Mackfarlane, Malcolm, vii. 420
Mackinnon, Colonel, vi. 476
Mackintosh, James, vii. 314
———, Lauchlan, viii. 597; ix. 373
Macklane, Hector, vii. 429
Maclean, Alexander, ix. 387
———, John, ix. 373
———, Lauchlan, viii. 596
Macleane, Colonel, iv. 372
Macleod, Lord, v. 305
———, John, viii. 597
———, Tarquil, vii. 428
———, Roderick, viii. 410, 598; ix. 246
———, Rory, viii. 594
Macklellan, Samuel, vi. 85
Mac-lody, ——, ix. 80
Mac Mahon, Bryan, ix. 81
———, Captain, Rory, ix. 20
———, Colonel, ix. 19
Mac Maughton, ——, ix. 374
Mac Morrish, Edmund, vi. 108
Mac Morishe, Dermon, iv. 311
Mac Murrough, Dermord, viii. 89
———, Donald, iii. 12
Macnamara, Captain, v. 564
———, George, ix. 102
———, John, iii. 649
Macqueen, Dundas, ix. 134
Mac Roebuck, ——, vi. 108
Mac Rory, Cormac, vi. 104
Mackeor, Edward, vii. 80
Mac Thomas, ——, vi. 109
Macugo, Owen, viii. 296
Mac Warren, Roderig, vi. 506
———, Drom, ibid.
Mac William, ——, vi. 134
Mac Williams, ——, i. 308
———, Henry, iii. 417; vi. 637
———, William, i. 148
Mackworth, ——, ix. 482
———, Henry, ii. 533
———, Herbert, v. 383
Madan, Colonel, iv. 165; ix. 308
———, Miss, iv. 165
Maddison, John, vii. 244
———, Lionell, iv. 518
Maddocks, Charles, iii. 478
———, Edward John, v. 459
Maddox, Isaac, iv. 492; see Worcester
Maderty, Lord, David Drummond, iv. 214
Madison, Thomas, vi. 24
Magdeburg, Burgrave of, i. 11
Magdelena, Eleanora, ii. 518
Magennis, see Iveagh
Magill, John, viii. 85, 86
Magragh, Daniel, viii. 93
Magrath, see Cashell
Mahon, Viscount, viii. 549
———, Charles, ii. 419
———, Ross, ix. 279, 281
———, John, ix. 281
———, see Stanhope
Maillebois, Marquis of, vii. 335
Maine, Counts of, i. 7
Mainwaring, Charles, iv. 28
———, family, ii. 480
———, Henry, viii. 12
———, William, iv. 496; v. 533; viii. 138
MAITLAND, see LAUDERDALE
Maitland, John, viii. 274
———, see Lauderdale, and Thurstane
Major, John, v. 274, 279; vi. 731
Majorca, King, James, vi. 596
Makenade, William, v. 493
Malbank, William, vii. 397
Malbie, Nicholas, viii. 297
Malby, Thomas, ii. 49
Malcolm, Michael, v. 87
Maldit, Richard, v. 337
Malebis, Richard, ii. 233
Maleverer, James, ii. 445
———, Thomas, iv. 145
———, William, ii. 445; iv. 382
Malet, John, iv. 422
———, William, i. 146
Maling, William, viii. 514
Malise, see Strathern
Mall, Baron of, v. 367
Mallet, Thomas, v. 364
———, William, iv. 335

Mallory, William, vi. 30; vii. 547
MALMESBURY, EARL, HARRIS, v. 421
Malmesbury, Earl, James Harris, vii. 292
———, Lord, iii. 584
Malone, Bridget, ix. 81
Malory, Anketil, vii. 523
Malpas, Baron, Hugh, iv. 16
———, David, iv. 17, 25; v. 245; vi. 47
———, David de, viii. 33
———, see Egerton
Malton, Earl, Thomas, iii. 405
———, see Rockingham
Maltravers, Lord, i. 112; iv. 162
———, Lord Henry, Frederick, vii. 433
———, Lord, John, iii. 602
———, Thomas Howard, i. 112
———, John, i. 200; iii. 602; iv. 250
Malyfaunt, Edmund, iii. 113
Malyn, Reginald, ii. 102
Malyns, Roger, ii. 97
Maminot, Walkelin, vii. 16
Man, ——, vi. 82
MANCHESTER, DUKE, MONTAGU, ii. 42
Manchester, Duke, Charles, iv. 357; v. 59
———, Charles Montagu, vi. 97
———, Montagu, v. 390
———, Robert, i. 366
———, William, v. 227
———, William Montagu, iv. 230
———, Earl, i. 287; ii. 64, 66, 167; iii. 101, 274
———, Edward, ii. 287; v. 469
———, Henry, iii. 478; iv. 467, 516; vi. 726
———, Henry Montagu, vii. 304
———, Montagu, i. 516
———, Robert, vi. 630
———, Robert Montagu, iii. 157
———, Lord, ii. 54
Mancini, Monsieur, vi. 36
Mandalec, William, vi. 231
Mandeville, James, ix. 114
———, William, iii. 2
———, see Essex and Manchester
Maneville, Marie Louise de, vi. 41
Manley, Jenkin, v. 251
Manley, Mary, viii. 547
Manington, Sampson, vi. 63
Mann, Horace, ii. 556; viii. 582
——, Miss, ii. 556
MANNERS, LORD, SUTTON, ix. 385
MANNERS, see RUTLAND
Manners, Lord, Robert, vi. 337
———, Lady Louisa, i. 251
———, Baptist Thomas, i. 481
———, family, i. 454
———, George, vii. 381
———, Henry, v. 157
———, John, i. 460; vii. 402; viii. 585
———, Robert, ii. 283, 293; vi. 491, 492
———, Roger, ii. 501; viii. 390
———, ——, v. 157
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, see Rutland
Manney, Walter, vi. 645
Manning, Henry, i. 100
———, John, iii. 750; vii. 512
Manningham, General, iv. 497
———, Harriot, ibid.
MANSFIELD, EARL, MURRAY, v. 388
MANSFIELD, COUNTESS, MURRAY, v. 133
Mansfield, Earl, viii. 131
———, David Murray, vi. 460
———, Murray, v. 134, 388; viii. 602
———, William Murray, iii. 402, 404
———, Lord, vii. 280
———, Count, ii. 210
———, Countess, iv. 360
Mansell, Lord, Mansell, ix. 428
Mansel, Lord, i. 228; vii. 507
———, Bussy Mansel, v. 231; vii. 409
———, Thomas, iii. 794; iv. 155; v. 231
———, Bussy, iii. 793; iv. 155
———, Edward, i. 228; vii. 506
———, Lewis, ii. 52, 56
———, Philip, vii. 505
———, Rue, vi. 713
———, Thomas, iii. 317
Mansell, Thomas, ix. 52
Mansergh, George, viii. 363
Manson, Dr., viii. 484
Mantua, Duke of, vi. 157
MANVERS, EARL, PIERREPOINT, v. 626
Manvers, Earl, Philip, viii. 530
———, family, v. 626
Manwaring, Charles, iii. 369
———, Henry, ii. 502; v. 533
———, Ralph, vii. 249

Manwaring, Ranalph, v. 247
———, Randal, iii. 97; v. 533
———, Randle, iii. 200; iv. 24, 27; v. 251
———, Randulph, v. 244, 247
———, Roger, iv. 320
———, Roger de, iv. 91
———, Thomas, iii. 329; iv. 27
———, Waring de, v. 243
———, William, iii. 200
———, Alice, ix. 327
Manwood, Roger, ii. 109; vii. 136
Maplesden, ———, vii. 470
Mar, Earl of, ii. 513; iv. 212; viii. 274
———, Gratney, ix. 254, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263
———, James, ix. 267
———, John, viii. 241; ix. 268
———, John Erskine, i. 506; v. 283; vii. 209; viii. 279; ix. 267
——, Countess, ii. 513
———, Isabel, i. 495
——, Earl, Thomas, viii. 229; ix. 311
——, Alexander, ix. 255
——, Philip de, iv. 380
March, Earl of, vi. 400
———, Dunbar, viii. 59, 272
———, Edmund, ix. 67
———, Edmund Mortimer, ii. 252, 272; v. 496, 499; vi. 516, 645, 418; vii. 340
———, Edward, ii. 294, 255; v. 59; vi. 607
———, Esme Stewart, i. 128; vi. 175, 176
———, George, viii. 223; ix. 297
———, George Dunbar, ii. 255, 259, 261, 263; viii. 60
———, Hugh le Brien, ii. 238
———, Mortimer, ix. 69
———, Patrick, i. 128; viii. 228, 229
———, Patrick Dunbar, ii. 241; v. 114; ix. 296
———, Roger de Mortimer, ii. 43; iii. 605; iv. 47; v. 496; vi. 251, 645
———, William Douglas, viii. 72
———, Earls, v. 205
———, Mortimers, vii. 273
———, Anthony, ix. 6
———, Francis, ii. 530
———, John, iv. 282
Marchmont, Earl, iv. 492; ix. 437
———, Hugh, vii. 114
———, Hugh Hume, viii. 436
Maredake, Hugh ap Meredith, ii. 583
Margetson, see Armagh
Mareschall, Lord, John, vii. 347
———, see Pembroke
Maries, see De Marisco
Marischal, Earl, v. 139
———, Gilbert de, . 95
———, Earl, George, viii. 280
———, William, vii. 431; viii. 281, 408; ix. 264
Marisco, Geffery de, vi. 103
Marishal, Earl, George, vii. 207
———, William, v. 218; ix. 171
———, William Keith, ix. 312
Markenfield, Thomas, ii. 320; vii. 547
Markham, Abraham, ii. 208
———, Dr., vii. 408
———, Frederick, v. 388
———, Geffery, iii. 705
———, James, v. 546
———, John, i. 161; iii. 411, 414; vii. 508
———, Robert, iii. 408
———, Thomas, i. 329
———, William, iv. 47; ix. 47
———, see York
Markland, Ralph, vii. 498
Marks, Jenico, vi. 125
Marlborough, Duke, Spencer, i. 362
Marlborough, Earl, Ley, ix. 456
Marlborough, Duke, ii. 44, 45, 55, 174, 175, 414, 465, 466, iii. 64, 82, 99, 337, 583, 633, 723, 724, 732; iv. 243, 439, 470; v. 86, 411, 412, 417, 418; vi. 315, 500, 712; vii. 190, 443, 445, 450
———, Charles Spencer, i. 248, 249; iii. 145; v. 146; vi. 60
———, George Spencer, i. 248, 296, 450; vi. 197; vii. 15; viii. 365
———, John, ii. 87; iii. 298, 711; v. 666; vi. 458, 614
———, John Churchill, i. 215, 321, 434, 446, 447, 450; iii. 201, 531; v. 42, 54; vi. 68
———, Spencer, iii. 588
———, Duchess of, ii. 34, 359; vi. 282
———, Earl, James, iii. 478
Marlee, Richard de, vii. 352
Marmaduke, Christopher, ii. 319
Marmion, William, iii. 596
Marms, Archbishop, Hay, vii. 199
Marney, Lord, Marney, ix. 471
Marney, Lord, John, i. 100; ix. 476
———, Henry, v. 163
———, Henry, vii. 42

Marnock, George, iv. 234
———, Thomas, ibid.
Marr, Earl of, iv. 77; vii. 430, 447; viii. 60
———, Donald, v. 116
———, Gratney, v. 115, 116, 117
———, John, v. 628; ix. 385
——, Earls, v. 441; ix. 393
Marrai-, Edmund, viii. 525
Marreis, John de, ix. 62
———, Stephen de, ibid.
Marriot, Randolph, iii. 280
Marrow, Samuel, iv. 121; viii. 335
Marrys, Edmund, viii. 517
Marsh, Commodore, iii. 736
———, Dr., Jeremy, v. 372, 373
———, see Kilmore
Marshal, Earl, Mowbray, v. 682
———, Thomas Mowbray, ii. 263
———, William, v. 207, 632; ix. 394
———, William Mowbray, i. 608; iv. 213
Marshall, ———, iii. 301
———, Hugh, vi. 25
———, John, vii. 17, 366; ix. 166
———, Richard, ix. 141, 184
———, Samuel, vii. 211
———, William, vi. 562
———, see Pembroke
Marsham, see Romney
Marsham, Viscount, vii. 490
———, Edward, vii. 514
———, family, v. 482
Martin, ———, iii. 622
———, Benjamin, iii. 582
———, Colonel, vii. 458
———, Edward, iii. 162
———, Henry, viii. 13, 156
———, John, viii. 104, 365
———, Leicester, vi. 19, 20
———, Mr., v. 304
———, Richard, v. 351
———, Robert, iv. 305
———, Roger, iii. 329
———, Thomas, viii. 486
———, William, iv. 2; vii. 128
Martival, Anchitel de, vi. 647
———, see Salisbury
Martyn, Edward, viii. 135
———, George, v. 233
———, Mr., ix. 206
———, William, vi. 644
Martyr, Peter, i. 163
Marwood, James, . 137
———, George, viii. 510, 511
Mascal, Richard, ii. 370
Masham, Lord, Masham, ix. 429
Masham, Lord, vi. 295
———, William, ibid.
Maskelyne, Edmund, v. 523
———, Nevile, Dr., ibid.
Masquetein, ———, vi. 389
Massam, Ralph, viii. 213
———, Earl, Clotworthy Skeffington, vi. 322
———, Lord Viscount, viii. 303
———, Viscount, John, vi. 191; vii. 181
Massareene, Lord, Clotworthy, viii. 206
Masse, Richard, v. 244
Massena, General, ix. 177
Massey, Lord, vii. 303
———, Hugh, ibid.
———, Jeffray, v. 245
———, John de, v. 244
———, Thomas, vii. 249; viii. 319
———, William, iii. 74
Massie, John, v. 256
Massingberd, John, ii. 20
Massingbeard, John, iii. 619
———, William, vii. 497
Mason, Aland-John, iii. 790
———, Dr., iii. 778
———, Gabriel, iii. 74
———, George, vi. 532
———, John, i. 268; iii. 403
———, Major, iii. 736
———, Richard, iv. 533
Massy, Dunham, viii. 44
———, Hamon, ibid.
———, Hugh, iii. 52; v. 256
———, Sampson, v. 532
Master, John, v. 491; viii. 402
———, James, vi. 90
———, Richard, iii. 217
———, Streynham, iii. 757
———, Thomas, ii. 511; viii. 54
———, Edward, iv. 164
Masterton, Richard, v. 255; ix. 81, 88
———, Roger, viii. 13
Matcham, George, v. 559
———, Miss, v. 608
Mathews, General, ii. 24
———, Admiral, vii. 459; ix. 322
———, Charles, v. 235
Matthew, George, ii. 532
———, Captain, ix. 528
———, Theobald, ix. 102
Matthews, Colonel, iii. 529
———, Daniel, ix. 389, 391
———, George, ix. 88, 111, 114
———, Mr., vii. 460
———, Nicholas, iii. 783

Matthews, Roger, viii. 373
———, Toby, ix. 83, 215, 216
———, Hastings, ii. 96
———, Tobie, ii. 343
———, William, vii. 260
Maucun, General, vi. 477
Maud, Daniel, v. 713
Maude, Thomas, ii. 548
———, Georgiana, ii. 580
Maudley, Richard, ii. 498
Maul, Thomas, iv. 213
Maule, Henry, ix. 142
———, Mr., ix. 149
———, Peter de, v. 632
———, see Dromore
Mauleverer, ———, viii. 509
———, Richard, iii. 143
Maulevol, Stephen, iii. 408
Mauley, Lord, Peter, vi. 515
———, Peter de, v. 154
Maussel, William, iv. 433
Maurice, Prince, iv. 108, 109
Mauriel, Colonel, vi. 347
Maurojis, Elias, v. 31
Mauvoisin, Ralph, vii. 320
Maxey, William, iv. 342
Maximilian, see Emperor
Maxwell, Lord, ix. 235
———, Herbert, ix. 352
———, John, i. 505; viii. 439
———, Robert, viii. 62, 273, 440
Maxwell, ———, vi. 455
———, Alexander, ix. 293
———, Henry, iii. 204
———, Herbert, of Carlaveroch, ix. 352
———, John, vi. 560; viii. 62, 63
———, Margaret, viii. 433
———, Patrick, vi. 456
———, Robert, viii. 224; ix. 169, 351
———, William, v. 226, 442; viii. 435; ix. 379
———, see Dirleton
May, Humphrey, iv. 152
———, Hugh, iii. 783
———, James, vii. 264; viii. 107
———, John, viii. 94
Mayhew, Jeremy, viii. 28
Maynard, Viscount, Maynard, vi. 280
Maynard, Lord, Maynard, ix. 420
———, Bannister, v. 713
———, William, i. 323
———, John, iv. 368, 487; v. 83
———, Joseph, iii. 367; iv. 368
———, William, vi. 82
Mayne, John, ix. 9
Maynowe, Peter, vi. 65
Maynyard, John, iii. 157
Mayo, Viscount, John, i. 548
———, John Bourk, iii. 759
———, Theobald, ix. 279
———, Theobald Bourk, vii. 455
———, Thomas, ix. 48
Mazarine, Cardinal, i. 55; vi. 36
———, Duchess of, iii. 469
M'Gill, ———, ix. 367
Mead, ———, ix. 388
———, Colonel, vi. 475, 476
———, Dr., ii. 20; iii. 307; vii. 191
———, Philip, iii. 610
———, Thomas, ix. 239
Meaddowes, Daniel, v. 721
Meaddows, Philip, v. 626, 628; viii. 464
Meare, John, iii. 76
Meath, Prince, O'Rourk, vi. 100
———, Earl of, vii. 380
———, Chambre Brabazon, vii. 263
———, Edward, ix. 22
———, John Brabazon, vi. 560
———, William, ix. 25
———, Bishop, v. 309; vi. 130, 191
———, Hugh, vi. 106, 164
———, John Pain, vi. 125, 126
———, Morton, iv. 279
———, Welbore Ellis, viii. 364
Mecklenburg, Duke of, Henry, i. 22
———, Strelitz, Prince, Charles Lewis Frederic, i. 38
Mecklenburgh, Strelitz, Princess Charlotte, vi. 369
Mecklin, see Beverwert
Meddows, Philip, viii. 474
Medget, Henry, v. 233
Medows, John, vi. 67
———, Philip, viii. 530, 578, 579
Medici, Catherine, ii. 201
———, Mary de, ii. 55
———, see Florence
Medley, William, iii. 349
Meers, ———, vii. 229
Meeze, Guarine de, ix. 450
Meggs, Nicholas, i. 364
Melancton, Philip, iv. 299
Melas, General, ix. 177
Melborne, ———, vi. 5, 40
Melbourne, Viscount, Peniston, iv. 169
———, Peniston Lamb, vii. 267
Melcombe, Lord, Doddington, ix. 435
Meldrum, John, iv. 110
Melford, Earl, John, v. 294

Melfort, Earl, i. 428
———, John, ix. 303
———, Count, iv. 289
———, Lord, viii. 415
Melhurst, ———, ii. 373
Mellent, Earl of, vii. 326, 329
———, Hugh, iv. 429
———, Robert, vii. 351
———, Roger, iv. 429
———, Robert Bellomonte, vii. 331
———, Walleran de Beaumont, iv. 431
———, see Leicester
Melliar, William, v. 383
Mellish, Samuel, ix. 235
———, Martha, ix. 239
Melmoth, William, iii. 217
Melrose, Abbot, Andrew of, i. 516
Melton, John, v. 627
———, Robert, ii. 538
———, William, iii. 653
Melvil, James, viii. 404, 413, 414
———, Philip, i. 507
———, Robert, viii. 275
———, William, ix. 289
Melville, Viscount, Dundas, vi. 399
Melville, Viscount, vi. 395
———, Henry, ix. 386
———, Robert Dundas, ix. 155
———, Lord, ix. 249
Mendey, Moses, vii. 86
Mendip, Lord, Ellis, viii. 360
Mennil, Lawrence, viii. 509
Menteith, Earl of, vi. 684; ix. 372
———, Alan, viii. 408
———, Walter Cumming, ii. 238
———, William Graham, ix. 374
———, see Fyfe
Menzies, ———, v. 212; viii. 95
———, Alexander, vii. 437; ix. 373, 374
———, Angus, viii. 243
———, John, v. 304; ix. 155
———, Robert, ii. 575
Menyll, John, ii. 245
Merbury, John, vi. 5
———, Thomas, v. 245
Mercator, Henry de Novo, vii. 333
Mercer, Lawrence, viii. 245
———, Lawrence, of Aldie, viii. 383
———, James, viii. 246
———, William, ix. 178
Mercy, Count, vi. 97
Mere, Philip de la, ii. 369
———, William de, viii. 43
Meredith, Amos, i. 193; iv. 28; vi. 398
———, Ap. Kynon, iii. 283
———, John, i. 381
———, Francis, viii. 87
———, Richard, ibid.
———, William, vi. 398
———, Morgan Ap., ii. 583
———, Owen Ap., ii. 583
———, Robert, ix. 45
———, Robert Ap., viii. 10
———, William, iii. 278; vii. 454
Meredyth, Charles, ii. 532
———, Robert, ix. 34, 39
Meres, Thomas, vi. 640
Mergnell, Hugh, ix. 159
———, Ralph, ix. 158
Mering, William, iii. 765; iv. 101
Merle, General, vi. 477
Merrick, Owen, iv. 29
———, Henry, vii. 405
———, John, vii. 405; viii. 499
Merry, Henry, viii. 262
Merseberg, Count, Erwin of, i. 14
Mershe, John, v. 465
Merston, John, viii. 578
———, William, v. 245
Merton, Richard, vii. 271
———, family, vii. 272
Merttins, George, ix. 183
Mervin, Henry, vi. 554
———, James, ii. 502; vi. 554
Meryfelst, John, iii. 268
Meschines, Ranulph de, vi. 558.
Meschines, Lord, William, of Couplane, iii. 593
———, William de, vii. 367; viii. 42
———, William de Albini, vi. 486
———, see Chester
Mesnilwarren, Robert de, viii. 42
Metcalf, Richard, vi. 522
———, Robert, vi. 520
———, Stephen, v. 198
———, William, viii. 510
Metcalfe, Thomas, vii. 287
Metham, Thomas, vi. 29
———, William, vi. 612
Methuen, Paul, vii. 306
———, Paul Cobb, vii. 520
Methven, Lord, Henry, viii. 412
———, Henry, viii. 432
———, John, ix. 286
Methwald, Thomas, iv. 278
Mevel, Thomas, vii. 525
Mewtas, Hercules, ii. 549
———, Peter, i. 100
Mexborough, Earl, iv. 497

Mexborough, Earl, John Savile, vii. 245
Meyers, Thomas, v. 172
Meyler, Nicholas, ix. 100
Meynel, Godfrey, vii. 406
———, Isaac, ii. 493
Meynell, Hugh, ii. 189
———, Ralph, iv. 92
———, Robert, iv. 89
Meynill, Littleton Poyntz, ix. 162
Meyney, ———, viii. 48
Michel, Francis, vi. 627
Michell, John, iv. 94
Micheroux, Chevalier de, v. 599
Micklethwayte, Nathaniel, iv. 248
Mickleton, James, viii. 288
Midgeley, Jonathan, vii. 553
Middlemore, Thomas, viii. 263
Middleham, Lord, Ralph Fitz-Randolph, v. 152
Middlesex, Earl, iii. 774
———, Cranfield, iii. 295; ix. 455
———, James Cranfield, iii. 206; ix. 451
———, Lionel Cranfield, iv. 129, 169, 170
———, see Dorset, vii. 163
MIDDLETON, LORD, WILLOUGHBY, vii. 215
MIDDLETON, see BARHAM
Middleton, Earl, iv. 119, 226, 289; v. 291
———, Charles, iii. 496; v. 126
———, Earl, John, viii. 281
———, Viscount, v. 526
———, Alan, v. 89, 102
———, Alan Broderick, iii. 483
———, George Broderick, vi. 321
———, Lord, i. 428; vii. 44; viii. 471
———, Chancellor, ix. 8
———, Henry Willoughby, iii. 719
———, John, i. 460
———, Thomas Willoughby, vi. 730
Middleton, ———, ix. 315
———, Charles, v. 34, 568; ix. 389
———, Conyers, viii. 484
———, George, iii. 75, 368; vii. 438
———, Hugh, iv. 80
———, John, ii. 299; v. 699; viii. 589
Middleton, John, of Middletown, v. 700
———, Richard, vii. 507
———, Thomas, iv. 28, 80; v. 470, 478; vi. 284; vii. 104; viii. 372
———, William, i. 255; iv. 380; viii. 127
———, see Barham
Mignow, Cecil, vii. 33
———, Robert, vii. 29, 32
Milbank, Richard, v. 701
Milbanke, John, viii. 267
———, Ralph, vi. 212
Milbanks, John, viii. 215
Milbourne, Charles, iv. 83
———, Simon, iii. 114
Mildain, Helena de, v. 110
Mildmay, Earl, Fitz-Walter, ix. 413
Mildmay, Anthony, iii. 294, 500
———, Carene, vi. 588; ix. 35
———, Henry, vii. 240; ix. 413, 450
———, Humphrey, iii. 477
———, Thomas, iv. 236; ix. 51, 199, 449
———, Walter, ii. 109; iii. 121, 477; iv. 236, 396; vi. 586
Mill, John, vii. 85
———, John, viii. 167
———, Richard, ii. 101
Miller, Captain, v. 588
———, Edward Mundy, ii. 216
———, John, i. 364; iii. 742
———, R. W., v. 581, 583
———, Thomas, of Glenlee, vi. 419
Milles, Dr., viii. 485
———, John, iii. 657
———, Richard, vi. 277; vii. 284
———, Thomas, iv. 504
Millington, Thomas, iii. 43
Mills, John, vii. 88
———, Thomas, v. 383
———, William, v. 629, 724
Milne, ———, v. 432
———, Alexander, viii. 402
Milner, William, ii. 472; iii. 330
Milnes, Pemberton, vii. 210
Milsington, Viscount, ii. 28
———, Lord, iii. 307
Milton, Viscount, Charles William, viii. 385
———, Lord, Joseph Damer, ii. 178, 563
———, see Fitzwilliam
Miltown, Earl, Joseph, viii. 95
Milward, Edward, iii. 441
———, Thomas, ibid.
Minifre, Miss, vii. 455

Minn, William, iv. 420
Minshull, Lord, Minshull, ix. 482
Minshull, ———, iv. 147
———, Henry de Church Minshull, viii. 46
———, John, iv. 28; v. 535
———, Randulph, ix. 144
———, Thomas, vii. 398
MINTO, LORD, ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNYMOUND, viii. 559
Minto, Lord, Elliot, viii. 291
Mirepoise, Marquis, i. 190
Mitchel, Colonel, iii. 304; vii. 106
———, Commodore, v. 477
———, John, vi. 718; vii. 54
Mitchel, Mr., ix. 200
———, Newton, vi. 494
Mitchell, Richard, v. 27; vi. 426
———, William, iv. 59; vi. 389; vii. 455
MITFORD, see REDESDALE
Mitford, Aynslev Gawen, vii. 87
———, John, ix. 182
———, see Redesdale
Mitley, Richard de, vii. 250
Mitton, Henry, viii. 578
Mobberley, William de, v. 243
Modena, Duke, i. 434
———, Princess of, iii. 567
———, Bishop of, i. 4
Moels, John de, vi. 243
Mohun, Lord, Mohun, ix. 421
Mohun, Lord, iii. 329; v. 534
———, Charles, i. 545, 546
———, John, v. 1
———, Isobel, vi. 254
Moigne, John, vi. 634
———, William, ii. 583
Moion, William de, vii. 331
Moir, James, viii. 246
Moira, Earl, ix. 470
———, Francis, vi. 198
———, John, ix. 324
———, John Rawdon, v. 103, 128; vii. 390
———, see HASTINGS and RAWDON
Moldesworth, Mathew de, viii. 41
———, Robert, ibid.
———, Roger, v. 245
Molesworth, Viscount, John, ix. 344
———, Richard, v. 693
———, John, v. 270
———, Mr., iii. 587
———, Robert, vii 58
———, William, v. 270
Molines, Lord, vii. 346
———, William, i. 63; ix. 454
Moliaes, Lord, of Mackay, i. 68
Molineux, Viscount, Caryll, ix. 102
———, Richard, i. 182; iii. 497
———, Daniel, ix. 39
———, Edward, iii. 69
———, Francis, iii. 763
———, John, ii. 544; v. 255
———, Richard, iii. 56, 173, 412; v. 531; vii. 70, 99, 398
———, Robert, iii. 762
———, Roger, vii. 238
———, Samuel, iii. 483
———, Thomas, viii. 47
———, William, i. 132
Molins, James, iii. 647
Molloy, ———, ix. 99
Molyneaux, James More, iv. 186
Molynes, Lord, vii. 122
Mombursou, Edward Odard de, v. 206
Mompesson, Giles, vi. 53, 627
Monair, Robert, vii. 206
Monboddo, Lord, iii. 586
Monboucher, George, v. 626
Moncada, Hugh, iv. 145
Monck, Henry, v. 199; viii. 99
Moncke, Elizabeth, vi. 726
Monckton, General, vii. 563
———, see Galway
Moncrief, ———, ix. 308
———, John, v. 287; viii. 245
———, Agnes, v. 140
Moncreiffe, William, viii. 383
Moning, Robert, viii. 46
Monington, Richard, iv. 52
———, Walter, ii. 583
Monins, Edward, ii. 19
MONK, see ALBEMARLE
Monk, General, ii. 77, 351, 463, 558, 560, 576, 784; iv. 66; vi. 36, 681; vii. 178; viii. 156, 215; ix. 315
———, Geoffrey, vi. 222
———, George, iv. 533; vii. 260
———, Henry, ii. 38
———, Paul, viii. 97
———, Thomas, viii. 503; ix. 462
———, see Albemarle, Galway
MONMOUTH, see PETERBOROUGH
Monmouth, Earl, Carey, ix. 456
Monmouth, Duke, i. 185, 206, 214, 241, 237, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 367, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 422; ii. 30, 384, 446, 505; iii. 140, 567, 713, 730; iv. 114; v. 686, 687, 707; vi. 660; vii. 439, 440; ix. 130.
——— and Buccleugh, Duchess, ii. 552

Monmouth, Earl, Charles, ii. 384; v. 225
———, Henry, ii. 166
———, Henry Carey, ii. 381; iii. 278
———, Robert Carey, iii. 326; viii. 345, 346
———, see Peterborough
Monnington, Richard, ii. 586
Monoux, George, iii. 316
Monpouillon, Marquis, ii. 382
Monro, Henry, ix. 54
Monsepat, Marquis de, iii. 513
Monson, Lord Monson, vii. 228
Monson, Viscount, William, iv. 276
———, Lord, v. 514
———, John, iii. 485
———, George, vii. 283
———, John, v. 514
———, Lieut.-Col., vi. 443
———, Thomas, viii. 394
———, William, iv. 278; viii. 414
Montacute, Marquis, vi. 253
———, John Nevil, iii. 33
———, John Neville, iv. 382; vi. 154
———, Earl, Thomas, v. 154
———, Viscount, Anthony Browne, iv. 146
———, Henry Pole, vi. 651, 653
———, Viscounts, i. 228
———, Lord, vi. 257
———, William, ix. 445
———, Dru de, iii. 3
Montagu, Lord, Scott, of Boughton, viii. 57
Montagu, see Manchester, Sandwich
Montagu, Duke, Brudenell Montagu, ix. 397
Montagu, Duke, Montagu, ix. 395
Montagu, Viscount, Browne, ix. 416
Montagu, Lord, Montagu, of Boughton, ix. 435
Montagu, Lord, Pole, ix. 470
Montagu, Duke, i. 336; ii. 175
———, Brudenell Montagu, ix. 397
———, George, viii. 451
———, George Brudenel, iv. 121
———, George Montagu, iii. 541
———, John, i. 378; ii. 86; v. 25
———, John Montagu, iii. 498
———, Ralph, i. 319; iii. 469; ix. 393
Montagu, Marquis, John Nevil, ii. 296, 298
———, Earl of, ix. 395
———, Viscount, iii. 22; vi. 155, 158
———, Anthony, vii. 10, 69
———, Anthony Brown, ii. 144, 146, 376; iii. 477; v. 154; vi. 170; vii. 46, 69, 81
———, Francis Brown, i. 223; vii. 85
———, Lord, vi. 567
———, Charles, ix. 474
———, Edward, ii. 14; iii. 478
———, Edward, of Boughton, i. 478; ii. 47
———, Henry Scot, viii. 246
———, Ralph, ii. 355
———, Lady Caroline, v. 390
———, Mary Wortley, ii. 577; ix. 266
———, Abbot Walter, v. 355
———, Anthony Browne, i. 228
———, Charles, iv. 466, 467; v. 723
———, Colonel, ii. 376
———, Edmund, vii. 80
———, Edward, ii. 44, 45, 47, 49; iii. 767; v. 516, 629; vi. 507
———, Edward Wortley, ii. 577, 578; v. 628, 629
———, family, ii. 42
———, George, vii. 304
———, John, iii. 739
———, James, ii. 83; v. 264; vi. 432
———, M., v. 61
———, Mr., iii. 429
———, Mrs., iii. 466; vii. 213
———, see Halifax, Manchester, and Sandwich
Montaign, Joan de la, i, 224
Montaigne, see Cornwall
Monteagle, and Morley, Lord, Parker, ix. 417
Monteagle, Lord, Edward, iii. 68
———, William Stanley, iii. 234; ix. 418
———, Richard, v. 244
———, see Morley
Monteath, James Stewart, vi. 662
Montechensy, Thomas, iv. 234
Monteith, Earl, James Graham, ix. 267
———, John Graham, v. 277
———, Walter Stewart, ix. 251
———, William, viii. 441

Monteith, Earl, William Graham, vii. 429
———, John, ix. 254
———, William, v. 136; ix. 257
Montfichet, Richard, iii. 643
———, William, i. 203
Montford, ——, ii. 456
MONTFORT, LORD, BROMLEY, vii. 247
Montfort, Lord, Henry Bromley, v. 419
———, sur Risle Lord Toustain, iv. 430
———, Countess of, v. 3
———, Almeric de, vii. 326
———, Hugh de, vii. 330
———, John de, ii. 182
———, Peter de, iii. 3
———, Richard de, vii. 324
———, Simon, iv. 438; v. 359, 360; 635, 683; vi. 132
———, William, ix. 435
———, see Leicester and Richmond
Montgarret, Viscount, Edward, vi. 555
MONTGOMERY and PEMBROKE, EARL HERBERT, iii. 104
MONTGOMERY, see ARDROSSAN
Montgomery, Earl, ii. 342; iii. 126
———, Philip, i. 258, 322
———, Philip Herbert, iii. 781; vi. 526
———, Viscount, Hugh, ix. 22
———, Lord, i. 519; vi. 179
———, Alexander, viii. 423; ix. 352
———, John, ii. 269
———, William, v. 126
———, Colonel, vii. 383
———, General, viii. 113
———, Hugh de, iv. 429
———, James, vii. 441
———, John, iii. 418; vi. 656; vii. 403; viii. 223; ix. 349
———, Nicholas, vii. 295, 526
———, Robert, vii. 432; viii. 63
———, Robert of Giffin, ix. 290
———, Robert of Skelmorlie, ix. 294
———, Roger, iv. 429; vi. 706
———, Thomas, i. 60; ix. 107
———, William, ii. 479; vi. 91; viii. 95
———, see Ardrossan, Eglintoun, and Pembroke
Monthermor, Richard, vi. 644
Montjoy, Lord, iii. 666; vi. 257
———, Edward, iii. 669
———, Thomas, iii. 140
———, Walter, vi. 253
———, Walter Blount, iv. 93
———, William Blount, iii. 669
Montlehery, Lord, Guy, vi. 215, 231
Montmorin, Count de, viii. 290
Montolieu, Colonel, Lewis Charles, v. 383
Montpensier, Duke of, iii. 80
Montpeston, Colonel, ix. 388
Montrath, Earl of, iii. 15
———, Charles Coote, vii. 72
Montreson, Henry Tucker, vii. 284
———, Major, vii. 152
Montrose, Duke of, ii. 88; ix. 266
———, Marquis, i. 510, 536; v. 289; vi. 228, 230; vii. 434; viii. 65, 281, 383; ix. 265
———, Earl, i. 74; iii. 704
———, William, v. 139, 184, 285; ix. 258
———, William Graham, i. 485; viii. 423
Montserrat, Marquis of, vi. 228, 230
Monypenny, Alexander, ix. 270
Moor, Bishop, John, i. 330
———, Edward, vi. 639
———, John, vi. 263
———, Mr., ix. 199
———, Richard, vii. 551
———, Thomas, vi. 588
MOORE, LORD, MOORE, ix. 1
Moore, Viscount, ix. 118
———, Lord, Charles, ix. 36
———, ———, vi. 510
———, Ambrose, iii. 383
———, Arthur, ii. 384
———, Brabazon, vii. 262
———, Capel, viii. 472
———, Captain, vii. 462, 463
———, Charles, ibid.
———, Colonel, vi. 358
———, Daniel, ix. 274
———, Dr. John, ix. 385
———, Edward, ii. 531; vii. 122
———, James, ix. 280
———, John, iv. 248; ix. 3, 16, 40, 385
———, Richard, vi. 721; vii. 264
———, Robert, viii. 289
———, Samuel, viii. 87
———, Stephen, vii. 264
———, Thomas, ii. 273; iv. 188; vii. 142; viii. 532, 542; ix. 473
———, William, vii. 383; viii 532; ix. 13, 141
———, Mrs., viii. 206
———, see Canterbury, Charleville, Drogheda, Mountcashel
Moorewood, Gilbert, iv. 126
Moravia, Walter de, v. 273
Moray, Earl, Thomas Randolph, iv. 19; viii. 421
Morcar, Earl, Egelwinus, vi. 22

MORDAUNT, see PETERBOROUGH
Mordaunt, Earl, iii. 521
Mordaunt, Lord, ii. 339; viii. 347
———, Harry, v. 169
———, Henry, iii. 234
———, John, ii. 384; iv. 276; vii. 558
———, General, vii. 75
———, Charles, viii. 143
———, John, ii. 288, 289; iii. 143; iv. 113, 201; v. 444; vii. 464; viii. 143
———, Lewis, viii. 143
———, see Avalon, Peterborough, and Monmouth
Morden, William, viii. 107
More, Adam, ix. 168, 348
——, Colin, vii. 417
——, Cressaire, viii. 261
——, George, iii. 191
——, George de la, iii. 594; iv. 183; vi. 569
——, John, i. 458; ii. 485
——, MacCarthy, vi. 107
——, O'Sullivan, ix. 105
——, Poynings, viii. 478
——, Richard, ix. 476
——, Robert, ii. 303; vi. 569
——, Serjeant, iii. 182
——, Silsden, iii. 138
——, Thomas, iii. 135, 315; vii. 80, 82
——, William, viii. 223
——, Elizabeth, viii. 418
——, see Moore
Moreau, Paul, iii. 85
Morehouse, Mrs., vi. 556
Morest, Elizabeth, ii. 402
Moreton, Robert, vii. 547
———, see Ducie
Moreure, Bugh, iii. 695
Morgan, ——, viii. 14; ix. 482
———, ap Jenkins ap Philip, vi. 742
———, ap Robert, iii. 74
———, Chidley, viii. 97
———, Colonel, ix. 237
———, Edward, i. 230; iv. 336; v. 535
———, General, Charles, iii. 126
———, George, iv. 188
———, Giles, i. 228
———, Henry, ii. 49
———, John, ii. 192; viii. 75
———, Marcus, vii. 490
———, Richard, i. 98
———, Thomas, i. 150; vi. 640
———, William, i. 230, 336; vi. 713
———, Mary, ix. 478
Morichy, ——, v. 696
Morison, Richard, i. 272, 472; v. 536
Morleux, John, iii 653
Morley, Lord, Parker, ix. 417
Morley, Lord, vi. 249, 655; vii. 346
———, Edward Parker, iii. 64
———, Henry Lovel, i. 84
———, Henry Parker, iii. 79; vi. 742; vii. 348
———, Thomas, vii. 42, 346
———, William, vii. 8, 346, 349, 386
———, William Lovel, ix. 417
———, ——, iii. 137; vi. 534
———, Charles, ii. 388
———, Colonel, iii. 560
———, George, iii. 247; vii. 287
———, Henry, vii. 405
———, Herbert, iii. 439, 440; v. 568
———, John, iii. 104, 108
———, Nicholas, of Glind, iv. 142
———, Robert, ii. 103; vii. 346
———, William, iii. 95, 97; v. 511; vi. 622
Mornier, Simon, vi. 604
Mornington, Earl, Garret Colley, Wesley, viii. 543
———, Lord, ii. 532
———, see Wellesley
Moron, William de, vii. 331, 331, 352
Morres, see Montmorris
Morrice, William, iv. 65; v. 702
Morrie, William, vi. 107
———, Geoffry, ibid.
Morris, Captain, iii. 427
———, Edmond, viii. 307
———, Edward, ix. 274
———, John, vi. 111, 176; viii. 578; ix. 135
———, Nicholas, iii. 142; ix. 135
———, Redmond, ix. 136
———, Valentine, iii. 330
Morrison, Charles, iii. 546
———, Richard, ii. 207; ix. 197
Morrys, Margaret, viii. 517
Morryson, Richard, viii. 183
Morse, John, viii. 284
Morsehead, John, v. 88
Morstain, Count, v. 224
Mortaign, Earl, Edmund, vi. 549
———, Robert, v. 243
Mortein, Roger, vii. 216
Mortimer, Earl, Edward Harley, ii. 39
———, Robert, i. 259
———, Lord, vii. 996
———, Roger, vi. 115, 117
———, Edmund, ii. 197; vi. 489, 563
———, Hugh, v. 13
———, John, v. 13, 154
———, Roger, i. 380; ii. 43, 99; iv. 41; vi. 563, 707; ix. 64

Mortimer, William de, iv. 43
———, see March and Oxford
Morton, see Ducie
Morton, Earl of, ii. 514; iv. 492; vi. 457; vii. 430, 431; viii. 514; ix. 255, 256, 258, 261, 371
———, James, i. 504; iv. 499, 526; v. 39
———, John Maxwell, i. 506
———, William, iv. 227; vii. 432, 437
———, William Douglas, ii. 320; vii. 202, 207; ix. 267
———, Anthony, v. 17
———, Charles, iii. 622
———, Edward, vii. 412
———, George, vii. 487
———, Gilbert, iii. 74
———, John, v. 17
———, Robert, iii. 378; iv. 106; v. 17
———, William, vi. 725
———, see Douglas
Morville, Thomas, iv. 250
Morwell, Thomas, iii. 652
Moryson, Charles, iii. 480
Moseley, Edward, i. 284; iv. 469; v. 685
———, William, iv. 436
Moselle, Duke, Albero, on the, i. 8
———, Ansbertus, ibid.
———, Vanbertus, ibid.
Moss, Paul, viii. 398
———, George, vii. 87
———, William le, v. 489
———, Richard, v. 358
———, Roger, iii. 401; v. 258, 358; vi. 293; viii. 15, 16
———, Thomas, vii. 87
Moston, William, v. 244
Mostyn, Piers, v. 535
Moubray, Lord, Philip, viii. 421
———, John, iii. 133; vi. 488
———, see Norfolk
Moulton, Thomas de, vi. 559, 568
Mounson, see Monson
Mount-Alexander, Earl, Hugh, ix. 286
———, Christopher, v. 175
Mountcashel, Earl, Stephen Moore, vi. 686
Mounteagle, Lord, Browne, ix. 276
Mounteagle, Lord, iii. 150
———, William Stanley, ii. 149
Mounteath, Earl, ii. 530
Mount Edgecumbe, Earl, Edgecumbe, v. 306
Mount Edgecumbe, Earl of, vi. 127, 742
———, Richard, iv. 371
Mountenay, Arnold, vii. 566
Mountfort, Baldwin de, ii. 185
Mountgarret, Viscount, vi. 166; viii. 295, 298
———, Edmond, ix. 110
———, Richard, ix. 75
———, Richard Butler, viii. 472
———, Lord, vi. 166; vii. 375
———, Richard, ix. 105
Mounthermor, Richard, vi. 501
Montjoy, Lord, Windsor, ix. 428
Mountjoy, Viscount, William, ix. 322
———, Lord, vi. 142; ix. 12
———, Charles Blount, iii. 96
———, John, ix. 107
———, Walter Blount, ii. 299; v. 156; vii. 96
———, William, iv. 340; ix. 322
———, William Blount, iii. 348; vii. 362
———, L. D., viii. 183
———, see Blount
Mountmaurice, Harvey, vi. 101
Mountmorris, Earl, Arthur, viii. 353
———, Viscount, Annesley, vi. 270
———, Harvey Morris, vii. 266
———, Henry, v. 108
———, Morris, ix. 82
Mouse, Dr., ix. 198
Mowbray, Lord, Henry Frederic, i. 125, 128
———, James, i. 114
———, James Maltravers, i. 125, 128
———, John, v. 6
———, Thomas, ix. 445
———, see Norfolk and Nottingham
Mower, James, ix. 205
Moyer, Samuel, iv. 448
Moyle, ——, viii. 516
———, John, vii. 42
———, Thomas, iii. 379
———, Walter, viii. 516
Moyston, Pierce, iii. 47
Mucegros, Robert de, iii. 107
Muchedent, Walter de, iii. 638
Mugg, Captain, viii. 142
Muir, William, ix. 269
Muirhead, ——, viii. 281
———, Mr., v. 304
Muleton, Thomas de, ii. 394; vi. 590
Mulgrave, Lord, Phipps, viii. 311

Mulgrave, Earl of, iv. 226; viii. 502; ix. 395
——————, Edmund, v. 469
——————, John, vii. 278
——————, John Sheffield, iii. 518
————, Lord, vi. 847
————, Countess, Elizabeth, iv. 129
Mulis, see Moels
Mulsho, William, v. 354
Multor, John, iii. 54
————, see Moultor
Mulys, John, vii. 352
Mundegomery, see Montgomery and Ardrossan
Mundy, Colonel-Lieut. vii. 568
————, Edward, vi. 280
————, Edward Miller, i. 219; vii. 220
————, Francis, vi. 211
————, Lieut.-Col., vii. 568
————, Wrighton, iv. 104
Munro, Hector, viii. 595
Munsale, Edmund de, iv. 20
Munson, see Monson
Munster, Herbert, Baron de, v. 266
Munter, William, v. 418
Murdok, John, iii. 651
Mure, John, ix. 289
——, Quintine, ix. 287
Muriel, Throgmorton, ix. 436
Murphy, John, ii. 521
MURRAY, see MANSFIELD, STEWART, and STRANGE
Murray, Earl of, ii. 204, 513, 598; v. 223; vii. 429; viii. 229; ix. 252
——————, Francis, v. 142, 437
——————, Francis, Stewart, ix. 293
——————, James, v. 223; vii. 432; ix. 258
——————, James Down, v. 46
——————, James Dunbar, i. 449
——————, James Stewart, ii. 320; v. 46; vii. 202, 240, 441
——————, John Stewart; vii. 429
——————, Thomas Randolph, ii. 242; v. 206, 676
————, Earls of, ii. 569; vii. 422
————, Lord, George, i. 443
——————, Thomas, i. 497, 512
————, Archdeacon, John Battendon, i. 519
————, ——, viii. 423
————, Admiral, George, vii. 226
————, Bishop, Archibald, v. 273
——————, Brunus, ibid.
Murray, Alexander, v. 294; viii. 449
————, Colonel, John, viii. 97
————, David, iv. 84
————, family, v. 272
————, Gideon, ii. 489
————, Henry, ii. 382; iii. 205; viii. 551
————, James, vii. 443; viii. 64, 444; ix. 293
————, James, of Cockpool, v. 143
————, John, of Polmais, v. 143; vii. 204
————, John, i. 542; v. 196; viii. 416; ix. 254
————, John, of Dundrennen, v. 143
————, Major-General, John, viii. 97
————, Malcolme, v. 273
————, Patrick, v. 437; vii. 206
————, Peter, vi. 378
————, Robert, of Abercairny, v. 284
————, Walter, ix. 82
————, William, ii. 61; iv. 212; v. 134. 135, 437; viii. 243, 244, 381; ix. 371, 386
————, Margaret, ii. 570
————, Annan, Annandale, Carlisle, Dysart, and Stormont
Muschamp, John, ix. 47
————, Loftus, ibid.
————, Robert, i. 455
Muschet, John, ix. 374
Musgrave, Lord, Thomas, iii. 602
————, Christopher, iv. 120; vi. 583
————, Mr., ix. 434
————, Philip, i. 532; iv. 120, 121
————, Richard, iv. 435
————, Simon, vi. 517
————, Thomas, iv. 381; v. 208; vi. 515
————, William, iii. 508; v. 700 vii. 109
Muskerry, Lord, iii. 770; vii. 177, 375
————, see Clanrickard
Mustian, ——, i. 264
Mustiel, Adam, v. 637
Myhill, James, ix. 56
Myrffin, Edward, iv. 457
————, John, ibid.

N.

NAILOUR, Francis, iii. 470
Namur, Count, Albert, ii. 229

Namur, Count, John, of Flanders, v. 29
———, Robert de, v. 29
Nangle, Patrick, viii. 537, 538; ix. 46
Nauscawen, ———, vi. 65
Nanson, Philip, v. 703
Nantville, Earl, iii. 70
Naper, Lennox, viii. 53
Napier, Lord, v. 281
———, Archibald, iv. 214; ix. 265
———, Francis, ix. 385
———, ———, ix. 372
———, General, ix. 309
———, Archibald, ix. 370
———, James, ii. 422; viii. 53, 82
———, Nathaniel, ii. 422
———, Robert, ii. 422; iii. 196
———, Theophilus, iv. 281
———, William, viii. 53
Narborne, John, ii. 19
Narborough, John, viii. 457
Narton, Grace, iv. 329
Nash, Dr., viii. 486
———, Treadway, viii. 26
Nashe, Gawen Harris, viii. 377
NASSAU, see ROCHFORD
Nassau, Prince, Maurice, vi. 15
———, Lord, of Beverweat, ix. 130
———, Count; Lewis, i. 215; iv. 128
———, Countess, Anne, i. 22
———, Lewis de, iv. 32
———, Richard Savage, i. 547
———, see Beverweat and Rochford
Nassau-Siegen, Prince of, vii. 333
Naunton, Peter, iv. 363
———, Robert, i. 230; ii. 120; iii. 120, 139; ix. 449, 463
Navarre, King of, ii. 7; iv. 344
———, Henry I., i. 222
Naviland, ———, vii. 484
Naylor, George, v. 518
———, Robert, vii. 135
Neale, Henry, ix. 184
———, Pendock, viii. 6
———, Thomas, vii. 560
Neast, Thomas, vi. 727
Neave, Thomas, v. 382
———, Richard, ibid.
Neclam, John, viii. 80
Needham, ———, viii. 79
———, George, viii. 15
———, Robert, ii. 384; iv. 20; v. 47; vii. 404
———, Thomas, iii. 36; viii. 10, 34
———, see Kilmurrey
Neeves, Miles, iii. 750
Negoun, Alice, v. 636
Nele, Francis, v. 353
Nell, William, i. 307
NELSON, EARL, NELSON, v. 557
Nelson, Earl, William, viii. 400
———, Viscount, v. 652
———, Lord, vi. 360, 361, 362, 363
———, Commodore, v. 404, 405
———, family, v. 557, et seq.
———, Robert, iii. 620
———, see Trafalgar
Nemuytt, John de, iv. 141, 143
Nesbit, ———, iv. 195
———, Albert, iv. 442
Nethercot, Charles, vii. 562
Netterville, Viscount, vi. 117
———, Lord, ix. 21
———, Nicholas, vi. 117
Nevers, Count, Reginald, vi. 231
Nevil, Lord, John, ii. 243; iii. 698
———, Ralph, vii. 119
———, Ralph Raby, ii. 260
———, Christopher, ii. 320
———, Edward, iv. 241; vi. 257
———, John, ii. 320
———, Hugh de, ii. 392
———, Geffry, ibid.
———, Edward, ii. 373
———, John, ii. 99; vi. 243
———, Ralph de, ii. 246
———, Thomas, iii. 317; vi. 604
———, Thomas, of Holt, iv. 147
———, see Fauconberg, Latimer, Montagu, and Salisbury
Nevile, Lord, John, ii. 189
———, Christopher, vii. 115
———, Edmund, ii. 43
———, Edward, vi. 620
———, Geffrey de, ii. 398
———, Gervase, viii. 455
———, Henry, v. 152; viii. 455
———, Hugh de, ii. 101
———, Ralph, of Thorntonbridge, iv. 147, 148
———, Philip de, ii. 101
———, Richard, v. 685
———, Sandford, ii. 491
———, Thomas, ix. 42
Nevill, Lord, Ralph, vi. 515
———, Christopher, ix. 240
———, Henry, ii. 144, 146; iii. 671
———, James, iv. 232
———, Thomas, iv. 336
NEVILLE, see ABERGAVENNY, BRAYBROOKE, and WARWICK
Neville, Lord, ii. 245
———, Lady, Isabella, vi. 81
———, Anthony, iii. 350
———, Henry, ii. 291; v. 673
———, John, ii. 265, 274
———, Ralph, vi. 489

Neville, Richard Aldworth, ii. 418
———, see Abergavenny, Braybrooke, Warwick, and Westmoreland
Newark, Viscount, v. 629
———, Lord, David, i. 487; viii. 246
———, David Leslie, vii. 441; ix 367
Newark, ——, viii. 210
Newberry, John, viii. 482
Newborough, Lord, Thomas Wynne, vii. 394
Newburgh, Earl, Charles Livingston, iii. 497
———, Livingston, iii. 156
———, Countess, Charlotte Livingston, vii. 128
———, Lord, vi. 40, 585
———, Edward Barret, iii. 417
———, Roger, i. 100
Newcastle, Duke, Pelham, ii. 181
Newcastle, Duke, Cavendish, ix. 393
Newcastle, Duke, Holles, ix. 394
Newcastle, Duke, Thomas Pelham, ix. 396
Newcastle, Duke, of, i. 345, 440; ii. 106, 267; iii. 154, 300, 577; iv. 77, 114, 176, 186, 262, 286, 492, 493; v. 13, 23, 66; vi. 70; vii. 213, 220, 308, 309; ix. 187
———, Henry, ii. 565; v. 40
———, Henry Cavendish, i. 184, 318, 445; ii. 220; iii. 443, 507; vi. 536; vii. 392; ix. 378, 393
———, Henry Clinton, i. 484
———, Henry Pelham, ii. 39
———, Thomas Pelham, i. 484; ii. 213, 214, 362, 470, 555; v. 480; viii. 551
———, John, iv. 522
———, John Holles, i. 319; iv. 80; v. 321
———, Thomas, iv. 280, 518, 630; vi. 219; vii. 241, 284
———, William Cavendish, i. 316, 318; ii. 39; iii. 175, 194; v. 677; vi. 747; vii. 96, 114; ix. 159
———, Marquis, i. 326, 329; v. 627
———, William, of, ii. 65
———, Duchess, Margaret, vii. 99
———, Earl of, viii. 429
Newcombe, Dr., ix. 388
———, Stephen, vii. 562
Newcomen, Robert, vii. 379; viii. 82, 203; ix. 38
———, Roger, ix. 319
———, Thomas, vi. 187; vii. 264
———, Anne, v. 371
Newdigate, Edward, viii. 206
———, Francis, i. 172
———, John, vii. 68
———, Richard, vii. 532, 533; viii. 205
———, Roger, viii. 206
Newhall, Lord, vi. 410
Newham, Nathaniel, v. 717
Newhaven, Viscount, Charles Cheney, vii. 242
Newington, John, i. 312
Newman, William, viii. 504
Newmarch, Baron, James, i. 262
———, Berrard de, i. 262; iv. 46;
———, see Brecon
Newnham, Robert de, iii. 267
———, Thomas, viii. 498
Newport, Earl, Blount, ix. 458
Newport, Viscount, Francis Newport, viii. 346
———, Lord, Francis, i. 282; iv. 58
Newport, ———, viii. 509
———, Edmund, viii. 332
———, Francis, vii. 74
———, John, vii. 388
———, Mr., v. 22
———, Richard, iv. 26; vii. 250, 454
———, Robert, iii. 33; v. 229
———, Thomas, viii. 332
———, see Bradford and Torrington
Newton, Baron de, v. 244
———, Henry, i. 249; vii. 561
———, Isaac, iv. 327
———, John, i. 201; iii. 476; v. 187; vii. 361, 362; viii. 454
———, Major, iii. 736
———, Marmaduke, iii. 75
———, Michael, v. 187
———, Thomas, i. 469; iii. 476
Nichol, Charles Gunter, ii. 25; iv. 122
Nicholas, ———, vi. 50
———, Ambrose, viii. 49
———, Burton, i. 100
———, Clerk, iii. 631
———, Oliver, viii. 460
———, Anne, viii. 51
Nichols, Mr., viii. 486
———, William, viii. 102
Nicholson, Thomas, vii. 208
Nicol, John, vi. 731
Nicoll, ——, ix. 239

Nightingale, Captain, vii. 470
———, Joseph Gascoigne, iv. 101
Nimmo, James, ix. 271
Ninnis, Thomas, vi. 63
Nisbet, Dr., v. 566
———, John, viii. 435
———, Lieutenant, v. 587
———, Mr., ix. 7
———, Patrick, viii. 435
Nithdale, Earl, Robert of, i. 511
Nixon, Lorenzo, ix. 179
———, Miss, ix. 180
Noble, Roger le, ii. 96
Nodes, Charles, iii. 297
Noel, ———, viii. 75
———, Andrew, ii. 603
———, Baptist, iv. 185
———, Edward, ix. 465
———, Henry, iv. 205; vii. 170
———, John, vi. 209
———, Leland, ix. 248
———, Philip, iv. 433; ix. 248
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, Walter, vii. 498
———, William, iv. 188; vi. 208, 275; viii. 37
———, see Campden, Gainsborough, Wentworth
Nonwicke, Thomas, vii. 546
Norborne, Walter, vi. 19; ix. 436
Norbrooke, John, viii. 3
Norbury, Henry, ix. 327
———, John, ix. 9
Norcliffe, Thomas, viii. 586
Norleigh, John, viii. 28
Norfolk, Duke, Howard, i. 50
Norfolk, Duke, ii. 308, 371, 591; iii. 14, 20, 23, 122, 158, 505, 665, 666, 705, 706; iv. 87, 413; v. 213; vi. 40, 257, 562, 566, 641; vii. 547; viii. 295, 387; ix. 98
———, Charles Howard, v. 380
———, Edward, iii. 718; vii. 129
———, Duke of, Henry Howard, iii. 318; vi. 306
———, John, ix. 240
———, John Howard, i. 263; iv. 402; v. 10; vi. 646
———, John Mowbray, ii. 277; iii. 29; v. 677, 682; vi. 202
———, Thomas, iii. 316, 346, 668, 669; iv. 460; v. 156; vi. 155, 722, 743; vii. 43, 349; viii. 253; ix. 74, 240, 446, 451, 473
———, Thomas Howard, ii. 113, 146, 149, 202, 205, 374; iii. 615; iv. 96, 264; v. 10, 17; vi. 205; vii. 506
Norfolk, Duke, Thomas Mowbray, iii. 608; vi. 202
———, Earl, Ralph de Guader, vii. 339, 340
———, Ralph de Waier, iv. 430
———, Thomas Howard, iii. 28, 70, 78; v. 358
———, Lord, ii. 543
———, see Arundel
Norman, Thomas, ix. 234
Normandy, Duke of, iii. 591
———, John, v. 644, 645
———, Richard, iv. 428, 429; ix. 59
———, Richard II., v. 254
———, Robert, ii. 101; vi. 511; vii. 321
———, Rollo, ii. 390
———, William, iv. 88, 377, 428, 430; vii. 258, 322; viii. 249; ix. 283
Normanvil, ———, ii. 96
———, William, ii. 443
Norreis, William, v. 337
Norreys, Lord, Francis, ii. 165
———, Baroness, ii. 164
———, Lord, Henry, of Rycot, ii. 207; iv. 9
———, Montagu Bertie, vii. 407
———, Edward, iii. 629
———, Harry, i. 314
———, William, viii. 10
———, see Abingdon, Berkshire
Norrice, Edward, iii. 74
Norris, Lord, Henry Norris, ix. 477
———, Henry, of Rycote, vi. 585
———, Edmund, vii. 344
———, Edward, ii. 19; ix. 461
———, Francis, iii. 628
———, Henry, vi. 585
———, John, i. 276; ii. 472; iv. 436; vi. 428; ix. 454
———, Thomas, i. 249; viii. 537
———, William, v. 252
———, see Abingdon and Berkshire, ii. 18
Norrys, William, iv. 198
North, see Guilford
North, Lord, v. 60, 61; vii. 310, 311
———, Charles, v. 685; vii. 454
———, Dudley, ii. 49; vi. 578, 584
———, Edward, iv. 467
North, Lord, Edward North, of Cathladge, i. 228
———, Frederick, v. 459

North, Lord, John, vii. 494
——, Dudley, iii. 142, 574; viii. 398
——, Roger, iv. 188
——, William, iii. 143
——, see Guilford and Winchester
NORTHAMPTON, EARL, COMPTON, iii. 223
Northampton, Marquis, Parr, ix. 444
Northampton, Earl, Henley, ix. 415
Northampton, Earl, Howard, ix. 453
Northampton, Marquis, ii. 544; iii. 118, 119, 121; iv. 194
——————, William, ix. 473
——————, William Parr, vi. 204; vii. 251; ix. 447
——————, Earl, i. 113, 322, 360; ii. 166; iii. 21, 239; iv. 77, 358; v. 166; vi. 659; vii. 99
——————, Charles, i. 141
——————, Charles Compton, i. 360
——————, Charles Spencer, vii. 393
——————, George, iv. 537
——————, Henry, ii. 141
——————, Henry Howard, i. 101; ii. 354
——————, James, iii. 443
——————, James Compton, ii. 150, 171, 478; iv. 100
——————, Spencer, ii. 166; vii. 567
——————, Spencer Compton, iii. 263
——————, William, vii. 81
——————, William de Bohun, vi. 489
——————, William Compton, ii. 171
——————, Earls of, iii. 711
——————, Countess, i. 200
Northcliff, Thomas, iii. 385
Northeim, Count, Bruno, i. 14
——————, Henry, ibid.
——————, Herman, ibid.
——————, Sigfrid, ibid.
Northesk, Earl of, ix. 387
——————, Carnegie, viii. 383
——————, David, iv. 228
——————, William Carnegie, v. 401
Northing, Edward, ix. 432
Northington, Earl, Henley, ix. 415
Northington, Earl, vi. 212
——————, Henley, viii. 289
——————, Robert, iii. 760
NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE of, PERCY, ii. 217
Northumberland, Duke, Dudley, ix. 443
Northumberland, Duke, Edmund Dudley, ix. 462
Northumberland, Earl, Fitzroy, ix. 404
Northumberland, Duke of, ii. 45, 237; iii. 119; v. 181, 186; vii. 445; ix. 196, 197, 199, 285
——————, George Fitz-Roy, i. 139
——————, Hugh, vi. 500; viii. 364
——————, Hugh Percy, ii. 599
——————, Hugh Smithson, ii. 360, 362
——————, John, i. 171; iv. 347, 462; vi. 611, 637; ix. 68, 652
——————, John Dudley, i. 98; ii. 214; iii. 120; v. 13; vi. 656; vii. 43; ix. 452
——————, Duchess, v. 386
——————, Joan Dudley, v. 14
——————, Earl, ii. 76, 168, 204; iii. 23, 78, 133, 790; iv. 87, 510, 516; v. 244; vi. 492, 522; vii. 204, 425; ix. 469
——————, Aldred, iii. 693
——————, Algernon, iii. 425; iv. 512, 513; vii. 172; ix. 482
——————, Algernon Percy, iii. 156
——————, Gosaprick, ii. 220; v. 151
——————, Henry, iii. 114; ix. 474
——————, Henry Percy, i. 461, 496; ii. 443; iii. 53, 765, 697; v. 8, 155, 156, 501, 521; vi. 150, 521; ix. 475
——————, Joceline, ii. 220
——————, Jocelyne Percy, i. 184, 319; ii. 361
——————, Percy, iii. 21; vi. 10, 81
——————, Thomas Percy, i. 171, 228; v. 356; vi. 611; vii. 547
——————, Udred, iii. 693; v. 151
——————, Earls, iv. 466
——————, Countess, iv. 207
——————, Anne, ii. 326
NORTHWICH, LORD, RUSHOUT, viii. 372
NORTON, see GRANTLEY

Norton, Daniel, iv. 109
———, John, ii. 388; ix. 213
———, Rowland, vii. 288
———, Richard, ii. 319, 320, 388; v. 155; vii. 22
———, Simon, vi. 655
———, Thomas, ii. 111
———, William, v. 704; vii. 289
———, see Grantley
North-Wales, King, Traham ap Cradock, iv. 46
Norway, King, Frederic, ii. 505
———, Eric, ii. 112
———, Haco, viii. 228
———, Harold II., i. 12
———, Olaus II., ibid.
Norwich, Earl, Gordon, v. 201
Norwich, Earl, Denny, ix. 457
Norwich, Earl, Goring, ix. 458
Norwich, Earl, i. 332, 532; iii. 245; vii. 149
———, Edward, ii. 602
———, George, v. 169
———, George Goring, iii. 479
———, Henry, v. 224
———, Henry Howard, v. 226
———, Bishop of, ii. 92, 541
———, John, vi. 507
———, Salmon, v. 634
———, Simon Wallon, iv. 89
———, John, vi. 649
———, Roger, iv. 204
Northwick, Lord, viii. 444
Norwood, ———, vii. 560
———, John, vi. 708
Nott, Captain, vi. 333
———, Thomas, ii. 502
Nottingham, Earl, Howard, ix. 453
Nottingham, Earl of, i. 81, 134, 430; iv. 87; v. 491; vi. 712; vii. 234
———, Charles, ii. 117, 140
———, Charles Howard, i. 134, 173; iii. 317; iv. 271, 273, 274; v. 19; vi. 171; vii. 240; viii. 414
———, Daniel, iii. 40
———, Daniel Finch, iv. 136, 173; v. 150
———, Heneage Finch, iv. 134; viii. 218, 219
———, John Mowbray, iv. 274
———, Robert, iii. 624
———, Thomas Mowbray, ii. 255
———, Earls, i. 81
———, Countess of, vii. 240
Nottingham, Lord, iv. 476
———, Peter, ix. 10
———, see Winchelsea
Novant, John de, vii. 40
Nourse, Henry, iii. 386
Nowel, William, viii. 588
Nowell, Alexander, Dean of St. Paul's, i. 107
———, Thomas, iii. 165
Noy, Humphry, vi. 723; ix. 194, 618
———, William, ix. 194, 618
Nugent, Earl, Robert, ii. 420
———, Robert Nugent, iii. 626
———, Lord, v. 61; vi. 128
Nugent, ———, iv. 108
———, Chief Justice, i. 424
———, Christopher, vi. 170, 173; viii. 541
———, Robert, iii. 470
———, see Westmeath and Riverston
Nutt, Edward, viii. 136

O

OATES, ———, vii. 551
Obas'on, Francis, ii. 15
Oborne, Henry, vi. 81
O'Brennan, ———, viii. 293
Obierne, Dr., viii. 416
Obrian, Charles, i.i. 750
O'Brien, Lord, iv. 118, 119
———, Donatus, i. 258; iv. 206
———, Henry, viii. 429
O'Brien, ———, vi. 131
———, Captain, vii. 470
———, Daniel, vi. 539
———, Donald, ix. 103
———, Donogh, ii. 526; v. 370
———, Edward, vi. 389
———, Henry, iii. 158
———, Percy, iv. 434
———, Terlough, vi. 133, 134
———, William, iv. 539
———, Miss, viii. 558
———, see Inchiquin, Tadcaster, Thomond
O'Callaghan, see Lismore
O'Carroll, Carroll, ix. 100
———, John, ix. 99
———, Melroony, vi. 133; ix. 74
O'Connor, ———, vi. 142
———, Lady, Mary, vi. 156
———, Bryan, 144, 154; viii. 295; ix. 81

O'Connor, Caher, vi. 137
———, Callogh, Mac Murrough, vi. 120
———, Hugh, vi. 108
Odard, Edward, of Mombrison, v. 206
———, family, viii. 39
Odell, Richard, ix. 141
O'Dempsey, Anthony, ix. 6
———, James, ibid.
Odingsells, Lord, William de, ii. 184
O'Doghertie, Caher, viii. 185, 188
———, John, ibid.
O'Donel, Moyle, iii. 55
O'Donnel, Caluacus, vi. 136, 156
———, Geoffry, vi. 172
———, Hugh, vi. 134
———, Moylesiaghlon, vi. 104
———, see Tyrconnel
O'Doyne, ——, viii. 298
O'Drury, William, vi. 389
O'Dwbin, Diarmed, vii. 416
———, Gilespick, ibid.
O'Dwyr, John, ix. 100
Odyke, see Beverweat
Odyngseles, John, i. 304
O'Farrel, William, ix. 82
Offaley, Lord, vi. 167
———, Gerald, v. 369
———, Thomas, ix. 96
Offeley, William, vii. 253
Offley, ——, v. 537
——, John, ix. 326, 335, 522
——, Robert, v. 554; vi. 658
Oge, Dermot Macteige, viii. 301
——, Rory, ix. 105
Ogilby, Charles, vi. 196
Ogilvie, Lord, v. 216
———, John, v. 212
———, Alexander, v. 211
———, Colonel, v. 439
———, Gilbert, viii. 596
———, James, ix. 150
———, Mr., v. 296
———, Patrick, vii. 206; ix. 373
———, William, i. 208, 451; vi. 197
Ogilvy, Andrew, ix. 252
———, James, v. 211; ix. 308
———, see Crawford, Deskford, and Findlater
Ogle, Lord, Ogle, ix. 468
Ogle, Earl, Henry, ii. 220
———, Henry, Cavendish, i. 184; ii. 357
——, Lord, iv. 12
———, Cuthbert, i. 317; iii. 28; v. 677
———, Owen, ii. 284
———, Ralph, ii. 308
——, Baron, Robert, i. 461
Ogle, Baroness, Catharine, i. 317
——, Admiral, Chaloner, v. 40
——, ——, ii. 412; iii. 360
——, Chaloner, v. 692; vi. 96
——, Richard, iv. 387, 391
——, Robert, ii. 293; v. 677
——, Thomas, iii. 164; v. 124
——, Dorothy, v. 688
Oglethorpe, Colonel, v. 686, 687
———, Theophilus, iii. 532
Ognall, Andrew, iii. 674
O'Gonah, Mac Brien, ix. 100
O'Hara, General, vi. 350, 351, 353
———, Cain, ix. 47
Okeden, William, iv. 422
O'Kelly, Dennis, vi. 437
Okeover, Philip, iii. 546
———, Ralph, vii. 527
O' Kerrol, ——, viii. 294
Oldcastle, John, v. 678; ix. 466
Oldfield, John, iii. 546
———, Richard, v. 252
Oldhall, William, vi. 600
Oldham, Bishop, Hugh, iii. 69
Olebar, Mr., i. 546
Oliphant, Lord, vi. 404; vii. 425, 426
———, John, vii. 428
———, Lawrence, i. 509; vii. 202; viii. 381
———, George, vii. 208
———, James, ibid.
———, John, iv. 212; vii. 208
———, Robert, ix. 386
———, Walter, v. 117
———, William, ix. 393
Olivares, Duke of, iii. 773
Olive, William de, ii. 401
Oliver, John, ix. 465
———, Mrs., ibid.
———, Robert, v. 81; viii. 527
Olton, John, viii. 44
O'Melaghlir, Cormac Mac Art, vi. 104
O'Molloy, ——, viii. 294
O'More, Anthony, vi. 122
———, Mac Rory, ix. 10
———, Patrick, viii. 300
———, Rory, viii. 300; ix. 80
———, Rory Oge, viii. 296
O'Mores, ——, vi. 135
O'Mulrian, Connor, ix. 71
O'Neal, Charles, ii. 384
O'Neale, Daniel, iii. 424
O'Neil, Henry, viii. 196
O'Neile, Viscount, John O'Neile, vii. 193
———, ——, vi. 142
———, Charles, viii. 472; ix. 29, 93
———, Con, vi. 136
———, David, ix. 93

O'Neile, Hugh, vi. 141
———, John, vi. 163; viii. 472
———, Mac Owen, vi. 123
———, Neile, vi. 132
———, Phelim, ii. 521; vi. 163, 680
———, Roe, vi. 178
———, Shane, vi. 163, 164, 165; ix. 98
———, Turlough, vi. 133
Onley, Edwin, vii. 406
O'Negan, Teige, ix. 319
Onneslow, Robert, vii. 404
O'Nolan, Adam, vi. 120
Onslow, Earl, Onslow, v. 461
Onslow, Arthur, vii. 502
———, Captain, vi. 373
———, Admiral, vi. 389
———, family, v. 461
———, Henry, viii. 166
———, Middleton, vii. 13
———, Mr., ——, vi. 521
———, Richard, ii. 109, 534; vi. 389; vii. 502
Opdam, Admiral, iii. 452
Orange, Prince of, ii. 29, 30, 84, 171, 173, 380; iii. 93; v. 295; vi. 83
———, William, i. 120, 214, 244, 282, 319, 344, 347, 416, 425, 427, 428, 429, 543; iii. 251, 629; ix. 129
———, Princess of, ii. 380
———, Charlotte, iii. 93
———, Mary, i. 319; iii. 791
Orbey, John de, ii. 247
Orby, John, vi. 594; vi. 596
Ord, George, viii. 511
Orde, Craven, viii. 553
——, Gawen, ibid.
——, John, viii. 117, 553
——, Thomas, viii. 553
——, William, ibid.
Orebie, Philip de, iv. 18
O'Reily, Gildas, ix. 74
———, John, viii. 301
Orford, Earl, Walpole, v. 631
Orford, Earl, Russel, ix. 409
Orford, Earl, Walpole, ix. 413
Orford, Earl of, iii. 43, 124; v. 553, 559
———, Edward, ix. 227
———, Edward Russell, v. 97
———, George Walpole, v. 345
———, Horace, iv. 36
———, Horatio Walpole, ix. 231
———, Robert Walpole, ii. 471; iii. 741; vi. 544; viii. 483
———, Russel, iii. 713
———, Countess, Margaret, iv. 99
Orford, Lord, i. 95; ii. 363; iii. 57, 579; v. 264
———, Edward Russell, i. 236, 282, 289, 318
———, William, ix. 192
Orkney, Earl, George, vii. 192, 443
———, Hamilton, iii. 718
———, Robert Stewart, ix. 364
———, William, i. 497
———, Bishop, Robert Reid, v. 120
Orleans, Duke, ii. 84; iv. 299; vi. 196, 634; vii. 333
———, Charles, iii. 489
———, Duchess of, ii. 84, 170, 512; iii. 784
———, see Mazarine
Orme, Garton, iv. 456
——, John, iii. 460
——, Mr., v. 24
——, Robert, ii. 473
Ormond, Duke, Butler, ix. 394
Ormond, Duke, i. 138, 215, 443; ii. 333, 352, 414; iii. 562, 724, 789; iv. 262; v. 89, 101, 411, 701; vi. 555; vii. 77, 114, 161, 162, 182, 191, 385, 531; viii. 307, 466, 469; ix. 317
———, Butler, ix. 394
———, James, i. 336, 353; iii. 94; iv. 527, 552; vi. 588
——— James Butler, iii. 425; vi. 184, 190, 555
———, Thomas Butler, vi. 182
———of, vi. 117; vii. 258
———, Marquis of, ii. 56, 164; iv. 108; v. 196; vii. 151, 160, 173, 175, 377; viii. 198
———, Earl of, i. 86; iii. 666; vi 128, 129; vii. 376; viii. 293, 362; ix. 22
———, Butler, viii. 298
———, Hugh, viii. 61
———, Hugh Douglas, i. 499
———, James, iii. 649; v. 229; viii. 302
———, James Bottiller, iii. 8
———, James Butler, i. 224; iii. 18; vi. 121
———, Pierce, viii. 91, 294, 295, 302
———, Piers, vi. 138, 140, 141
———, Piers Butler, vi. 136
———, Richard Butler, viii. 91
———, Thomas, i. 80; iv. 320
———, Thomas Boleyn, ii. 106
———, Thomas Bullen, iii. 616; vii. 388
———, Thomas Butler, i. 229; iii. 32, 613; vi. 164, 166; ix. 77

Ormond, Earl, Thomas Duff, viii. 92
——— and Ossory, Earl Walter, ii. 516, 525; viii. 92, 302
———, Earls of, vii. 422
———, Viscount, Thomas Rochford, i. 80
———, John, iv. 391
———, see Butler and Wiltshire
Ormsby, Gilbert, v. 100
Orr. John, viii. 434
Orreby, ——, vi. 490
———, Philip de, ix. 147
Orrell, John, ix. 476
———, Nicholas, v. 245
Orrery, Earl of, vii. 382
———, Boyle, iii. 156
———, Charles Boyle, ii. 606
———, Lionel, vii. 163
———, Richard Boyle, iii. 156
———, Roger Boyle, ii. 169; vi. 182; viii. 205
———, see Carlton, Cork
Orril, William, iii. 76
Orpheur, Richard, v. 697
Orwell, Lewis, v. 681
———, Jane, v. 682
O'Ryan, vi. 507
Osbaldeston, William, iii. 631
Osbaldiston, John, iii. 65; vii. 238
Osberne, ——, viii. 41
Osborn, Lord Francis Godolphin, viii. 291
———, George, iii. 405
———, Edward, v. 156, 465; vi. 31
Osborne, see Leeds
Osborne, Admiral, vi. 366, 367
———, Edward, iv. 126
———, George, viii. 152
———, Henry, ix. 140, 142
———, John, vi. 96; ix. 139
———, Richard, ix. 140, 142
———, Thomas, iii. 785; vii. 128; ix. 141, 142
———, William, ix. 141, 142
———, see Danby and Leeds
Osnaburgh, Bishop, v. 54, 522
———, Ernest Augustus, i. 126
Ossory, Earl, vi. 141, 144, 149
———, Thomas, iii. 94
———, see Butler and Ormond
Oswald, Captain, v. 599
Other, family, iii. 637
O'Toole, ——, vi. 137
———, Shane, vi. 138
Otway, James, iii. 280
———, Thomas, ix. 251
Oudart, Simon, v. 31
Oughton, Adolphus, vii. 535
Oughtred, Anthony, i. 150
———, Henry, ii. 374; vi. 264
Ourey, Paul, viii. 30
Outram, Edmund, v. 620
———, Rev. Mr., ix. 163
Oven, John, i. 533
Overbury, Thomas, iii. 186, 772; vi. 625; vii. 239
Owen, ——, iii. 670
———, Henry, v. 13, 14
———, Hugh, ii. 328; vi. 293
———, Lewis, viii. 17
———, Rice, Ap. vii. 505
———, Richard, Ap. ibid.
———, Robert, v. 83
———, William, viii. 38
———, Mary, ix. 485
Owens, Andrew, ix. 36
———, Owen, vi. 658
———, Roger, iv. 318
Oxburgh, Heywood, ix. 41
Oxclyve, Robert, viii. 326
Oxeden, George, ix. 474
Oxenbridge, Robert, v. 19; vii. 240
Oxenford, Viscount, Robert, ix. 307
Oxford and Mortimer, Earl, Harley, iv. 37
Oxford, Earl, Vere, ix. 399
Oxford, Earl of, iii. 42, 245, 678, 784; iv. 87, 681; v. 449; vi. 153, 567, 586; ix. 266
———, Albene Vere, ii. 94
———, Aubrey, iii. 40
———, Aubrey de Vere, i. 245; vii. 16; ix. 463
———, Aubrey Vere, iii. 248; iv. 115; vi. 247
———, Edward, iii. 129, 136; vii. 213, 568
———, Edward Harley, i. 39, 319
———, Edward Vere, ii. 12, 484, iii. 82
———, Henry Vere, ii. 341, 603; v. 122
———, Hugh Vere, vi. 243
———, John, iv. 440; ix. 480
———, John Vere, i. 56; ii. 12, 300; iii. 614, 669, 677; iv. 234; v. 155, 157, 490; vi. 3, 489
———, Richard Vere, vi. 254
———, Robert Bertie, i. 14
———, Robert Harley, i. 245; vii. 210, 499
———, Robert Vere, iii. 605
———, Thomas Vere, v. 490
———, Vere, iii. 568
———, Earls, Vere, iv. 58

Oxford, Countess, Anne, ii. 598
——— ———, Henrietta Cavendish Holles, iv. 81
———, Lord, ii. 591
———, Bishop, Dr. Howson, viii. 368

P

PACEY, see Bretevil
Pack, General, vi. 476, 477
Packington, John, iii. 423, 748; viii. 340, 517; ix. 217, 224
——— ———, Anne, viii. 518
———, Elizabeth, ix. 217
Pacy, Thomas, ii. 373
Padie, Samuel, viii. 498
Padua, John of, ii. 499
Paganel, Fulke, vi. 274
———, Gervase, iv. 430; vi. 274
———, Ralph, ii. 392
Paganell, William, vii. 367
Page, Edmund, vii. 58
———, Richard, iii. 413
Pagenal, William, iii. 593
PAGET, see UXBRIDGE
Paget, Lord, i. 165, 322; ii. 409
———, Thomas, ii. 324; iv. 236
———, Thomas Catesby, iii. 107
———, William, i. 269; iv. 442; v. 174; vi. 300; vii. 304, 305, 498; ix. 324
———, Edward, vii. 538
———, Henry, v. 183; vii. 305
———, James, ii. 373
———, Thomas, v. 185, 197; viii. 143
———, William, v. 179, 183
Pagett, George, ii. 498
———, Gregory, viii. 143
Pain, see Meath
Paine, Edward, iii. 302
———, Thomas, ii. 583
———, William, ii. 454
Paisley, Lord Claude Hamilton, i. 510
Pakeman, Simon, iii. 764
Pakington, John, iv. 171
Palatine, Elector, Philip William, ii. 518
———, Count Frederick, ix. 479
Paley, John, iv. 147
Palgrave, John, vi. 622
Paliotti, Marquis of, iii. 41, 44
Palliser, Hugh, iii. 738, 739; vi. 371, 382
———, William, viii. 85
Palmer, Earl, Jeffery, iv. 256
———, Charles, iv. 441; v. 227
———, Henry, vii. 284; viii. 220
———, Jerome, v. 185
———, John, v. 84, 508
———, Nathaniel, iv. 433
Palmer, Peregrine, vii. 354
———, Ralph, v. 642
———, Robert, vi. 553
———, Roger, vi. 582; viii. 162
———, Thomas, ii. 104; iii. 279, 404, 405; iv. 424; v. 485
———, Eleanor, v. 184
———, Miss, ix. 440
———, see Castlemain
Palmerston, Viscount, Henry, ii. 37
———, Henry Temple, v. 517
Palmes, Bryan, ii. 636; iii. 297; viii. 455
———, Frances, ix. 216
Palmont, Prince of, Claude de La Tremouille, iii. 93
Palton, William, vi. 262
Pangster, William, viii. 138
Panmure, Earl, James Maule, i. 549
———, John, ix. 265
———, Patrick, ix. 264
Panthieu, Earl, v. 490
Panthurst, Elizabeth, vii. 362
Panton, Thomas, ii. 24, 25, 26; vii. 53
Paoli, General, vi. 344, 358, 370
Papillon, Thomas, v. 515
Paplett, Thomas, v. 198
Par, Robert, v. 244
Paramor, Henry, vii. 33
Pareis, Christopher, vi. 151
Paris, Count, Hugh Capet, vii. 332
———, John, iii. 312
Parke, John, vii. 83
PARKER, see BORINGDON and MACCLESFIELD
Parker, Anthony, iii. 98
———, Captain, viii. 148
———, Edmund, i. 192
———, family, vii. 386 et seq.
———, George, iv. 14; v. 400; vii. 534
———, Giles, viii. 585
———, Hyde, v. 574, 575, 602, 608, 609; vi. 354; viii. 29
———, John, ii. 104; iv. 14, 454; v. 394; vii. 303; viii. 259, 536 589, 590, 591
———, Matthew, iv. 275
———, Nicholas, ii. 411
———, Philip, ii. 547; vii. 386
———, Peter, v. 562, 563
———, Thomas, iii. 163; v. 400, 409; vi. 551, 577; viii. 29, 79
———, William, i. 84
———, Mary, vii. 383
———, Mrs., vi. 755, 756
———, see Monteagle and Morley
Parkes, Thomas, vi. 276

Parkess, Thomas, viii. 329
Parkhurst, ——, iii. 387
Parkin, William, vii. 1
Parkinson, ———, vii. 550
———, Edward, ix. 28
Parkyns, Richard, viii. 77
———, Thomas, viii. 78
Parma, Prince of, i. 80
———, Duke of, i. 110
Parmer, Ralph, vi. 622
Parne, Dr., ix. 188
Parnesbery, Edward, vi. 507
Parr, Lord, Parr, of Horton, ix. 473
Parr, Queen, Catherine, i. 151; iii. 118
——, Lord, iv. 300
————, Thomas, v. 155, 309
————, William, iii. 270
——, Thomas, i. 151; ix. 467
——, William, iv. 143; vi. 484
——, William, of Horton, iv. 194
——, see Northampton
Parra, Richard, vi. 507
Parratt, Robert, vi. 282
Parris, Philip, iv. 241
Parry, Charles, ii. 386
——, Philip, viii. 83
——, Richard, viii. 11
——, Simeon, iii. 750
——, Thomas, i. 175
Parsons, ———, vii. 363
———, Lady, Anne, vii. 143
———, Arthur, v. 98
———, Jesuit, i. 109
———, Lawrence, v. 708; ix. 39, 47, 141
———, Walter, vii. 358
———, Robert, iii. 491
———, William, iii. 276; vii. 150
———, see Rose
Partridge, Miles, iii. 415
Paske, Thomas, vii. 220
Paslew, Stephen, vi. 679
Paston, John, vi. 172, 622
———, Justice, William, iv. 141
———, William, i. 224, 469; ii. 15, 455; iii. 34; iv. 143; v. 229, 642, 493; viii. 331
Pate, John, viii. 549
——, see Worcester
Paterson, Hugh, ix. 265
———, Thomas, viii. 168
Pates, Robert, vi. 615
Patishul, John, vi. 47
Patrick, John, ix. 327
———, Teige, Macgillo, viii. 293
———, Teige Macshane Macgill, viii. 298
———, William, iii. 171; v. 530
Patshull, Thomas, vii. 556
Patten, Thomas, iii. 98
Pattishall, Thomas, vii. 154
Patton, ———, vii. 269
Paul, Daniel, ii. 38
——, William, iii. 298; vi. 505, 509
Paulet, Earl, John, iv. 205
———, Lord, John, iii. 140; iv. 205; ix. 48
————, William, iv. 130
———, Amias, ii. 499
———, George, vi. 745
———, Richard, iii. 672
———, William, i. 161; iv. 267; vii. 745
———, see Powlet and Winchester
Paulett, Lord, John, iv. 9
————, William, ibid.
———, Edward, iv. 9
———, Hugh, iv. 3
———, John, iv. 2, 3
Pauncefoote, Thomas, iii. 674
Pauncefort, George, viii. 140
————, William, ibid.
Pauncefort, Thomas, iii. 674
————, William, vii. 254; viii. 548
Paveley, John, vi. 46
Pawlet, Anthony, v. 243
Pawlett, William, vii. 21
Payne, Edward, ii. 20
——, General, vi. 472
——, Lieutenant-General, vi. 469
——, Mr., i. 200
——, Thomas, vii. 481
Paynell, Fulco, v. 109
———, Henry, v. 648
Peach, Joseph, viii. 357
Peachey, see Selsey
Peachey, see Selsey
Peachy, Dr., ix. 330
Pearce, ———, v. 702
———, Thomas Johnston, vii. 87
Peareth, Thomas, iii. 9
Pearle, James, vi. 728
Pearson, Thomas, ix. 9
Peart, Miss, Mary, ix. 386
Peasley, Francis, viii. 463
Peche, John, vii. 95
——, Ann, iii. 677
Peckham, ———, iv. 251
————, Robert, ix. 472
Pecksall, Richard, ii. 372
Pedder, John, ix. 216
———, Mrs., ix. 217
Pedley, Nicholas, iv. 187
Pedron, Monsieur, vi. 443
Peeke, John, iii. 311
——, Nicholas, v. 254

Peeke, Thomas, viii. 215
PEERAGE, CLAIM OF, ix. 486
Peirse, Thomas, vii. 289
Peito, Edward, iv. 358
PELHAM, see CHICHESTER, NEWCASTLE, and YARBOROUGH
Pelham, Lord, Thomas, ii. 213, 476, 555; vi. 219, 630; viii. 474, 551
———, Charles Anderson, viii. 374
———, Edward, viii. 80
———, Henry, i. 484; ii. 215; v. 658; vi. 630; vii. 284; viii. 97
———, of Broklesby, v. 514
———, Herbert, v. 19
———, John, iii. 11, 296, 653; v. 516; vi. 743
———, John de, iii. 374
———, Mr., i. 357; vi. 320; vii. 308, 309
———, Nicholas, ii. 104; v. 516
———, Thomas, v. 23, 172; vii. 241
———, William, iii. 476; v. 157; vi. 166, 613
———, see Newcastle and Yarborough
Pellet, John, v. 19
Peluets, Baron of, Mark, v. 455
Pembridge, John, iii. 283
———, Walter, ii. 583
Pembrige, Richard, ii. 498
Pembrigge, ———, iv. 59
PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY, EARL, HERBERT, iii. 104
Pembroke, Marchioness, Bullen, ix. 444
Pembroke, Earl, i. 129, 322; ii. 76, 77, 109, 202; iii. 671; iv. 87, 468; v. 510; vi. 626; viii. 520
———, Arnold de Montgomery, iii. 639
———, Audomar Valence, iii. 8
———, Aymer Valence, ii. 265; vi. 644
———, Gilbert, vi. 103, 104
———, Gilbert Marshall, i. 146
———, Henry Herbert, i. 146; iii. 25
———, Jasper, vi. 255
———, John de Hastings, iii. 343
———, Earl of, John Hastings, iii. 8, 10; vi. 548
———, Lawrence, vi. 645
———, Lawrence de Hastings, v. 3
———, Philip, i. 258; ix. 463
———, Philip Herbert, ii. 150; iv. 206; vi. 326; vii. 72
Pembroke, Earl, Richard, iii. 640
———, Richard Clare, vi. 101, 102
———, Richard de Clare, ii. 393
———, Richard Strongbow, viii. 89
———, Thomas, v. 171; viii. 143
———, Thomas Herbert, v. 390
———, William, i. 113; ii. 342; vi. 577, 578
———, William de Valence, ii. 399, 400; iv. 38; vi. 644
———, William Mareschall, ii. 92, 392, 395, 396; iii. 594, 596; vii. 347
———, William Herbert, i. 116, 301, 317, 344, 372; iii. 17, 21, 25, 23, 332; v. 681; vi. 5; vii. 281, 506
———, Earls, iv. 515
———, Countess, vi. 577, 578
———, Anne, viii. 585
———, Mary St. Paul, ii. 265
Pembrugge, Fulke, iv. 434; vii. 400
Pendarves, John, viii. 506
Pendergrass, Thomas, v. 410
Penderton, Thomas, iv. 252
Pendlebury, ———, iii. 670
Pendleton, Mr., i. 290
Peneston, Giles, iv. 434
Penkins, Richard, ii. 521
Penn, Thomas, ii. 579; iv. 207
———, William, iii. 453; vii. 297
Pennefather, Matthew, viii. 84; ix. 8
Pennel, Edward, iv. 337
Penning, John, iii. 790
Pennington, John, vi. 96
———, Thomas, v. 245
Penniston, Anthony, ii. 211
———, Thomas, ii. 412
Pennyman, James, v. 691
Peplesham, Simon, iii. 375; vii. 17
Pepper, Gilbert, viii. 111
Pepys, Edward, v. 649
———, John, iii. 449; v. 648
———, Lucas, vi. 268
PERCEVAL, see ARDEN and LOVEL
Perceval, David, Lord of Rolleston, iii. 594
———, Mr., vii. 544
———, Robert, ix. 43
———, Philip, viii. 112
———, see Arden and Lovel
Perci, William de, vii. 89
Percie, Ingram de, vi. 245

Percival, Beaumont, vii. 25
———, George, ix. 39
———, John, vi. 539, 748
———, William, viii. 127
PERCY, see BEVERLEY and NORTHUMBERLAND
Percy, Lord, Percy, of Alnwick, ix. 482
Percy, Earl, Charles, i. 228
———, Henry, . 461, 496
———, Thomas, i. 171
——, Lord, v. 153
———, of Alnwick, ii. 343
———, Henry, vi. 490, 516
——, Lady, Lucy, vii. 204
——, Allan, iii. 154
——, Anthony, ii. 356
——, Charles, viii. 20
——, George, v. 22
——, Henry, vi. 489, 560; ix. 285
——, James, ii. 356
——, Ralph, ii. 308
——, Robert, vii. 120
——, Thomas, iii. 652
——, see Beverley and Northumberland
Periam, William, viii. 503, 542
Perkins, ———, iii. 532
———, Captain, John, ii. 521
———, Charles, ix. 12
———, John, vi. 572
———, William, iii. 250
Perot, William, vii. 20
Perrers, Allice, iii. 649
Perrin, William, ix. 162
Perrons, Monsieur, vi. 440, 441, 442
Perrot, George, vi. 750
———, Henry, vi. 729
———, John, iv. 306, 307; vi. 167; viii. 192
———, Major, iii. 529, 532
———, Ralph, iii. 311
———, Thomas, ii. 342; iii. 611; vi. 9
Perry, Hugh, iv. 205, 396; vi. 587
——, Mrs., ix. 486
——, Robert, v. 421
——, Thomas, iv. 396
——, Joan, ix. 217
Perryman, Thomas, v. 704
Perrystone, Thomas, iv. 474
Pershall, Thomas, ix. 378
Perth, Lord, Drummond, ix. 439
Perth, Earl, v. 119, 280, 292; ix. 170
———, James, i. 511; v. 224, 225, 294
———, James Drummond, vii. 202
Perth, Earl, John Drummond, viii. 246
———, Thomas, vi. 549
——, Lord, James, ix. 171
Perthie, John de, vi. 454
Perton, John, ix. 38
Peshal, Humphrey, iv. 437
Peshale, James, iii. 673
———, Richard, v. 251
———, Robert, iii. 694
Peshall, Hamond de, iv. 51
———, Humphry, iii. 284
———, Richard, iv. 318, 387; v. 83
Pessinden, Robert, iii. 374
Peter, Peter, vi. 507
——, William, ii. 531
PETERBOROUGH and MONMOUTH, EARL, MORDAUNT, iii. 309
Peterborough, Earl, iv. 108; vii. 446
———, Charles Mordaunt, v. 225; viii. 143
———, Henry Mordaunt, i. 138; vi. 306
———, John Mordaunt, iii. 143
———, Bishop, iv. 165
———, Dr. Hinchcliffe, ix. 335
———, Spencer Madan, ii. 556
Petersham, see Harrington
Pether, William, vii. 43
Petley, Edward, viii. 80
——, Thomas, viii. 81
Peto, William de, iv. 331
PETRE, LORD, PETRE, viii. 1
Petre, Lord, vii. 273
———, Robert, vi. 640, 641
———, Robert Edward, i. 139
———, William, i. 155, 230; vii. 51, 84, 273; viii. 262
——, Lords, iii. 36
——, Henry, viii. 262
——, John, iv. 231; v. 86; viii. 108
——, William, ii. 268; iii. 36; iv. 239
Petro, see Sancto
Pettus, John, ix. 225
———, Thomas, v. 649
PETTY, see LANSDOWNE
Petty, Anthony, ii. 422
——, Henry, ibid.
——, William, ii. 422, 466
——, see Shelburne
Peverell, Geffery, vi. 45
———, Pain, vi. 484
———, Richard, iv. 250

Peverell, Robert, i. 263
———, William, i. 364; viii. 502
———, see Brunne
Peverton, John, ix. 158
Peyto, Humphrey, iii. 270
———, John, iv. 480
Peyton, Captain, John, v. 588
———, Christopher, viii. 537
———, Henry, i. 172; viii. 479
———, John, i. 254; iv. 367; viii. 303, 304
———, Robert, iii. 732
———, Thomas, iii. 323; iv. 113
Phesant, William, v. 248
———, Joan, v. 251
Phillips, ———, iii. 433
———, Charles, v. 94
———, Erasmus, iii. 383; v. 661
———, Francis, ii. 508
———, Richard, iii. 685
———, Robert, ii. 157; vii. 406
———, Stephen, vii. 14
———, Thomas, ii. 515; ix. 39
———, Thomas March, v. 719
———, William, viii. 476
———, Elizabeth, vi. 723
———, Henrietta, iv. 101
Philipson, Miles, vii. 47
Philpot, George, ii. 387
———, John, vii. 47
Phipps, see Mulgrave
Phipps, Captain, v. 561
———, Constantine, v. 477; vi. 192
———, James, vi. 727
Pickering, Colonel, ii. 376
———, Gilbert, iii. 449
———, James, ii. 443; v. 698
———, John, vii. 524
———, Roger, viii. 484
Picton, General, vi. 475, 476
Pierce, Captain, vi. 165
———, Henry, vii. 245
———, Toby, vii. 363
Pierrepoint, see Manvers
Pierrepoint, Lord, Pierrepoint, of Hanslape, ix. 430
Pierrepoint, Lord, Gervase, v. 516
———, Lady, Mary, iii. 461
———, Edmund, vii. 97
———, Edward, iii. 409
———, family, v. 626
———, Francis, v. 191; ix. 431
———, Henry, i. 319
———, Henry de, iv. 381
———, Robert, iii. 25
———, William, i. 319; iii. 426
———, see Kingston
Piers, Henry, v. 701
Piers, William, ii. 22
Pierson, George, vii. 514
———, Thomas, vi. 284
Pignatelli, Prince of, vi. 354
Pigot, ———, iv. 304
———, Admiral, i. 220
———, Alexander, viii. 465
———, Bartholomew, viii. 585
———, John, vii. 26
———, Robert, vi. 276
———, Southwell, ii. 532
———, Thomas, ii. 498; iv. 11; vii. 407
———, William, v. 251
Pilborow, John, vii. 80
Pile, Thomas, vii. 490
Pilkington, Roger de, v. 244
———, Thomas, iii. 573
———, Robert, v. 245
Pillesary, George, vi. 55
Pincerna, Robert, ii. 93
Pinchbeck, John, iii. 131
Pincheon, John, vii. 8, 12
Pinder, Richard, vi. 203
Pinguis, Albert, i. 18
Pinfold, Charles, ii. 580
Pipard, Henry, iv. 433
Pipe, Richard, vii. 410
Pipelart, ———, v. 31
Piquigny, Margaret, v. 29
Pitcairn, Robert, v. 283
Pitches, Abraham, iii. 760
Pitchford, Samuel, ix. 390
———, Thomas, viii. 35
———, William, iii. 748
Pitfield, Charles, iv. 154
Pitsligo, Lord, Alexander, ix. 265, 267
Pitt, see Chatham and Rivers
Pitt, Lady, Hester, v. 49
———, General, William Augustus, viii. 144
———, George, iii. 47; vi. 726; viii. 458
———, George Merton, ii. 23
———, John, iii. 157; v. 45; vi. 39
———, Mr., ii. 416, 420; v. 487, 552, 568; vi. 420; vii. 263, 291, 309, 311; viii. 129, 147, 285, 361
———, Robert, iii. 788
———, Thomas, of Bocconoc, iv. 178
———, William, iii. 788; iv. 29; v. 196; vii. 278; viii. 269, 270, 350
———, William Morton, ix. 390
———, see Camelford, Chatham, and Rivers
Pitts, ———, viii. 538
Plaiz, John, i. 55
Plantagenet, Hameline, iv. 379

Plantagenet, see Cambridge, Clarence, Gloucester, and Lancaster
Platen, Count, viii. 143
Platt, John, vii. 29
Platts, ———, vi. 389
Plaunch, William de la, ii. 188, 404
Playsted, Thomas, ii. 551
Plesingho, Richard de, v. 489
Plesset, see Warwick
Pleydell, Lady, Mary, v. 38
———, Charles, vi. 53
———, Edward, viii. 417
———, Mark Stuart, v. 38
———, Robert, viii. 458
Plompton, Robert, vii. 547
Plowden, Francis, i. 127
Plumbe, John, vii. 67
———, William, ibid.
Plumer, William, ii. 534
Plummer, John, ii. 533
———, Thomas, vi. 730
Plumpton, William, vi. 517; viii. 455
Plunket, Alexander, ix. 76
———, Colonel, viii. 305
———, Edward, vi. 122
———, James, vii. 390
———, John, vii. 84
———, Justice, v. 313
———, Major, vii. 455
———, Nicholas, ii. 527; ix. 112
———, Oliver, viii. 541
———, Walter, v. 98
Plunkett, Lord, vi. 128
Plymouth, Earl, Windsor, iii. 637
Plymouth, Earl, ii. 208
———, Charles Fitz Charles, i. 258
———, Other Hickman, viii. 175
———, Thomas, ix. 428
———, Thomas Windsor, vi. 510
———, Walter Fitz Other, vii. 274
———, Windsor, vi. 101
———, Lord, ix. 434
Pococke, George, iii. 737
Poer, Lord, John, ix. 101
———, Richard, ix. 82, 108, 110
———, Robert, viii. 90
———, Roger, viii. 89
———, John, ibid.
———, see Tyrone
Pointz, ———, vi. 654
———, John, ix. 111
———, Major-general, vii. 106
Pokeman, Simon, v. 349
Poland, King, Augustus, iii. 732
———, Sigismund, iv. 299
Poland, Richard, i. 382
Pole, Cardinal, v. 183; vi. 157, 158
———, Reginald, ix. 470
———, Charles Maurice, v. 607
———, Henry, v. 161; vi. 257
———, Geoffry, vi. 257
———, German, vii. 297
———, John, viii. 75, 542
———, Periam, ibid.
———, Reginald, vi. 257; viii. 26
———, Richard, ix. 470
———, William, v. 255, 308; vi. 265; ix. 20, 323
———, William de la, vi. 255, 625
———, William Wellesley, vi. 94; vii. 537; ix. 322
———, see Suffolk and Lincoln
Polhill, David, v. 518; vi. 82, 301.
———, Thomas, vi. 82
Polignac, Duke, iv. 132
Pollard, Andrew, ix. 12
———, Hugh, viii. 180
———, John, ii. 374; viii. 542
———, Lewis, iv. 5
Pollington, Viscount, John, iv. 497
———, William, vi. 200
Polloch, Thomas de, vi. 454
Polworth, Lord, v. 657
Pomerania, Prince Wratislaus, i. 11
———, Duke of, Casimir, i. 21
Pomerory, Thomas, v. 319; vi. 714
Pomeroy, see Haberton
Pomfret, Earl, Fermor, iv. 197
Pomfret, Earl of, iii. 243; v. 48; vi. 587; ix. 425
———, Charles Fermor, vi. 196
———, Thomas, iii. 402
———, Thomas Fermor, ii. 439
———, Lord, v. 690
———, Robert de Lacy, iv. 378
———, Lady, ii. 507
Ponsonby, Lord, Ponsonby, vii. 258
Ponsonby, Lord, Ponsonby, of Imokilly, ix. 343
Ponsonby, Lord, v. 59; vii. 541
———, John, iii. 795
———, William Brabason, v. 693
———, Brabazon, viii. 88, 365
———, John, i. 359; vii. 161; viii. 105
———, William, i. 359; vii. 161
———, William Brabazon, ix. 55
———, see Beshorough
Pont, Eymer de, vi. 707
Pontaire, Abbess, v. 169
Pontdelarche, William de, iii. 596
Pontingdon, Thomas de, vi. 269
Pool, Henry, v. 88

Pool, James, iii. 36
Poole, Edward, v. 167; viii. 52
——, Francis, v. 516
——, Geffery, ii. 670
——, Geoffry, vi. 47
——, Henry, iv. 474; v. 164; vi. 724
——, James, v. 516
——, William, v. 516; vi. 713; vii. 407
Pooley, John, vi. 204
Pope, Alexander, iv. 380
——, Boniface, ii. 251
——, Boniface, VIII., iii. 599, 695; vii. 337
——, Calixtus II., ii. 229
——, Clement, ii. 312
——, Clement VII., i. 467; iii. 70, 666; vi. 203, 256, 553
——, Gregory XI., i. 16
——, Gregory XIII., vi. 166
——, Innocent XI., i. 186
——, Innocent III., ii. 234; iii. 595
——, Julius i. 70
——, Julius II., iii. 31
——, Paul III., vi. 149
——, Pius III., iii. 30
——, Sixtus, i. 110
——, Urban VI., ii. 270
——, Lady, iii. 23
——, Frances, iv. 475, 477
——, Alexander, vii. 172
——, Henry, of Milden Hall, iv. 147
——, John, iv. 411
——, Roger, iv. 533
——, Thomas, vi. 721
——, William, vi. 206
——, Sarah, iii. 206
——, see Down
Popham, Alexander, i. 199; iii. 469; iv. 68
——, Colonel, iii. 558
——, Francis, i. 199
——, John, viii. 9
Popple, William, iii. 585
Porchester, Lord, iv. 540
Pordage, Thomas, viii. 261
Port, Hugh de, vi. 44
——, John, iii. 418; vi. 656
——, William, vii. 279
——, Emma, ii. 221
Portarlington, Earl, William Henry Dawson, ii. 579
Porte, John, ix. 167
Porter, Augustine, i. 468
——, Charles, ix. 28
——, Endymion, ix. 459
——, George, ibid.
——, John, vii. 54
Porter, Thomas, vi. 275; viii. 15, 820; ix. 214
Portington, John, viii. 210
PORTLAND, DUKE, BENTINCK, ii. 29
Portland, Earl, Weston, ix. 401
Portland, Duke of, iii. 466; iv. 358, 484; v. 59; viii. 270, 309, 361; ix. 468
——, Henry, iii. 276
——, Henry Bentinck, viii. 99
——, William, iv. 81
——, William Bentinck, ii. 510; v. 628
——, William Cavendish, iii. 369
——, Duchess of, viii. 486
——, Earl, iii. 730, 746
——, Bentinck, iii. 217; ix. 527
——, Jerome Weston, viii. 430
——, Richard Weston, iii. 274
——, William Bentinck, iii. 216, 483, 791; v. 418; vii. 109
Portman, Henry, iii. 83
——, William, i. 195
Portmore, Earl of, i. 260; ii. 28, 177
——, Charles Colyear, vii. 299
——, David, vi. 306
PORTSMOUTH, EARL, WALLOP, iv. 291
Portsmouth, Duchess of, iii. 140
——, Louisse Renée de Peuencourt de Querouaille, i. 204, 410, 417
——, Earl, iv. 184
——, John, iv. 158
——, John Charles, vii. 553
——, John Wallop, v. 685; viii. 157, 158
Portugal, King of, Alphonso VI., iii. 452
——, Emanuel, v. 10
——, John, iii. 11
——, John V., vi. 86
——, Pedro II., i. 214
——, Queen, Mary Anne, i. 216
——, Mary Sophia, i. 214
Pother, Walter, vi. 63
Potter, Archbishop, ix. 189
Potts, ——, iii. 295; vii. 371
POULETT, EARL, POULETT, iv. 1
Poulett, Earl, iv. 77
——, John, ii. 19; vii. 242; viii. 30
——, Lord, John, vi. 53
——, Bernard, ii. 374
——, Chidioke, iii. 674

Poulett, Hamden, iv. 317
——, Philip, ix. 88
——, Richard, iv. 316, 317, 318
Poulke, ——, vii. 179
Poulteney, John, iv. 186
——, Michael, iv. 202
——, Thomas, iv. 182
Poultney, Thomas, iii. 269
Poultrel, Robert, vii. 10
Pourienne, Brigadier, iii. 711
Poutrell, Thomas, i. 469
Powel, Edmund, vii. 73
——, Mr. Justice, i. 349
——, Thomas, iv. 443
——, William, i. 230
Powell, ——, ix. 113
——, Edmund, vii. 86
——, William, vi. 728
——, Mary, ix. 485
Power, David, viii. 91
——, Dominick, vi. 149
——, Henry, viii. 11
——, Pierce, vii. 135; ix. 110
——, Richard, viii. 91
Powerscourt, Lord Viscount, Foliot Wingfield, vii. 186
Powis, Earl, Clive, v. 543
Powis, Marquis, Herbert, ix. 397
Powis, Lord, Grey, ix. 466
Powis, Earl, Herbert, ix. 403, 414
Powis, Barony of, ix. 484
Powis, Prince of, Kehdlyn, v. 410
——, Marquis, iii. 118
——, William, v. 126, 555
——, William Herbert, i. 237; vii. 55; viii. 264, 598
——, Earl of, iii. 107; vii. 12; ix. 113
——, Edward Clive, v. 555, 673
——, George Edward Henry Arthur, v. 554
——, Henry Arthur, v. 554
——, William, v. 447
——, William Herbert, vii. 51, 55
——, Edward, vii. 297
——, Lord, Edward Charleton, v. 679
——, Henry Gray, vi. 550
——, John Charlton, v. 679
——, John Grey, iii. 114
——, Percy Herbert, iii. 36; v. 447
——, Richard, vii. 403
——, Richard Grey, vii. 297, 404
——, Richard, iii. 498
——, Thomas Jelf, iii. 281
Powle, Henry, ii. 169
Powle, Mr., i. 340; iii. 319
——, William, viii. 551, 522
——, George, vi. 296
——, William, iv. 198; viii. 552
Powlett, see Bolton and Manchester
Powlett, Lord, Nassau, iii. 444; vi. 557; vii. 394
——, William, iv. 327
——, John, iv. 260, 261
——, George, vi. 296
——, John, ix. 476
——, see Bolton
Pownall, ——, ix 139
Powtrell, Thomas, vii. 558
——, Walter, iv. 95
Powys, Lord, i. 462
——, Edward Charlton, ix. 443
——, Richard, viii. 451
——, Thomas, v. 722
——, see Lilford
Poxwell, ——, iii. 494
Poyle, Richard, vi. 65
Poyner, Thomas, v. 462
Poyninge, Edward, v. 163
Poynings, Lord, Poynings, ix. 475
Poynings, Lord, v. 244
——, Robert, ii. 8, 292, 293; v. 500
——, Edward, ii. 192; iv. 297; v. 350; vi. 129
——, Michael, viii. 45
——, Nicholas, iii. 8
——, Richard, ii. 292, 293, 296; v. 16
——, Thomas, ii. 369
Poynton, John, i. 10; iii. 50
Poyntz, John, vi. 173, 584; viii. 9
——, Nicholas, iii. 79, 381, 613; iv. 335
——, Robert, iv. 335; ix. 115
——, Stephen, iii. 329, 469, 667; iv. 285
——, Thomas, iv. 335
——, William, iii. 469; vii. 195
Poyton, Earl, William Plantagenet, iii. 644
Praers, Richard, ix. 326
——, William, vii. 249
Pranell, Henry, i. 173; vii. 559
Pratt, see Camden
Pratt, ——, iv. 144
——, Benjamin, ii. 532
——, George, v. 38
——, John, v. 264, 265; vi. 589; viii. 203, 579
——, Richard, v. 264
——, see Camden
Prendergast, Thomas, ix. 100
Prendergrass, Thomas, ii. 34

Prentess, Elizabeth, iv. 103
Prescot, General, v. 403; vi. 335, 336
———, John, vi. 286, 612
———, Richard de, ii. 398
Prestgrave, John, vi. 210
Prestmere, John, iii. 488
Preston, Lord, vi. 128
Preston, ——, viii. 224
———, Arthur, viii. 96
———, Captain, v. 580
———, Christopher, vi. 121
———, Colonel, viii. 305
———, George, v. 705; vii. 204
———, Henry, v. 184; ix. 312
———, Hugh, iii. 488
———, John, iii. 75, 502; vi. 640; ix. 194
———, Laurence, v. 84
———, Richard, iii. 129; ix. 108
———, Thomas, iii. 64, 488; v. 184, 702; vii. 128
———, see Desmond and Tava
Prestop, Ralph, iv. 38
Prestwich, Thomas, vii. 412
Price, ——, vi. 21; ix. 335
——, Arthur, vi. 20
——, Brig.-Gen. ii. 472
——, George, vii. 124
——, Henry, vii. 498
——, Lewis, v. 265
——, Nicholas, ii. 561; v. 27, 196
——, Roger, viii. 16
——, Thomas, iii. 369
——, William, viii. 17
——, Uvedal, i. 238
Pricket, ——, ix. 381
———, Robert, v. 710
Prideaux, Dr., iii. 548
———, Edmund, i. 365; viii. 506
———, Edward, v. 328: viii. 180
———, Fulke, v. 317
———, Humphrey, vi. 261
———, Peter, v. 336
———, Thomas, iii. 545
Pride, Thomas, vi. 726
——, see Samon
Priestland, Richard, iv. 24
Primrose, Viscount, James, ix. 171
———, Archibald, v. 292
———, William, ix. 171, 294
Prin, Gilbert, vi. 658
Prince, ——, ii. 208
———, Mr., iii. 574; viii. 182
Pringle, Captain, viii. 115
———, Lieut.-Col., viii. 6
Prinne, Gilbert, i. 183
Prior, Robert, v. 245
Proby, see Carysfort
Proby, Baptist, Dean of Litchfield, viii. 600
——, Charles, ix. 139
Proctor, Francis, v. 455
———, Metcalfe, iv. 282
Prodrick, Godfrey, v. 259
Proffis, Hugh, i. 455
Protosebastus, John, vi. 227
Proud, Mary, ii. 365
Prouse, Thomas, ix. 235
Provis, Thomas, vii. 414
Prudhome, William, iii. 266
Prussia, King, i. 43
Prydyaux, John, viii. 518
Pryn, ——, iii. 135
Prynne, John, vii. 252
Pudsey, Colonel, vi. 693
———, George, viii. 587
———, Henry, vi. 521
———, Nicholas, v. 157
Puissais, Marquis de, iii. 788
———, Lewis James le Vassen, iii. 788, 791
Puissar, Marquis de, Lewis, iii. 791
Puleston, Edward, vi. 294
———, John, v. 254
———, Philip, v. 538
———, Roger, v. 249, 254, 255; vi. 294
Pulford, Robert, v. 247
Pulisdon, Roger, iv. 38; vi. 293
Puliston, Robert, vi. 292
Pullaine, Thomas Babington, ix. 390
Pulleine, Thomas, of Carlton, ii. 360
Pulleyne, William, vi. 28
Pulteney, Daniel, v. 657
———, Gabriel, i. 383
———, James Murray, viii. 314
———, Secretary, i. 377
———, Thomas, iv. 95
———, William, iii. 620; v. 442; viii. 435
———, see Bath
Pulter, Litton, iii. 478
Purbeck, Viscount, Villiers, ix. 462
Purbeck, Lord, iii. 769
Purcel, James, ix. 40
———, Toby, ix. 94
Purcell, Hugh, ix. 61
———, James, ix. 111
———, John, vi. 125
———, Patrick, vii. 74
———, Thomas, ix. 100
Purdon, ——, vii. 179
———, Adam, ix. 38
Purefoy, John, iii. 670; iv. 439
Purefroy, William, iii. 265, 267
Purey, Thomas, vii. 477
Pusey, John, v. 35

Pusey, Philip, iv. 188
Puseldan, Robert de, v. 244
Putterham, William, iii. 662
————, George, iii. 663
Pychard, Milo, vi. 708
Pycot, William, i. 52
Pye, Charles, iv. 368
——, Edward, vi. 209
——, Henry, v. 87; vi. 300; vii. 298
——, James, vi. 300
——, Robert, iii. 153; v. 24; vi. 300
——, Thomas, iii. 738, 739
——, William, viii. 556
Pygott, Landolf, vii. 547
Pykeryngе, James, iii. 653
Pym, ——, vii. 377
——, Charles, v. 486
——, Mr., i. 280
Pynchebeke, Thomas, vii. 511
Pyne, ——, vii. 179
——, Richard, viii. 466
Pyott, Richard, vii. 411
Pype, Robert, vii. 400
Pyphoe, Robert, viii. 92
———, see Staundon
Pyts, Samuel, ix. 225
Pytts, Edward, vii. 254, 255; ix. 220

Q.

QUARTLY, Henry, vii. 26
Quarterman, Richard, viii. 319
Queensberry, Duke, James, ix. 395
Queensberry, Duke of, i. 504; vii. 440, 442; ix. 288
————————, Charles Douglas, iii. 539
————————, Dukes of, vii. 440; viii. 440
Quin, Richard, iv. 540
Querouallе, see Portsmouth
Quincy, Sayer de, iv. 430
Quincey, see Dover, Winchester, and Douglas of Ambresbury.

R

RAAN, Walter de, iii. 488
Raby, Lord, ii. 465
————, John Nevil, vi. 599, 600
Radcliff, Francis, v. 684
———, Henry, viii. 536
———, Jeffrey, ii. 45
———, Roger, ibid.
Radcliffe, Cuthbert, v. 677
Radcliffe, Edward, viii. 396
————, George, iii. 381; ix. 45
————, John, iii. 76, 508; iv. 284
————, Ralph, viii. 396
————, Thomas, iv. 403
————, William, v. 256, 539
Radecleve, John, v. 244
Radford, Thomas, ix. 382
Radhams, John, viii. 215
RADNOR, EARL, PLEYDELL, BOUVERIE, v. 29
Radnor, Earl, Robartes, ix. 404
Radnor, Earl of, iii. 687; iv. 188; v. 235, 444; vii. 55; ix. 434
————, Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, viii. 282
————, John Robarts, iii. 572; vi. 66, 183
————, Robartes, ix. 26
————, Robert Russel, iv. 90
————, William Bouverie, iii. 588; v. 59, 62
———, Stephen, ii. 583
Rae, Lord, Donald, viii. 596
——, Colin, viii. 434
Rafa, Mr., iii. 277
Railston, Lord, Walter Stewart, iv. 211
Raine, John, viii. 512
Raines, Richard, i. 136
Rainham, Lord, Lodovic de Townshend, ii. 454
Rainsborrow, Thomas, vii. 58
————, William, ibid.
Rainsford, Richard, viii. 157
Rainsforth, Lawrence, vii. 19
Raleigh, Philip, ii. 409
———, Simon, vii. 42
———, Walter, ii. 340; iii. 148, 149; iv. 107, 146, 317; vii. 234; viii. 337, 338
———, Weymond, v. 318
———, William, viii. 178
Ram, Andrew, v. 374
——, Stephen, viii. 460
Rame, ——, v. 319
Ramridge, ——, iii. 684
Ramsay, ——, v. 432
———, Andrew, ix. 292
———, John, ii. 18; v. 688
———, Elizabeth, viii. 382
———, see Holdernesse
Ramsden, John, vii. 414, 551
————, Mr., viii. 456
————, Ralph, ix. 2
————, Thomas, v. 723
————, William, ii. 384; v. 710, 713
Ramsey, ——, vii. 79

Ramsey, David, i. 532; ii. 13
Ranby, John, vi. 588
Rancliffe, Lord, vi. 572
———, George Augustus Henry Vane, ix. 324
Randall, ——, vi. 81
Randle, Morgan, iv. 522
Randolph, Richard, v. 89
———, Thomas, v. 115; vi. 175
———, see Moray and Murray
Rands, John, vi. 621
Ranelagh, Earl, iv. 532
——— ——, Arthur Jones, vii. 143
———, Richard Jones, ii. 493; vi. 184, 483, 494; vii. 279
———, Viscount, Roger Jones, i. 474; vi. 613; viii. 196
———, Countess of, vii. 167
———, Lord, viii. 195
———, Arthur, v. 87; vi. 583; ix. 27
———, Arthur Cole, vii. 108
Randsdale, Captain, vi. 363
Ranulf, Thomas, ix. 348
Rape, Lawrence, vii. 399
Rashleigh, ——, i. 192
Ratcliff, Earl, Henry of Sussex, i. 81
———, George, vii. 107
———, John, ix. 449
———, see Sussex
Ratcliffe, Charles, vii. 128
———, Egremont, ii. 320
———, George, ix. 115, 471
———, Henry, iv. 305; vi. 522
———, John, vii. 98; viii. 44, 76
———, Miles, vii. 547
———, Ralph, vi. 34
———, Richard, vii. 97
———, Robert, iii. 412; vii. 302
———, William, vii. 96
———, see Derwentwater, Fitzwalter and Sussex
Ratriden, John de, ix. 240
Ravenhill, J., vii. 498
Ravenscroft, Edward, v. 259
———, George, v. 255
———, James, v. 351
———, Thomas, iii. 190; v. 255
Ravensworth, Lord, Liddell, ix. 432
Ravensworth, Lord, Henry Riddell, i. 219; viii. 309
Rawdon, Baron, Rawdon, and Hastings, vi. 666
Rawdon, George, ix. 320
———, John, v. 103
———, Mr., vi. 680
———, see Hastings
Rawleigh, Edward, i. 382
———, Walter, vii. 139, 140
Rawleigh, Warin de, vii. 358
Rawlins, William, vii. 411
Rawlinson, Daniel, ix. 195
———, William, v. 705
Rawson, Nicholas, iii. 415
———, Robert, ii. 502
Rawsthorne, Jerome, ii. 359
Ray, John, vii. 217, 218
Raybourne, Edward, ii. 12
Raymond, Lord, Raymond, ix. 432
Raymond, Lord, Robert, ii. 22
———, Charles, viii. 499
———, Hugh, ibid.
———, Jemmit, v. 457
———, Judge, iii. 522
———, Justice, ix. 491
Raynel, Christopher, iv. 145
Rayner, Captain, viii. 215
———, William, iii. 769
Rayney, ——, iv. 446
———, John, viii. 181
Raynsford, Laurence, ii. 291
———, John, iv. 236
Read, Giles, iv. 343
——, Robert, vii. 215
——, Thomas, ii. 602; viii. 53
——, William, iii. 416
Reade, William, i. 393
Reader, John, ix. 7
Reading, ——, viii. 539
———, Robert, ii. 530
Reagh, Cormagh MacCarthy, ix. 99
——, Donald Mac Fincere MacCarthy, vi. 156
——, Mac Carthy, vi. 136
Reber, Richard, v. 680
Rede, John, ii. 101; vi. 744
——, William, ix. 338, 467
Redemane, Richard de, ii. 270
Redesdale, Lord, Mitford, ix. 182
Redesdale, Lord, John, ix. 231
———, John Milford, vii. 293
Redham, William de, v. 634
Redhead, Arthur, vii. 238
Redheugh, Edward, ix. 371
Redisham, John de, iv. 402
Redman, Bishop, v. 635
———, John, vii. 286
———, Matthew, ii. 251; iii. 700
Rednig, ——, of Gatesby, iv. 186
Redshaw, Henry, vii. 551
Reed, ——, v. 688
Reepes, Henry, viii. 211
Rees, David ap, vi. 293
Reeve, Mr., vii. 33
——, Robert, v. 472
—— William, iv. 188
Reevely, George, ix. 183
———, Wylley, ix. 184

Regensburg, Burgrave of, i. 11
Reginald, Earl, William, iii. 642
Reginer, ——, ii. 370
Reid, William, v. 120
——, see Orkney
Reilly, Hugh, ix. 93
Remanyle, Walter de, iv. 45
Remington, William de, ii. 442
Rennie, David, vi. 421
Renton, John, ix. 293
Reresby, Adam, iv. 381
———, George, vii. 240
———, Ralph, 382
———, Thomas, vii. 232
Reskiner, John, vi. 62
Retorfort, Lord, Andrew, iv. 64, 65
Retz, Dukes of, vii. 333
Reubie, Monsieur, v. 215
Reve, John, ii. 538
Revel, see Chavalier
——, Thomas, iii. 206; viii. 18
Reveley, William, ii. 360
Revery, ——, vi. 389
Revet, John, ii. 538
Reyly, Hugh, v. 448
Reynardson, Abraham, v. 470
———, Jacob, vii. 481
Reynel, Edmund, vi. 267
Reyner, Richard, iii. 437
———, William, iii. 25
Reynes, William, viii. 162
Reyney, Thomas, ii. 368
Reynold, Bray, v. 317
Reynolds, Captain, vi. 367
———, Charles, vi. 149; viii. 392, 397
———, Francis, vii. 412, 413
———, James, vii. 516
———, James, of Bumsted, iv. 149
———, Joshua, iii. 466
———, Mr., viii. 215; ix. 426
———, Thomas, vii. 413; viii. 215
———, Richard, ix. 426
———, Robert, ix. 24
———, Samuel, viii. 392
Reynties, Admiral, vi. 387
Rhine, Palatine of, Conrad, i. 16
Ribblesdale, Lord, Lister, viii. 584
Ricarde, family, iv. 197
Ricardie, Lewis, ii. 380
Rice, see Dinevon
Rice, Lord, i. 424
——, George, vii. 508
Rich, Earl, Robert, i. 282
——, Lord, i. 326; iii. 153, 681
———, Chancellor, iv. 239
———, Charles, ii. 606
———, Richard, iii. 312
———, Robert, ii. 10, 166; iv. 462; vi. 9; ix. 458
Rich, Lady, iii. 461
——, Maurice, v. 351
——, Peter, iii. 574
——, Richard, iv. 455
——, Robert, ii. 81; viii. 354
——, Thomas, viii. 136, 137
——, William, v. 124
——, see Holland
Richard, John, vi. 138
Richards, Andrew, viii. 94
Richardson, Lord, ii. 462
———, Thomas, vi. 623
———, Charles, vi. 393
———, Henry, viii. 112
———, John, v. 266; ix. 239
———, Richard, viii. 289; ix. 239
———, Robert, ix. 158
———, Thomas, iv. 253; vi. 623; vii. 21; ix. 239
Riche, Lord, i. 98
Richmond, Duke, Lennox, i. 203
Richmond, Duke, Fitzroy, ix. 442
Richmond, Duke, Stuart, ix. 444
Richmond, Duke of, ii. 60, 164, 502, 523; iii. 625; iv. 112, 113, 114, 256, 515; v. 128; viii. 256; ix. 241
———, Charles, i. 318; v. 49, 57, 58, 59, 62, 69, 70, 418
———, Charles Lennox, iii. 624, 705; v. 227; vi. 196
———, Charles Stewart, vi. 184
———, Esme Stewart, ii. 520, 570
———, Henry, vi. 143, 254; vii. 345
———, Henry Fitzroy, i. 100
———, James, ii. 570
———, James Stewart, i. 179; iii. 781
———, John Stewart, i. 174, 204; ii. 570
———, Lodovick, i. 100
———, Lodovick Stewart, ii. 341; vii. 559
———, Duchess of, i. 92; iii. 503
———, Earl, v. 307; vi. 261
———, Edmund Tudor, i. 223; iii. 60; vi. 47, 741
———, Edward, of Wadham, iv. 339
———, Henry, iii. 29, 60, 254, 610; vii. 96, 505
———, John Montfort, iii. 652
———, Countess of, ix. 337
———, Charles Fitz-Roy, vii. 502
———, John, v. 699

Richmond, John, of Kiddington
———, Countess, Margaret, i. 92; ii. 289; vi. 49
———, see Brittany
Ricketts, Edward Jervis, vii. 38
———, Henry William, v. 401, 408
Ridel, of Halaughton, iv. 88
Riddel, John Buchanan, v. 487
Riddell, Thomas, v. 688
Ridge, John, vi. 20
———, Richard, iv. 530
———, Thomas, iv. 153, 530
Ridgeley, Humphry, v. 255
Ridgeway, Mitchell, vii. 2
———, Weston, ii. 412
Ridley, Dr., ix. 200
———, Mathew White, viii. 604
Rie, Lord, Hubert, vii. 347
Rigby, Alexander, iii. 76
———, Colonel, iii. 98
———, Nicholas, v. 245
———, Richard, iii. 470
———, Thomas, iii. 433
———, Allice, viii. 127
Ring, William, viii. 547
Ringleheim, Count, Theodoric, i. 14
Risby, Thomas, viii. 212
Risley, Paul, ii. 411
———, Robert, of Tilton, iv. 147
Riston, ———, iv. 232
Rither, Ralph, ii. 309
Rival, see Rivaux
Rivaux, Peter de, vi. 242
River, Thomas de la, ii. 444
Riverston, Lord, Richard Nugent, viii. 87
Rivers, Lord, Pitt, vii. 484
Rivers, Earl, Savage, ix. 400
Rivers, Earl, i. 545; iii. 56; iv. 77; vii. 445
———, Savage, i. 227; ix. 49
———, John, vii. 12
———, John Savage, vi. 726; vii. 488
———, Richard, iii. 115, 334; vii. 488
———, Richard Savage, iii. 725
———, Richard Woodville, iii. 65, 346; v. 156
———, Thomas, ii. 327; iii. 94
———, Thomas Darcy, iv. 148; viii. 261
———, Thomas Savage, ii. 20
———, Lord, George Pitt, viii. 144
Rivers, ———, ii. 498
———, George, ii. 147, 158
Rivit, Thomas, iv. 236; v. 185
Rixton, Allen, v. 244
———, Henry de, ibid.
Rizio, David, viii. 273, 277, 404, 425
Roane, Anthony, iii. 494
Robartes, Francis, vi. 183
———, see Radnor
Robarts, Walter, i. 250
———, Lord, John, ix. 122
Roberts, John, iv. 487; vi. 732; viii. 483
———, Robert, ii. 104
———, Walter, iii. 290
———, William, iv. 188, 280; vi. 510
———, William Hayward, vii. 519
Robertson, ———, of Lude, ix. 373
———, ———, of Fascalzie, ibid.
———, Alexander, vii. 202
———, Dr., iii. 345
———, Robert, ix. 370
Robins, ———, vi. 710
———, Benjamin, vi. 429
Robinson, see Grantham
Robinson, ———, iii. 670
———, Captain, Mark, v. 562
———, Christopher, viii. 363; ix. 56
———, Colonel, vii. 166
———, Frederick, v. 424
———, James, iii. 771
———, John, v. 172, 563; viii. 308
———, Leonard, iii. 466
———, Mathew, iii. 465
———, Morris, iii. 466
———, Richard, iii. 218
———, Thomas, iii. 507; v. 692; ix. 431
———, William, iv. 439; vi. 739
———, Anastasia, iii. 334
———, Mary, iii. 205
Robyns, ———, iv. 438
Robsart, John, v. 644
Robson, Mr., v. 712
Roceline, Thomas, vi. 596
Roche, Lord, De Fermoy, vi. 128
———, John, vi. 117
———, Lords, de la, vi. 603
———, James, ii. 524
———, Thomas, v. 248
———, Ulich, vii. 373
Rocheford, Raufe, vi. 48
Rochester, Earl, Wilmot, ix. 401
Rochester, Earl, i. 422; iii. 579; iv. 77, 534; ix. 330, 491
———, Charles, iv. 358
———, Henry, i. 440
———, Henry Hyde, v. 130; viii. 72

Rochester, Earl, Henry Wilmot, vi. 53
———, John Wilmot, iii. 468
———, Lawrence, ix. 133
———, Laurence Hyde, ii. 561; iii. 539; vii. 169
———, Viscount, ix. 453
———, Bishop, Francis Atterbury, vii. 189
———, John Fisher, i. 76
———, Thomas Sprat, ii. 503, 504
———, John, iv. 237, 238, 240
———, Robert, i. 98; iv. 237
Rochford, Earl, Zulestien de Nassua, iii. 721
Rochford, Earl of, vii. 488
———, Viscount, Thomas, i. 80
———, Lord, i. 91; iii. 665
———, George, vii. 387
———, John Carey, vi. 747
Rochford, ——, vii. 41
———, Henry, iii. 412
———, John, vi. 121
———, William, ix. 141
Rochfort, George, ix. 29
Rockingham, Marquis, Wentworth, ix. 398
Rockingham, Marquis, ii. 47; iv. 398, 399; v. 54, 69, 704, 705
———, Charles, vii. 551
———, Thomas, iv. 398
———, Thomas Wentworth, iii. 401
———, Earl, Lewis, iii 443; vii. 244, 394
———, Lord, vii. 311
———, Lewis, v. 353
———, Lewis Watson, i. 477; iv. 481
———, see Sondes
Rockley, Thomas, iv. 386
Rockliffe, Guy, viii. 454
Roddam, John, ii. 212; ix. 389, 391
Roden, Earls of, iii. 764
Rodes, Francis, i. 473
Rodford, John, i. 245
Rodham, Edward, v. 684
Rodney, Lord, Rodney, vii. 555
Rodney, Lord, George, iv. 82
———, Admiral, vi. 382
———, Captain, vii. 463
———, Edward, vi. 716, 717
———, George, ii. 604; vi. 329, 330, 333
———, George Bridges, ii. 260
Rodney, James, iii. 315
———, John, i. 150; vi. 554
———, Walter, iii. 226
Roe, Phelim, vi. 163
——, Thomas, iii. 84
Rogers, ——, iii. 464, 743
———, Edward, vi. 639
———, Francis, ii. 15
———, Henry, vi. 635
———, John, viii. 506; ix. 464
———, Mr., ix. 243
———, Richard, i. 172, 174, 318; ii. 500; v. 16
———, Thomas, iv. 147; vi. 262
Rokeby, Lord, iii. 20, 218; vi. 739
Rokele, Humphrey, ii. 398
———, Robert, ii. 398, 400
Roland, Pierce, viii. 545
Rolfe, Robert, v. 558
——, Thomas, iii. 378
Rolle, Lord, Rolle, viii. 516
Rolle, Lord, Rolle, ix. 434
Rolle, Lord, v. 344
———, Dennis, iv. 11
———, family, viii. 516 et seq.
———, John, v. 124; viii. 524
———, Robert, ii. 210; v. 344; vi. 65
———, Samuel, v. 662
———, see Clinton
Rollo, Lord, v. 295; vi. 73
———, James, iv. 214; vii. 633
Rolleston, Thomas, iv. 387; viii. 77
Rolmara, William de, vii. 330
Rome, Bishop of, iv. 299
Romelly, Avicia de, vii. 367
Romilly, Sir Samuel, viii. 604
Romney, Earl, Marsham, v. 482
Romney, Earl, Charles, iv. 426
Romney, Earl, Sydney, ix. 408
Romney, Earl, Charles Marsham, ix. 390
———, Sidney, i. 416
———, Lord, v. 35
———, Robert, ibid.
Rooke, George, iii. 375, 623, 631; vi. 83, 277; vii. 162; viii. 136; ix. 28
Rookes, Richard, vi. 679
Roos, Lord, vi. 433, 436, 724; viii. 209
———, Edmund, i. 462, 466
———, George Manners, i. 404; iii. 381
———, John, iv. 98, 194; v. 201
———, John Manners, v. 628
———, Robert, i. 462
———, Robert, of Hamlake, vii. 338
———, Thomas, i. 462; v. 679; vi. 516; vii. 119; viii. 211; ix. 485

Roos, Lord, William, iii. 344
———, William Cecil, vii. 560
———, William of Hamlake, i. 462
——, family, vi. 483
——, Robert, ii. 369
——, William de, iv. 141
——, see De Roos and Rutland
Root, John, v. 506
Rooth, ——, iii. 620
Roper, see Teynham
Roper, Viscount, Thomas, ii. 412
——, Charles, vi. 301
——, Christopher, i. 132; vi. 654
——, Francis, vii. 296
——, John, ii. 47; vii. 73; viii. 455
——, Robert, vii. 212
——, William, ii. 459; iii. 675; iv. 296
——, see Teynham
Roscale, Robert de, iv. 42
Roscommon, Earl, ix. 26, 118
———, Robert Dillon, vi. 657
——— ———, Wentworth, vii. 169
Rose, Mr., v. 568
Rosecorrock, ——, ii. 501
Rosembergh, Count, i. 475
Rosmar, Earl of, Walter de Eurus, vi. 1
Rosper, see Roper
Ross, Duke of, v. 210
——, Earl of, v. 100
——— ——, Alexander, v. 208
———, Hugh, v. 115
———, John, vii. 428; viii. 594
——— ———, Richard Parsons, ii. 382
———, William, iv. 210
———, William Lesley, i. 514
——, Viscount, Richard, ii. 525
——, Lord, iii. 699
———, of Kendal, v. 696
——— ———, James, ix. 291
———, John, ii. 243; vi. 272
———, Ninian, viii. 423
———, Robert, v. 696
———, Thomas, vii. 423
———, Walter Lesly, i. 514
———, William, ii. 265; iii. 476; v. 110; vi. 550; viii. 224
———, William of Haukhead, v. 300
———, William, iii. 476
——, Charles, vi. 198
——, David, v. 119, 286; viii. 595
——, John, i. 507; ix. 278
——, John, Lockhart, vi. 419
——, Mr., vi. 359
——, Robert, ii. 234
——, Robert de, v. 110
——, Euphene, viii. 418
Rossel, George, vii. 107, 108; viii. 596
Rossiter, John, iii. 791
Roslyn, Earl, Erskine, v. 427
Roslyn, Earl, v. 444; vi. 269; ix. 264
———, Alexander Wedderburn, v. 427
———, James, v. 36
Rotheram, Thomas, vi. 742; vii. 529
Rotherham, John, iv. 231
Rothes, Duke, John Lesley, iv. 228
——, Earl, i. 506
———, George Lesley, vii. 201
———, John, ix. 264, 292
——, Countess, Elizabeth, v. 526
———, Leslie, vi. 268
Rothsay, Duke, David Stuart, ii. 189
Rothwell, ——, vi. 614
———, Richard, vii. 219
Rotomago, Alicia de, viii. 178
Rotton, John, v. 196
Roundell, Richard, viii. 513
Rous, Lord, Rous, viii. 476
Rous, ——, vi. 210
——, John, ii. 412
Rouse, Edward, iv. 54
——, Thomas, viii. 330
——, William, vii. 362
——, William Boughton, vi. 751
Routhale, Thomas, iii. 313
Rovigni, Monsieur, iii. 568
Row, Anthony, viii. 225
Rowbury, Richard, viii. 577
Rowchamp, Hugh, v. 240
Rowdon, Richard, iii. 613
———, Walter, vi. 712
Rowe, Anthony, v. 103
——, John, viii. 80
——, Milward, vii. 552
——, Nicholas, iii. 303
Rowlands, Thomas, viii. 17
Rowlet, Ralph, i. 377; vi. 282
Rowley, Admiral, vii. 459
———, Hercules, ix. 36
———, John, ix. 53
Rowney, Thomas, vi. 211
Roxburgh, Duke, John, iii. 401
——— ———, William Ker, viii. 63
———, Earl, Robert, iv. 227; vii. 202; viii. 281; ix. 300
———, Lord, iv. 118, 119
Roy, John, vi. 657
Roydon, ——, ii. 542
———, Henry, vi. 52
Roys, Richard, viii. 476
Royston, Viscount, Philip, ix. 378
———, see Hardwicke
Ruch, ——, ix. 388
Rudware-Hampstall, Walter de, v. 254
Rudge, Ambrose, viii. 578
——, John, iii. 426

Rudhall, John, vii. 486
Rudinge, Humphrey, i. 385
Rudyard, Benjamin, iii. 124
Rufus, Radulfus, vii. 326
Rugen, Prince of, Wenceslaus, i. 17
Ruglen, Earl, John, ix. 366
———, see Selkirk
Ruish, Francis, ix. 34
Rumbold, Thomas, ix. 190
Rumsey, Colonel, i. 293, 342
Rundall, Mr., viii. 457
Rupe, Richard de, vii. 40
Rupel, Humphry de, ii. 400
———, James de, ii. 401
———, Peter de, ibid.
———, Richard de, ibid.
Rupell, Richard, ii. 396
Rupert, Prince, i. 399; ii. 13, 64, 66, 80; iv. 114; v. 533; viii. 548
Rupibus, see Winchester
Rushout, see Northwick
Rushout, George, viii. 444
———, James, iii. 261; vi. 284; ix. 226
Rushton, Ralph, iii. 96
Russel, see Bedford
Russel, Earl, Robert, iv. 30
———, Lord, iii. 117, 155, 245, 482, 519, 522
———, William, iii. 741; vii. 284; ix. 452
———, Lady, Margaret, ix. 217
———, Rachel, vii. 284
———, Admiral, iii. 399; iv. 534; vi. 83
———, Edward, iv. 504
———, James, vi. 508
———, John, iii. 488; viii. 52
———, Richard, vi. 78
———, Robert, iv. 334
———, Thomas, iii. 206; viii. 332; ix. 217
———, Watkin, vii. 217
———, William, iv. 511; vii. 134, 270; viii. 52
———, see Bedford
Russell, Marquis, i. 290
———, Lord, i. 161, 340, 341, 342, 350, 481; iv. 4, 305; v. 706; ix. 421, 522
———, James, i. 290
———, John, i. 232; iv. 393
———, Robert, i. 262
———, William, i. 238, 264, 274, 278, 285, 29, 340, 483; iii. 795; iv. 392; ix. 452
———, Admiral, i. 233, 332
———, Edward, v. 97; ix. 227
———, Francis, ii. 82; ix. 340
Russell, John, iv. 144
———, Mr., ix. 139
———, Nicholas, vii. 562
———, Philip, v. 648
———, Thomas, ix. 339
———, William, iv. 314, 519; viii. 24, 76
———, see Oxford
Russia, Emperor of, iii. 706
———, Empress, v. 425
———, Catharine, vi. 386
———, Catharine II., ix. 164
Rushworth, John, iii. 301
Rutherford, Lord, Andrew, iv. 66
———, John, viii. 559
———, Nicol, viii. 412
Ruthven, Lord, James, ix. 171
———, James Ruthven, ii. 575
———, Patrick, viii. 238
———, William, viii. 382; ix. 372
———, Alexander, v. 286
———, Colonel, vii. 458
———, General, ix. 264
———, Thomas, ii. 573
———, see Brentford and Gowry
Rutland, Duke, Manners, i. 454
Rutland, Duke of, i. 465; viii. 556
———, Charles, i. 241
——— John, iv. 185; v. 124
——— John Henry, iii. 509
——— John Manners, i. 294, 271; ii. 447; iv. 230; v. 520; vii. 284; ix. 423
———, Earl of, ii. 604; vi. 433, 491, 519
———, Edward Manners, ii. 603; vi. 518
———, Francis, iii. 440
———, Francis Manners, iii. 781; vi. 483
———, Henry, i. 272, 479
———, Henry Manners, vi. 265
———, John, ii. 606; iii. 584
———, John Manners, ii. 283, 493; v. 628; viii. 138, 142
———, Thomas Manners, iii. 25, 381, 391, 476, 477; v. 157, 165; vi. 483; vii. 402
———, Earls of, vi. 257, 493
———, Countess, Eleanor, i. 469
———, see Manners
Ruyter, Henric de, iii. 729
Ryce, Griffith, v. 319; vi. 742
———, Robert, iv. 237
Rycot, Philip, vii. 287
Rycroft, Richard, v. 526
Ryder, see Harrowby
Ryder, Dudley, v. 200

Ryder, family, v. 717
——, William, iv. 384
Rysbrack, Mr., vi. 75
Rysch, ——, vi. 389
Ryscost, ——, ibid.
Ryse, ap Thomas, ix. 451
——, Agnes, vi. 637
Rysley, Henry, iii. 62
Rysom, John, viii. 210
Ryther, William, vi. 436
——, see Rycter
Rythesea, John, v. 400
Ryves, George Frederic, vii. 55
——, John, vi. 657; vii. 278

S

SABINE, Joseph, vi. 459
Sacheverel, Ferdinand, vi. 654
——, Henry, i. 257, 437
——, Ralph, vii. 296, 297
——, Richard, vi. 650
Sacheverelle, Christopher, ii. 373
Sackfield, John, iv. 296
SACKVILLE, VISCOUNT, GERMAIN, vi. 306
SACKVILLE, see DORSET
Sackville, Viscount, viii. 256
——, Lord, John, iii. 447
——, John Philip, ii. 450
——, Lady, Margaret, vi. 540
——, family, ii. 90
——, ——, viii. 83
——, Edward, ii. 103
——, Herebrand, i. 303
——, John, iv. 252
——, Richard, iii. 71; iv. 391; vi. 710; viii. 256
——, Robert, i. 174, 303, 387; ii. 374
——, Thomas, ii. 110, 111; v. 169
——, William, i. 303
——, see Buckhurst, Dorset, and Thorpe
Sadleir, Catharine, ix. 8
Sadler, Ralph, i. 104; ii. 317; v. 17; vi. 132
Sadyngton, Robert de, vi. 647
Saham, Robert de, v. 636
Sahram, John, vi. 600
Saintpere, William, iv. 392
Sale, Richard de la, ii. 400
Salerne, Sampson, iii 374
Salines, Lady, Mary, vi. 617
SALISBURY, MARQUIS, CECIL, ii. 484
Salisbury, Marquis, James Cecil, v. 106
——, Marquises of, vii. 527
——, Earl, ii. 77; iii. 130, 135, 153, 318, 521, 570; iv. 391; vi. 244, 564; viii. 320
——, Cecil, iii. 155
——, Francis Cecil, vi. 527
——, James, iii. 444; vi. 537
——, James Cecil, i. 478; iv. 126; vii. 392
——, Neville, iii. 63, 173, 411
——, Richard, v. 158; vi. 517, 635
——, Richard Nevil, ii. 119, 141, 145, 598; iii. 58; v. 532; vi. 550; ix. 467
——, Robert, ii. 119, 141, 145, 598
——, Robert Cecil, vi. 533
——, Thomas Montagu, ii. 42; v. 7, 154
——, William, ix. 195
——, William Cecil, i. 334; ii. 338, 353; vii. 208
——, William Longspee, ii. 184; vi. 106, 238; vii. 118
——, William Montague, i. 40; vi. 503
——, Countess of, vii. 143; ix. 470
——, Margaret, vi. 653
——, Lord, iii. 150, 565
——, Bishop, Alexander Hyde, iv. 475
——, Gilbert Burnet, ix. 366
——, Roger de Martwal, vi. 647
——, Talbot, iii. 46
——, Ward, iii. 577
——, Captain, vi. 150
——, Henry, iii. 432
——, Thomas, viii. 34
——, see Warwick
Sallant, Wynant, iii. 729
Salmon, John, v. 634
——, Thomas, ii. 404
Salter, George, viii. 497
——, Thomas, iii. 485
SALTERSFORD, LORD, STOPFORD, viii. 445
Saltmarsh, ——, viii. 454
——, Robert, viii. 211
Saltonhall, Richard, viii. 220
Saltonstall, Richard, iv. 59; vi. 589
Saltoun, Lord, vii. 201
——, Alexander Fraser, ix. 271

Salusbury, Earl, John, ii. 48
———, Montacute, vi. 604; ix. 73
———, Charles, vii. 533
———, Colonel, Thomas, vii. 364
———, George, v. 256
———, John, ibid.
Salveir, Gerrard, vi. 25
Salvine, John, v. 683
Salvyne, Ralph, viii. 48
Salway, Humphrey, viii. 327
———, Mr., viii. 322
Salwein, William, vi. 272
Salyard, William, iii. 353
Sambourne, William, iii. 672
Sambroke, Jeremy, vi. 318
———, John, ibid.
Samford, Edward, vi. 710
Samon, ——, vi. 537
Samond, John, ix. 214
Sampeer, Thomas, v. 244
Samson, Dr., iv. 299
Sancto Mauro, Lawrence, vii. 358
———, Peter de, vii. 359
Sancto Petro, John, viii. 43, 44
———, Urian de, vii. 398; viii. 43, 44
Sandell, John, viii. 421
Sanders, Edward, ii. 46
———, Leonard, vii. 80
———, William, iii. 768
Sanderson, ——, iii. 137; vi. 534
———, William, iii. 545
Sandes, Lord, William, ii. 492; vi. 722, 723
———, ——, vii. 258
———, Thomas, iii. 676
———, see Sandys
Sandford, ——, v. 188, 197
———, George, v. 256
———, John, vi. 106
———, Mr., iii. 130
———, Richard, vii. 250
Sandilands, James, ix. 149
———, John, vi. 402, 403
Sandon, Vivian de, viii. 43
Sands, Lord, Sands of the Vine, ix. 418
Sands, Lord, i. 312; iii. 680
———, Thomas, v. 702
———, William, ix. 472, 475
———, ——, i. 304
———, Henry, ii. 370
———, Michael, ii. 446
———, Walter, ii. 549
———, William, ii. 549; v. 156
SANDWICH, EARL, MONTAGU, iii. 448
Sandwich, Earl, i. 199; ii. 356, 416; iv. 467; vii. 125, 290
———, Edward, ii. 80, 577; ix. 328
Sandwich, Earl, Edward Montagu, v. 331, 723; vii. 169
———, John, ii. 387; iii. 301; vii. 195
———, Montagu, viii. 520
SANDYS, BARONESS, HILL, ix. 192
Sandys, Lord, Sandys, ix. 432
Sandys, Lord, vii. 493; viii. 15
———, Edward, i. 393
———, Thomas, i. 282, 465; iii. 673
———, ——, viii. 396
———, Barnard John, v. 657
———, Edward, ii. 503; ix. 418, 431
———, Edwin, vi. 723; viii. 15, 395
———, Martin, v. 105
———, Miles, ii. 411
———, Richard, iv. 132; vi. 543; viii. 15
———, Robert, ix. 316
———, Samuel, vi. 20; vii. 254
———, Thomas, iii. 750
———, William, v. 374
Sankey, George, viii. 535, 537, 538, 539
———, John, vii. 265; ix. 8
Sanna, Countess, Charlotte, v. 127
Santry, Lord, vi. 179
———, Barry, iii. 276
Saona, William de, vi. 223, 226
Sapcot, Thomas, iii. 301
Sareen, William of, viii. 473
Sarjos, General, vi. 469
Sarper, John, vi. 708
Sarsfield, Colonel, vi. 189
Sarum, Bishop, Robert Tounson, v. 421, 422
Satworth, Matthew, iii. 244
Saumarez, Captain, vii. 461, 463
Saunders, Admiral, vi. 366, 367
———, Captain, viii. 463
———, Charles, vi. 369
———, Edward, ii. 109, 411
———, Dr., iii. 305
———, George, iii. 206
———, Mr., viii. 372; ix. 203
———, Thomas, ii. 408; v. 47; vi. 650; viii. 349
———, William, iv. 242; v. 78; vii. 526
———, Miss, vi. 421
Saunderson, Bishop, Robert, ii. 81
———, Robert, viii. 82
———, see Castleton
Savage, Viscount, Thomas, ii. 380; iii. 163, 496
———, Lady, Jane, ii. 379
———, Arnold, vii. 121
———, Arthur, viii. 202

Savage, Francis D'Arcy, iii. 296
———, John, i. 217; iii. 30, 613; iv. 135; v. 194, 196; vi. 712; vii. 398; viii. 10, 47, 80
———, Patrick, ix. 16
———, Philip, viii. 363
———, Thomas, iii. 756, 758
———, see Rivers
Savell, Henry, iv. 374
Savile, Lord, ii. 59
———, Viscount, Thomas, ix. 455
———, George, i. 405; iii. 25, 718
———, Henry, iv. 384; v. 255; vii. 401
———, Thomas, ii. 207; viii. 509
———, William, i. 139; iii. 688, 697, 748; v. 19, 294, 316, 612; vii. 478; ix. 36, 159
———, see Halifax, Mexborough, Rivers, Scarborough, and Sussex
Savoy, Duke of, ii. 85; iv. 172, 272; v. 295; vi. 87; viii. 36; ix. 463
————, Emanuel, ii. 203
———, Duchess, Margaret, ii. 192; iv. 227; v. 359
Sawbridge, John, viii. 373
Sawyer, Anthony, iv. 441
———, George, i. 233
———, Robert, iii. 141
Saxe-Ersenach, Duke, John George, i. 72
Saxe Gotha, Prince, William, iv. 479
————, Duke, ii. 451
————, Frederic, i. 36
Saxe-Hildburghausen, Duke of, Ernest Frederic, i. 39
Sax-Lauenburg, Duke, Francis, i. 23
Saxony, Elector of, Ernest, i. 22
————, John George IV., ii. 172
————, Weneslaws, i. 21
———, Duke, Henry, vii. 351
————, Otto, i. 11
———, Dukes of, i. 475
———, Margrave of, Bruno, i. 14
————, Egbert II, i. 15
Saxton, Nicholas, iii. 54
Say and Sele, Lord, Twisleton, vii. 16
Say see Clinton
Say and Sele, Viscount, Fiennes, ix. 416
Say and Sele, Viscount, ii. 166, 210, 603; iv. 351, 352
————, Lord, ii. 411
————, Henry Fiennes, iv. 438
————, Richard, iv. 202
————, Thomas Twisleton, v. 401
———, Viscount, viii. 5
————, William, iii. 685; iv. 320
Say, Lord, i. 280; ii. 59
———, Geoffry, vi. 565
———, Hugh, vi. 513; vii. 177
———, Jeffery, ii. 188
———, William, v. 366
———, William Fiennes, iv. 142
———, John, vi. 203
———, William, iv. 234; vi. 257, 388; vii. 230
———, William de, ii. 188, 190
Sayer, Exton, v. 234
———, George, v. 484
———, John, viii. 485, 585
Scales, Lord, ix. 447
————, Robert, ii. 266
————, Robert of Neucells, i. 55
———, Robert de, vi. 243
Scarborough, Earl, Lumley, iii. 693
Scarborough, Earl, iii. 731; v. 110
————, Richard Lumley Savile, vii. 222
————, Charles, iv. 119; v. 393
Scarbrick, Edward, iii. 175
Scarsdale, Lord, Curzon, vii. 294
Scarsdale, Earl, Leke, ix. 401
Scarsdale, Earl, iv. 77
————, Francis, vii. 115
————, Robert, i. 351
————, Lord, v. 680
————, Nathaniel, iv. 104; vi. 397
————, Nathaniel Curzon, vi. 212
Scavan More, Major General, vi. 199
Scawen, Thomas, i. 289; v. 94
———, William, vi. 289
Schaffer, John, vi. 562
Schaw, James, v. 120
Schomberg, Duke, Schomberg, ix. 394
Schomberg, Duke, iv. 77
Schulenberg, see Walsingham
Schutz, Henrietta, viii. 99
Schuylemberg, General, vii. 445
Schuyler, ———, vi. 750
Scindiah, Dowlat Rao, vi. 439, 440, 442, 443
Scogan, Walter de, ii. 454
Scollet, Thomas, v. 643
Scot, see Doncaster and Tyndale
Scot, Lord, George, ii. 552
———, Arthur, iii. 260
———, Captain, vii. 463
———, David, v. 143
———, Thomas, iv. 305; viii. 156
———, Walter of Buccleugh, i. 505
———, William, i. 75; iii. 375, 674; ix. 459
———, see Buccleugh, Chester, Dalkieth, Deloraine, Monmouth, and Montagu

Scotland, King, Alexander, ii. 244; iii. 598
——————, Alexander III., vi. 486
——————, David Bruce, i. 111, 493, 494, 497, 512; ii. 243, 246; vi. 488; vii. 204, 418; viii. 594
——————, David Huntingdon, iv. 27
——————, Edward Baliol, ii. 243, 246, 293; iii. 603
——————, James, v. 512
——————, James, i. 223, 516; ii. 274; v. 210; vi. 561; vii. 201; ix. 352
——————, James II., ix. 363, 371
——————, James III., ii. 298; iii. 19, 65; ix. 352
——————, James IV., i. 67, 69, 304, 505, 517, 527; iii. 63, 702; vii. 427; ix. 371
——————, James V., i. 156, 505; v. 46, 512; viii. 402
——————, James VI., ii. 118; vi. 457; vii. 260, 289, 302
——————, John Baliol, i. 205; v. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116; vi. 593
——————, Malcolm III., v. 427
——————, Malcolm Canmore, v. 201; viii. 228
——————, Robert Bruce, i. 205, 493, 512; iii. 599; v. 115; vii. 200, 417, 418; viii. 229, 419, 420, 594; ix. 252, 311, 347
——————, Robert II., vii. 201; ix. 267, 283
——————, Robert III., vii. 422; viii. 408, ix. 297, 351
——————, Robert Stuart, ii. 267
——————, William, i. 463
——————, William the Lion, v. 111, 202, 203; vi. 484, 487; vii. 339
——————, Queen, Mary, i. 153, 271, 321; ii. 46, 114, 324; iii. 23
——————, Euphane Ross, i. 514
——————, Margaret, 181, 87
Scotts, King of, v. 696
Scott, see Eldon
Scott, ——, v. 463; vi. 667
——, General, ii. 40; viii. 417
——, James, iv. 83
——, John, vi. 419; ix. 475
——, Mr., v. 616
——, William, ix. 459
Scrimgeor, James, ix. 297
Scrimgeour, John, v. 432
Scrimshire, Charles, vi. 210
——————, John, vii. 530
Scroggs, William, i. 199, 341
Scroop, Lord, iii. 702; v. 699; vi. 49
——————, of Masham, vii. 425
——————, Henry, iii. 705; vi. 156
——————, Ralph, v. 167
——, ——, iii. 38, 539
——, see Sunderland
Scroope, Edmund, vii. 53
Scrope, Lord, ix. 454
——————, Emanuel, viii. 556, 557
——————, Henry, iii. 33; v. 229, 677; vi. 601
——————, Henry of Bolton, i. 101; iv. 458
——————, John, iii. 58, 59; vi. 47, 521
——————, Ralph, iii. 670
——————, Richard, iii. 654; v. 154
——————, Roger, viii. 138, 557
——————, Thomas, iii. 33; viii. 554
——————, iii. 308; vii. 488, 711
——, Colonel, Adrian, v. 358
——, Henry, viii. 557
——, John, ii. 266
——, Richard, iii. 650, 673; iv. 411; v. 245, 247, 248; viii. 557
——, Richard le, v. 240
——, Robert de, viii. 557
——, Stephen, vi. 120; ix. 67
——, Thomas, iii. 302
——, William, vi. 201; viii. 556
——, see Sunderland
Scrymgeour, Henry, ix. 308
——————, John, v. 119
Scudamore, Viscount, i. 240; ii. 606
——————, Viscount, John Scudamore, viii. 52
——————, ——, i. 309; vii. 411
——————, Barnaby, vi. 727
——————, Charles Fitzroy, i. 141; v. 380
——————, James, i. 240; iv. 126; vi. 727
——————, John, iv. 126; vi. 7
Scullaud, George, viii. 168
Seafield, Earl, James, viii. 443
——, see Findlater
Seaforth, Lord, Mackenzie, viii. 593
Seaforth, Earl of, i. 443; viii. 442
——————, Kenneth, i. 542; v. 294
——————, George, v. 430
——————, Lord, Francis, vi. 324; ix. 139
Searle, ——, vii. 484
——, John, vi. 302
Seaton, Lord, ix. 298
——————, George, ix. 297

Seaton, Lord, Robert, ix. 301
——, Alexander, v. 283; ix. 256
——, James, viii. 246
——, John, ix. 314
——, Walter, ix. 259
Sebastiani, General, vi. 470
Sebright, Edward, iii. 748
——, John, viii. 514
——, Thomas, viii. 349
Sechevil, Robert, ii. 94
Seddale, Richard, v. 349
Sedgewick, Mr., iii. 138; vi. 534
Sedgley, ——, iii. 278
Sedley, Charles, vii. 408
——, John, iii. 295; vii. 488
——, see Dorchester
Sefton, Earl of, iii. 56, 497; vii. 70, 99
——, William, v. 459
Segrave, Lord, i. 57
——, John, iv. 402
——, Stephen de, vi. 498
Segan, William, iii. 638, 639; iv. 349
Seis, William, iii. 763
Seisel, see Cecil
Selegny, Lord of Avalon, vi. 232
Selby, Charles, viii. 163
——, George, vi. 29
——, Henry, viii. 163
——, Robert, iii. 48
Selden, ——, ix. 218
Seldon, Ralph, ii. 547
Sele, see Say
Selkirk, Earl, John, viii. 72
——, John Hamilton, ix. 367
——, William Douglas, i. 540
Sellers, ——, viii. 78
Selsey, Lord, Peachy, viii. 376
Selwin, Nicholas, i. 400
Selwyn, Henry, vii. 305
——, John, ibid.
——, Major General, vi. 321
Semark, John, ii. 587
Semple, Lord, Hugh, ii. 518; iv. 151
——, Robert, viii. 433; ix. 289
——, William, vi. 457; ix. 287
——, John, ii. 571
Senhouse, John, vii. 163
Sergeant, ——, vii. 302
——, Mallet, i. 287
Sergeantson, William, vii. 551
Sericold, Captain, vi. 360, 361
——, Lieutenant, vi. 349
Serocold, Captain, v. 571
Serrel, Samuel, v. 382
Seton, Lord, vii. 425
——, George, ii. 515; v. 224, 282; vii. 428; ix. 288, 289
Seton, Alexander, vii. 419
——, Christopher, v. 115
——, William, viii. 423
Sewel, Birmingham, viii. 96
Sewer, Richard, iii. 375
Seyliard, John, viii. 167
Seymour, see Hertford, Somerset
Seymour, Lord, Francis, vii. 412
——, George, ii. 534; v. 477
——, Henry, ii. 321
——, Hugh, iv. 246
——, Robert, ibid.
——, Thomas of Sudley, vii. 559, 560
——, Lady Gertrude, ii. 580
——, Captain, vi. 99
——, Edward, i. 154, 191; iii. 469; vi. 265; viii. 28
——, Francis, iii. 469; iv. 168
——, Henry, vii. 278, 492, 559
——, John, i. 154; ii. 373; vi. 203; vii. 42
——, John Francis, vi. 749
——, Roger, i. 146
——, William, i. 147
——, Jane, viii. 513
——, see Hertford, Sudley
Seynclere, John, v. 500
Sha, Prince, Mirza Akbar, vi. 445
Shackleton, ——, iv. 97
Shaen, James, vi. 179, 180
——, Frances, ibid.
Shaftesbury, Earl, Cooper, iii. 543
Shaftesbury, Earl, i. 341, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 418, 419; iii. 514, 515, 521, 785; iv. 164; vii. 127
——, Anthony, iii. 748
——, Anthony Ashley, i. 478; ii. 605; v. 33, 422
Shafts, Mark, viii. 288
——, Robert, viii. 288, 457
Shakerlegh, ——, v. 249
Shakerley, George, vii. 534
——, Jeffery, ibid.
——, Robert, iii. 23
Shalcross, John, viii. 79
Shandos, Lord, vi. 717
Shannon, Earl of, vi. 196; viii. 606
——, Henry Boyle, vi. 494
——, Henry Walsingham, viii. 365
——, Richard Boyle, ix. 343
——, Viscount, Francis Boyle, vii. 261
——, Richard Boyle, ii. 179
——, Viscountess, iii. 156
——, see Carlton
Shardelow Thomas, vii. 511

Sharington, John, iv. 402
Sharp, John, iii. 249
——, Richard, iii. 439
Shauenburg, Count, Otto, III. i. 20
Shaw, Alexander, viii. 244
——, Charles, vii. 111
——, John, vi. 457, 459; vii. 245; viii. 215, 224, 244
——, Captain, vii. 261
Shawcross, Richard, v. 256
Shawe, John, iii. 98
——, Robert, v. 641
Shee, Lucas, ix. 80
——, Richard, ix. 91
——, Margaret, v. 558
Shene, ——, ibid.
Sheffield, Lord, Holroyd, ix. 233
Sheffield, Lord, ii. 10, 545, 212, 460; iii. 56, 679; iv. 95
——, Edmund, ii. 329; vii. 410; viii. 394
——, John, iv. 484; v. 526; ix. 108
——, Charles, v. 382
——, Edward, iii. 67
——, John, iv. 268
——, Robert, vii. 410
——, see Buckinghamshire, Mulgrave
Shelburne, Earl of, v. 59; viii. 98
——, Henry Petty, ii. 422, 436; vii. 170
——, William, viii. 309
——, Lord, iv. 482; vii. 313, 544
Shelden, ——, iii. 137; vi. 534; vii. 85
——, John, v. 351; viii. 313
——, Ralph, v. 18; vii. 9; viii. 513
——, William, iii. 48; v. 231; vii. 9, 85; viii. 513
——, Margaret, ix. 217
Shelley, ——, i. 111
——, Henry, ii. 104
——, John, iv. 94; v. 170, 180, 480, 518; viii. 260
——, Richard, viii. 484
——, William, iv. 393
Shelly, Henry, iii. 710
Shelton, John, vii. 388
——, Peter, vii. 98
Shephard, Francis Ingram, v. 226; viii. 458; ix. 234
Sheppy, Countess, Lennard, ix. 405
Sherard, Castell, iv. 328
——, family, iv. 180
——, see Harborough
Sherborne, Lord, Dutton, viii. 39
Sherborne, Lord, vi. 430
Sherborne, Lord, James Dutton, iii. 166; vii. 281
——, John Dutton, v. 238
Sherbrooke, Lieut.-General, vi. 470, 472
Sherburn, Richard, iii. 74
Sherington, William, iii. 35; viii. 220
Sherland, Thomas, vi. 624
Sherlock, John, viii. 92; ix. 100
Sherman, Bazaliel, iii. 277
——, Henry, iii. 69
——, John, vii. 372
Sherrard, Lord, Bennet, i. 481
——, Edmund, v. 243
——, see Harborough
Sherwood, ——, v. 454
Sherwin, William, vi. 726
Shield, Robert, viii. 82
Shiers, ——, v. 717
Shifton, Richard, viii. 510
Shilletto, George, viii. 15
Shilstone, Robert, vi. 263
Shingleton, ——, ii. 542
Shipley, Jonathan, iii. 330
Shippen, William, v. 657
Shireburn, Henry, i. 83
Shireburne, Nicholas, i. 140
Shirley, see Ferrers
Shirley, ——, v. 514
——, Anthony, v. 470
——, Arthur, vii. 404
——, Captain, vii. 470
——, family, iv. 85, et seq.
——, George, iii. 615
——, Jonadab, vii. 484
——, John, iii. 477; v. 513
——, Ralph, vii. 96, 403, 404; ix. 158
——, Robert, iii. 633; vi. 17; vii. 407
——, Servallis, v. 662; vi. 544
——, Seymour, v. 124
——, Thomas, i. 481; v. 23, 466, 511, 513
——, Walsh, vii. 470
——, see Ferrers
Shorne, ——, v. 421
Short, Peter, viii. 497
——, Thomas, ibid.
Shortall, Nicholas, viii. 302; ix. 75, 99, 100
——, Oliver, ix. 79
Shorter, John, ii. 562; v. 653, 661
Shorting, Thomas, vi. 81
Shovell, Cloudesley, ii. 85; iii. 331, 623; vi. 84, 85; viii. 457
Shrewsbury, Earl, Talbot, iii. 1
Shrewsbury, Duke, Talbot, ix. 394
Shrewsbury, Duke, Charles, iii. 496

Shrewsbury, Duke of, i. 186; iii. 723; vi. 719; vii. 385
———, Earl, i. 57, 91, 213; ii. 118, 125, 128, 322, 484; iii. 713, 723; iv. 77, 87; vii. 7, 402; ix. 70
———, Francis Talbot, iii. 496; vi. 718
———, George, i. 70; iii. 120; vi. 40; vii. 75, 129; ix. 468
———, George Talbot, i. 70, 79, 320; ii. 313; iii. 232; v. 627; vi. 650
———, Gilbert, i. 319, 320; ii. 141; iii. 124
———, Gilbert Talbot, i. 113
———, John, vi. 555, 685; vii. 48; ix. 71
———, John Talbot, iii. 608; v. 229; vi. 251; vii. 273, 401
———, Robert de Belesme, v. 241
———, Roger de Montgomery, iv. 429
———, Earls of, vi. 257
———, Countess, Elizabeth, v. 627
———, Abbot, ii. 272
Shrigley, Thomas, ix. 144
Shuckburg, John, iv. 204
Shute, Samuel, iii. 573
Shuttleworth, Richard, ix. 335
Sibbald, Andrew, i. 503
Sicelt, David, ii. 586
Sidenham, John, iv. 3; vi. 714
Sidley, William, v. 166
Sidmouth, Viscount, Addington, vi. 423
Sidner, Dorothy, viii. 211
Sidney, Lord, i. 249, 322
———, Colonel, i. 341, 350
———, Henry, iii. 120, 122; iv. 55, 395; vi. 8, 160, 161, 163, 165, 507
———, Mr., i. 412, 417, 418
———, Philip, i. 275, 474; iii. 123, 133, 678; iv. 203, 343, 344, 347, 350; v. 577, 578; vi. 573
———, Robert, ii. 343; iii. 681; iv. 146; v. 515; vi. 577
———, William, i. 83; ii. 93; iv. 395; vii. 68
———, see Leicester
Sidon, Prince, Rainald de Mares, vi. 226, 227
Silles, Thomas, iv. 386
———, William, iii. 618
Sillyard, Sankey, viii. 537
Silvester, ———, iv. 233
Simeon, Geffery, iii. 313
Simeon, George, iii. 38; ix. 89
Simnel, Lambert, iii. 19, 29, 413; iv. 2; vi. 123, 124; vii. 345; viii. 330
———, see Lincoln
Simon, General, vi. 477
———, Richard, vi. 125
Simond, Peter, vi. 750
Simpson, Bridgeman, viii. 398
———, John, viii. 373
———, John Bridgeman, vii. 192
———, Lindley, vi. 728
———, see Bradford
Sinclair, Lord, Henry, v. 443
———, John, viii. 442
———, Patrick, ix. 373
———, James, viii. 410
———, John, v. 300, 433
———, Robert, v. 227; vi. 407; ix. 292
———, Mains, v. 120
———, William, v. 211
———, Beatrix, i. 498
———, see Caithness
Singleton, John, ii. 531
———, Mark, ii. 558
Singulton, William, ii. 540
Sinock, James, ix. 44
Sitsilt, Gerald, ii. 582
———, James, ibid.
———, Robert, ibid.
———, see Cecil
Skaresbull, William, iv. 435
Skeffington, Thomas, iii. 412; v. 361
———, William, vi. 143, 145, 150
———, see Clotworthy
Skelly, Mr., v. 225
Skelton, Lord, Robert, v. 111
———, Lady, Barbara, vi. 583
———, Bevil, ix. 527
———, John, ix. 192
Skendy, William, viii. 303
Skerne, Robert, iii. 653
Skerret, Thomas, v. 662
Skiddy, Francis, ix. 141
Skinner, John, iii. 788
———, Miss, iii. 217
———, William, viii. 268
Skippor, Major-General, vii. 160
Skipwith, Fulwar, v. 458
———, George, iv. 99
———, Humphrey, v. 458
———, John, iv. 382
———, Thomas, vi. 282, 510, 609
———, William, vi. 599
Skirlaw, see Durham
Skirton, Stephen, viii. 48
Skreen, Francis, iii. 167
Skutt, Anthony, iii. 545
Skynner, Stephen, v. 261

Slaa, Baron, v. 310
Slane, Lord, vi. 126, 154; ix. 25
———, Christopher Fleming, vi. 136
———, James, vi. 147
———, Thomas Fleming, ix. 76, 80, 81
——, Baron, vi. 125
——, Lady, Anne, vi. 142
Slanning, Richard, i. 192
Slaughter, William, i. 251
Sleigh, ———, vi. 509
Slene, William Del, v. 245
SLIGO, see MOUNTEAGLE
Sligo, Viscount, James Scudamore, v. 380
Slingsby, Francis, ix. 39
———, Henry, v. 713; vi. 31
———, Thomas, iii. 143, 767
———, William, ii. 309
Sloane, Hans, iii. 509; v. 419; vi. 589; vii. 474
———, Stephen, vii. 474
———, William, iii. 509; vi. 589; ix. 9
Small, Jane, viii. 497
Smalley, Edmund, vi. 653
Smallbroke, Robert, vi. 18
Smelt, William, iii. 433
SMITH, see CARINGTON
Smith, ———, iv. 439; v. 174; vii. 73; ix. 29
——, Ambrose, ii. 589
——, Anthony, vi. 28
——, Bishop, iii. 313
——, Brent, ix. 42
——, Captain, vi. 278, 373; vii. 491
——, Clement, i. 150; viii. 28
——, Culling, vii. 541; viii. 544
——, Edward, iv. 277; viii. 462; ix. 28
——, John, iv. 99
——, Christopher, viii. 394
——, Commodore, vi. 325, 326
——, Francis, iii. 493
——, George, viii. 140
——, Gilbert, v. 535
——, Henry, ii. 370; iv. 148; viii. 497
——, Hugh, iii. 101; iv. 260; vi. 588; viii. 203
——, Humphry, iii. 182
——, James, viii. 364, 553
——, John, i. 310; iii. 142; iv. 11, 99; v. 35; vi. 28, 5 9; viii. 156, 331, 479; ix. 95
——, John, of Tidworth, iv. 128
——, Joseph, v. 701
Smith, Joshua, iii. 263
——, Lieutenant, iii. 85; vi. 92
——, Major, vi. 363, 474, 476
——, Marcus, viii. 82, 542
——, Mr., iv. 327; vii. 235
——, Packenham, ix. 22
——, Piercy, viii. 473
——, Ralph, ix. 43
——, Randal, ix. 28
——, Richard, vii. 135, 304; viii. 552, 578; ix. 158
——, Robert, iv. 155; vii. 238; viii. 537
——, Roger, iii. 101
——, Sydney, vi. 355, 356, 357
——, Thomas, ii. 601; iii. 119; iv. 11; vi. 78, 434, 509, 724; ix. 42, 180
——, William, iii. 469, 620, 708, 768; iv. 182; vi. 276; viii. 16
——, Sheffington, viii. 364
——, Elizabeth, viii. 284
——, Joan, v. 250
——, Mrs., vii. 193, 245
——, see Carington
Smithson, family, ii. 359, et seq.
———, Hugh, i. 91
Smurthwaite, Richard, vii. 549
Smyth, Mathew, vii. 559
———, Mr., ii. 382
——, Moore, ix. 235
———, Thomas, viii. 220
———, William, viii. 333
———, see Down and Strangford
Smythe, Edward, vi. 27; vii. 54, 130
———, John, i. 406
———, Robert, ibid.
———, Sidney Stafford, ibid.
———, Thomas, ibid.
———, see Strangford
Smythson, John, ii. 237
Snatt, Mr., iii 250
Snead, Richard, iv. 83
Snede, Richard, iii. 69
——, William, vi. 553
Snell, Powel, v. 88
Snelling, George, iv. 93
Sneyd, Ralph, vii. 537
Snitterton, Thomas, v. 638
Soame, Stephen, viii. 394
Soames, William, iv. 475
Sodington, William, i. 140; v. 240
Solabis, Monsieur de, iv. 377
Solery, Robert, vi. 282
Solers, family, i. 363
——, John de, ii. 583
Solloway, Earl of, viii. 71
Somert, John de, vi. 273, 274
———, Roger, vi. 273

Somerie, Margaret de, iii. 593
Somers, Lord, Cocks, viii. 19
Somers, Lord, iii. 43
——, Charles, iv. 492
——, John, iv. 490; v. 422
——, John, i. 429; iii. 378
——, Richard, vi. 259
Somerset, Duke, Seymour, i. 144
Somerset, see Beaufort
Somerset, Earl, Carr, ix. 453
Somerset, Duke, i. 214, 486; ii. 458, 506; iii. 261, 284, 338, 507, 625, 678; iv. 77, 302, 304; vi. 492, 722; viii. 28; ix. 103
——, Algernon, iii. 352; iv. 424
——, Algernon Seymour, ii. 191, 195, 559, 507
——, Charles, i. 487; vi. 508
——, Charles Noel, i. 240, 319, 489
——, Charles Seymour, i. 487; ii. 357, 359, 401, 418, 434; iv. 136
——, Edmund, vi. 603
——, Edmund Beaufort, i. 223, 224; ii. 277, 387; v. 229; vi. 521; viii. 332; ix. 72
——, Edward, ii. 564; iii. 117, 671; iv. 168; vii. 43, 560; viii. 513; ix. 476
——, Edward Adolphus, i. 549
——, Edward Beaumont, iii. 34
——, Edward Seymour, iii. 413, 469; vi. 203
——, Henry, vii. 423
——, Henry Beaufort, i. 223; ii. 295, 387; v. 229
——, Henry Fitzroy, i. 100
——, John, iii. 60; vi. 47; viii. 218
——, John Beaufort, iii. 63; v. 338; vi. 741; vii. 387; ix. 462
——, Seymour, ii. 321
——, William, ii. 507; v. 124; vii. 169
——, William Seymour, iii. 384
——, Duchess, vi. 607
——, Dukes, ii. 560
——, Earl, iii. 125, 772; vi. 659; vii. 352
——, Carr, iii. 155
——, Henry Beaufort, i. 223
Somerset, Earl, John, ii. 190
——, John Beaufort, i. 223; iii. 699; vi. 252
——, Robert Carr, i. 284; iii. 186, 577, 771
——, Robert Ker, ix. 263
——, Lord, Arthur, ix. 336
——, Charles Noel, ix. 436
——, John Henry, vi. 78
——, Seymour, vii. 412
——, George, iii. 290; iv. 236; vi. 586
——, see Beaufort, Cashel, Essex, and Worcester
Somervel, David, ix. 169
Somervil, Lord, Hugh, ix. 298
Somerville, de ——, vii. 294
Somerville, Lord, William, viii. 62; ix. 287
——, Captain, v. 608
——, John, iv. 212
——, Thomas de, viii. 422
Somery, Ralph de, iii. 596
——, Robert de, viii. 318
Sondes, Lord, Watson, vii. 283
Sondes, Viscount, Edward, iii. 443
——, Edward Watson, vi. 336
——, Lord, i. 484
——, Edward, vii. 394
——, Lewis Monson Watson, v. 521
——, Michael, ii. 412; iii. 375
——, Richard, ii. 50
——, Thomas, iii. 439
Soor, Ralph, vii. 41
Sotheworth, Christopher, viii. 47
Sothil, John, iii. 765
Soulis, Lord, viii. 228
——, Walter, viii. 421
——, Ranulph de, vii. 199
Souters, ——, vi. 389
South, Francis, vii. 302
Southampton, Lord, Fitz-Roy, vii. 540
Southampton, Earl, Fitzwilliam, ix. 451
Southampton, Earl, Wriothesley, ix. 452
Southampton, Earl, ii. 115, 163, 166, 351; iii. 117, 131, 178, 379, 562, 565, 631; iv. 256, 257, 510; vi. 548; vii. 232; viii. 339
——, Henry, i. 393, 394; ii. 117
——, Henry Wriothesly, iv. 146, 320, 325; vii. 46, 404, 453
——, Thomas Wriothesly, i. 182, 294; ii. 2, 17, 37, 354, 555; vii. 126; ix. 460

Southampton, Earl, William Fitz-Williams, v. 154; vi. 520
———, Wriothesley, ix. 25, 26
———, Countess, Elizabeth, iv. 320
———, Lord, viii. 544
———, George, ix. 344
———, George Ferdinand, ii. 565
———, George Fitzroy, vii. 538
———, George, iii. 741
Southcote, Nicholas, vii. 363
———, John, i. 127; iv. 241
———, Popham, ix. 41
———, Thomas, vii. 1
Southeby, Thomas, vii. 220
Southesk, Earl, Carnegie, viii. 383
———, Charles, ix. 307
———, David, iv. 217; v. 142
———, James, i. 143; viii. 442
———, Robert, i. 549
Southland, William, viii. 81
Southwell, Lord, ix. 30
———. Thomas, ii. 492
———, Bowen, ii. 556
———, Edward, iii. 443; vi. 536; vii. 394
———, Francis, vii. 122
———, Richard, i. 98; ii. 546; vii. 181
———, Robert, iv. 276; vi. 716; 190, 382, 385, 560; ix. 6
———, Thomas, v. 187; vi. 266; vii. 263; ix. 30
Southwich, Elizabeth, viii. 512
Southworth, John, viii. 585
Spain, King, Charles, ii. 84
———, Ferdinand, i. 68
———, Millesius, viii. 293
———, Philip, i. 370, 470, 543; iii. 44
———, Philip II. ii. 591; vi. 166
———, Philip III. ii. 118; v. 362
———, Prince, Philip, ii. 202; iii. 71; iv. 266
Spalding, John de, v. 635
Sparke, Alice, iii. 175
Spayney, John, iv. 147
Spears, Archibald, viii. 385
Speccot, John, v. 328, 343
Speke, Captain, vii. 470
———, George, iv. 433, 484; vi. 715
———, John, vii. 43
Spelman, Henry, i. 123; ii. 192, 462
———, Anthony, viii. 211
———, John, ii. 461; vii. 514
Spelman, Montfort, v. 656
———, Elizabeth, vii. 515
Spence, John, viii. 246
———, Thomas, viii. 582
Spencer, Earl, Spencer, v. 42
Spenser, Lord, Spenser, of Wormleighton, vii. 15
Spencer, see Marlborough
Spencer, Earl, v. 59; vi. 712
———, John, i. 360; iv. 163; vii. 267
———, Lord, iii. 99; ix. 25
———, Richard, ii. 279
———, Robert, iii. 294; iv. 320
———, William, ii. 460; iii. 162, 164, 582; v. 447; viii. 453
———, Lady, Diana, iii. 145
Spencer, ———, iii. 158; v. 371
———, Brent, vi. 478
———, Charles, i. 378
———, Edward, i. 547; iii. 725; viii. 206
———, family, i. 378; v. 42
———, John, ii. 55, 149; iii. 64, 82, 191, 234; iv. 168; vii. 216
———, John de, i. 512
———, John, of Honiet, iv. 336
———, Robert, i. 224; ii. 307; vi. 80
———, Thomas, ii. 411; iii. 328, 329; iv. 163; vi. 506; vii. 531; ix. 86
———. William, ii. 55, 587; iii. 99; iv. 305, 439; vi. 208, 712
———, see Marlborough, Northampton, Sunderland
Spenser, Lord, Richard, v. 156
———, Edmund, iv. 388
———, Richard, iv. 446
Spernore, see Durvassal
Spicer, William, viii. 30
Spike, Mr., vi. 187
Spiller, Robert, iii. 136
Spinceges, Anthony, iii. 618
Spotwood, Archbishop, vii. 431
Spotswood, Henry, ii. 163
Spragge, ———, iv. 107
———, Edward, iv. 107, 115
Sprat, Bishop, ii. 173
———, see Rochester, Westminster
Sprigge, Joshua, vii. 24
Spriggy, Laurence, viii. 476
Spring, Henry, vi. 24
———, William, iv. 468
Springham, Richard, v. 483
Sprinnall, Adam, viii. 209
Sprote, de ———, iv. 428
Spry, William, v. 47

Spunstow, Randolph, v. 252
———, William iv. 19, 20
Spylman, Henry, v. 643
Spywyre, Lord, Alexander Lindsay, vii. 207
Squyer, John, v. 497
STAFFORD, MARQUIS, GOWER, ii. 441
Stafford, Earl, Howard, ix. 407
Stafford, Marquis of, vi. 77
———, Granville, ii. 449; v. 719; vii. 408; viii. 443, 531
———, Leveson Gower, iii. 908
———, Leveson Gower Granville, viii. 6
———, Earl, Henry, iv. 526
———, Hugh, v. 154
———, Humphry, i. 223, 224
———, Ralph, iii. 8; iv. 27
———, Ralph Stafford, vi. 489
———, Earls of, vii. 528
———, Viscount, vii. 12
———, William, iii. 366
———, William Howard, vii. 51
———, Countess of, vii. 306
———, Lord, ii. 203, 315
———, Edward, iii. 79
———, Henry, i. 117, 125, 126
———, Humphrey, iii. 112
———, Ralph, iv. 49
———, ———, viii 20
———, Edward, iii. 79, 680; iv. 268, 439
———, Francis, v. 98; vi. 683; ix. 11
———, George, ii. 320
———, Henry, iii. 63, 346
———, Hugh, vi. 267; ix. 446
———, Humphrey, ii. 192; iii. 29; iv. 339; v. 155; ix. 435; iii. 607
———, John, vi. 210
———, Nicholas de, iii. 763
———, Richard, iii. 54; ix. 72
———, Robert de, vii. 522
———, Thomas, ii. 315; vi. 427; vii. 150
———, William, iv. 97, 203; vi. 13; vii. 42; 397
———, see Buckingham and Wiltshire
Staines, Nicholas, iii. 685
Stair, Earl of, viii. 72, 350
———, John, iii. 734
———, Viscount, James, vi. 458
ST. ALBANS, DUKE, BEAUCLERCK, i. 244
St. Albans, Earl, de Burgh, ix. 457
St. Albans, Earl, Jermyn, ix. 402
St. Albans, Duke of, ii. 175
———, Aubrey Beauclerk, viii. 385
———, George, vii. 267
———, Earl, HenryJermyn, iv. 148
———, Ulick, ix. 118
———, Lord Viscount, Bacon, ii. 157
St. Albin, Godfrey, vi. 63
St. Algon, Count, iii. 679
St. Amand, Lord, Beauchamp, ix. 467
St. Amand, Lord, Richard de Beauchamp, iv. 339
———, Almaric de, iv. 339; v. 6; ix. 468
———, James, v. 258
———, John de, vi. 501
STAMFORD, EARL, GREY, iii. 340
Stamford, Earl, of, iii. 323, 521, 674; iv. 439; v. 59; vii. 510; ix. 443
———, George Henry, ii. 39
———, Harry Grey, vi. 275
———, Henry Grey, ii. 603; v. 26, 123
———, Thomas, ix. 451
———, John, iv. 143
Standbridge, John, iv. 162
Standford, Henry, vi. 191
Standish, Edward, iii. 502
———, Ralph, i. 155; v. 256; ix. 90
———, Raufe, v. 244
———, Richard, iii. 98
———, see St. Asaph
St. Andre, Nathaniel, iii. 483
St. Andrew, John, vi. 748
———, Paulet, vi. 749
St. Andrews, Archbishop, i. 75
———, John, ii. 513
———, Bishop, Richard, v. 202
Stanford, Henry, i. 128
STANHOPE, EARL, STANHOPE, iv. 171
STANHOPE, see CHESTERFIELD and HARRINGTON
Stanhope, Lord, Stanhope, of Harrington, ix. 479
Stanhope, Earl, i. 443; ii. 460; vi. 583
———, Alexander, iii. 301
———, Charles, v. 73; viii. 549
———, Earl, James, iii. 471; v. 46, 666
———, John, i. 322
———, Philip, v. 46
———, Countess, iv. 29
———, Lord, Henry, ix. 478
———, John, iii. 131; iv. 29
———, Philip, ii. 353
———, Captain, vii. 470

Stanhope, Charles, iv. 285
———, Edward, i. 171
———, Edwin Francis, vi. 730
———, John, v. 713; vi. 680; vii. 297, 550; viii. 76, 392
———, Michael, i. 166; ii. 460; iii. 275, 615, 617
———, Richard, vi. 604
———, Thomas iii. 426
———, William, vii. 107; viii. 361
———, see Chesterfield and Harrington
Stanier, James, iii. 300
Stanlaw, Richard, vi. 25
Stanleigh, Ralph, v. 247
———, Raufe de, ibid.
———, Thomas, ibid.
STANLEY, see TALBOT
Stanley, Lord, Thomas, ii. 300; iii. 115; vi. 255
Stanley, ——, iii. 395
———, Edward, ii. 321; iii. 67, 68; v. 356
———, Francis, iii. 76
———, Hans, viii. 362
———, Henry, iii. 74
———, Humphry, iii. 54
———, John, iii. 46; vii. 400; viii. 332; ix. 90
———, Peter, iii. 74, 96, 97
———, Piers, v. 252
———, Robert, ii. 211; iv. 59; v. 244
———, Rowland, iii. 76; v. 335; viii. 263
———, Thomas, iii. 51; iv. 24; v. 256; vii. 402; viii. 168, 174; ix. 144, 244
———, William, iii. 76; v. 535
———, William de, v. 244
———, Mary, ix. 465
———, Miss, iv. 99
———, see Derby, and Monteagle
Stanlow, Raufe de, iii. 265; v. 244
Stanmy, John, i. 85
Stapeley, Anthony, v. 513
———, Mr., iii. 319
Staples, Lord, John, ix. 135
Staples, ——, v. 456
STAPLETON, see DE LE SPENCER
Stapleton, Lady, ii. 485
———, Bryan, v. 157; vii. 344
———, Edmund, vi. 505; ix. 484
———, General George, iii. 741
———, Gilbert, ix. 484
———, Henry, vii. 27
———, John, vi. 505, 506, 507
———, Miles, ii. 16; iii. 634; iv. 382; vi. 437, 508
———, Nicholas, iii. 647
Stapleton, Philip, vi. 577; vii. 378
———, Redmund, vi. 505, 506, 507
———, Richard, ix. 484
———, Theobald, vi. 506
———, Thomas, iii. 303; iv. 382; vi. 437, 506
———, Walter, vi. 506
———, Wilkins, vi. 505, 506, 507
———, William, iii. 298; vi. 505, 506
———, see Le Despencer
Stapylton, Robert, iv. 156
Staremberg, Count, ii. 518
———, Countess, ibid.
Starkey, ——, ii. 464
———, Edward, iii. 759
———, Hugh, v. 535
———, Thomas, iii 76
Starky, Henry, iii. 658
Starpole, Richard, vii. 400
St. Asaph, Lord, ii. 510
———, Bishop, v. 59
———, William Lloyd, iii. 534
———, Henry Standish, vi. 142
Statham, Henry, iii. 408
———, Thomas, vii. 296
Staubenzee, Charles C. V., ix. 382
St. Aubyn, John, viii. 506
Staundon, Lord of, Thomas Pychard, vi. 708
———, Harold, iii. 492
Staunton, James, viii. 368
———, John, iii. 54; vii. 361; ix. 158
———, John de, iv. 92
———, Thomas, iv. 525
Stavele, Hugh de, vii. 320
Staveley, John, vii. 549
———, Ralph de, iii. 410
———, Richard, viii. 517
———, Sampson, viii. 585
Stavely, Anne, iv. 472
Staverton, ——, i. 308
STAWEL, LORD, LEGGE, vii. 269
Stawel, Lord, Stawel, ix. 425
———, Lord, vi. 398
———, Henry Legge, viii. 54
———, John, iv. 493
———, Ralph, vii. 487
———, Baroness, v. 105
———, George, i. 194; ix. 43
———, John, vi. 554
———, Richard, ii. 372
Stawndon, Robert de, vii. 248
St. Barb, ——, ii. 373
———, Ursula, viii. 538
St. Barbe, John, vii. 25

St. Barbe, Edith, vi. 699
St. Clare, Earl Waldron, iv. 46
St. Cleer, John, i. 384
St. Cleve, Thomas, iv. 437; viii. 250
———, Philip, viii. 250
St. David's, Bishop of, David Field, iii. 126
———, Robert Farrer, ix. 203
———, Thomas, vi. 593
Stedman, James, ix. 465
Stearne, John, ii. 427
Stechlegh, Walter, v. 336
Steed, Edwin, ii. 528
Steele, John, ix, 239
———, Lawrence, ix. 42
———, Richard, vi. 303
———, Serjeant, vii. 179
Steevens, Captain, vii. 463
Stephens, ———, vi. 20
———, Nathaniel, iv. 68
———, Richard, viii. 556
Stephenson, ———, vii. 81, 550
———, Colonel, vi. 464
———, Edward, iii. 485
———, James, ix. 30
Stepney, George, ix. 320
———, John, iv. 165
———, Miss, vii. 86
Sterling, Earl William Alexander, ix. 276
———, Luke, ix. 370
———, Robert, ix. 16
Stert, Richard, v. 674
Stetin, Duke of, Cassimir VI., i. 21
Steuart, William, iii. 789
Stevens, John, ix. 316
Steward, Lady Margaret, iv. 276
———, John, viii. 420
———, Thomas, iii. 353
———, William, ix. 477
Stewart, Lord, Stewart, of Garlies, viii. 418
Stewart, Lady, Sophia, viii. 16
———, Alexander, viii. 24, 63, 243, 244; ix. 31
———, Captain, vii. 432
———, Charles, vii. 175
———, Colonel John, viii. 247
———, Christian, vi. 401
———, David, vi. 455; ix. 257
———, David O'Roseythe, v. 119
———, Duncan, ix. 373
———, Gilbert, v. 439
———, Henry, viii. 246
Stewart, James, vi. 657; viii. 246, 275; ix. 267, 270, 272
———, John, ii. 570; iv. 211; v. 144; viii. 87, 227, 242, 243; ix. 297
———, John, of Ardgowan, viii. 433
Stewart, John, of Blairhall, viii. 416
———, John, of Dundonald, viii. 409
———, John, of Minto, viii. 433
———, Kieth, vi. 375
———, Lieut.-General, vi. 364
———, Matthew, ix. 97
———, Robert, v. 118, 283; vi. 402; viii. 60, 559
———, Thomas, viii. 243, 245, 246, 247
———, Walter, viii. 279
———, William, viii. 282; ix. 370
———, see Angus, Athol, Blantyre, Blessington, Bute, Carrick, Evendale, Fyfe, Galloway, Lorn, Monteith, Murray, Orkney, Railstone, and Richmond
Stewarts, Bonkill, family of, viii. 419
———, Castlemilk, family of, viii. 431
———, Galloway, family of, viii. 436
Stewkeley, Hugh, vii. 280
St. George, Lord, Usher, vi. 198
———, Chevalier de, vii. 209
———, Henry, ii. 157; iii. 349; vi. 654
———, Lieutenant, vi. 363
———, Richard, vi. 6, 50, 654; ix. 7
———, William, iv. 380
St. Helens, Lord, Fitzherbert, ix. 156
Stidolph, Richard, v. 470
———, Thomas, iii. 289
Stiles, ———, ix. 389
Still, John, viii. 136
Stirley, ———, viii. 210
Stirling, Earl, Henry, ix. 227
———, William, i. 511
———, William Alexander, ix. 257
———, family, v. 443
———, James, viii. 434
———, John, ix. 307
———, Luke, v. 274
———, William, v. 120; viii. 434, 435
———, William of Kier, i. 504
St. Jean, Mr., iii. 736
St. John, Lord, St. John, of Bletshoe, vi. 741
St. John, see Bolingbroke
St. John, Viscount, John, vii. 537
———, Lord, iii. 771; iv. 28, 300; vi. 403
———, of Bletsho, iv. 338; vii. 506
———, John, iii. 759; vi. 243; vii. 69
———, St. John, iii. 317
———, Lord, William, viii. 252

St. John, ——, vi. 637
——, Edmund de, ix. 476
——, Frederick, v. 459
——, John, iii. 786; iv. 268, 273; v. 502, 537; vi. 520, 525, 645; vii. 587, 506, 557; viii. 137; ix. 474, 480
——, L. D., viii. 190
——, Major General, vi. 443
——, Oliver, iii. 349, 786; iv. 304, 318, 338; vi. 136, 177
——, Walter, iii. 560; iv. 28
——, see Bolingbroke and Tregoz
St. Lawrence, Lord, vi. 128
——, ——, viii. 202
——, Robert, i. 224
——, see Howth
St. Lee, Henry, vi. 268
St. Leger, Anthony, iii. 666; vi. 163; vii. 123; ix. 13
——, Arthur, viii. 201
——, George, vi. 263
——, James, ix. 74
——, John, vi. 281; v. 164; viii. 200, 469
——, Nicholas, iii. 379
——, Thomas, iv. 162; vi. 492; ix. 73
——, see Doneraile
St. Liz, Lord, iii. 274
——, John, iii. 267
——, John de, iii. 274
——, Simon, vi. 486
St. Lo, Wiliam, iii. 25
St. Loe, Captain v. 320
St. Lowe, Giles, iii. 408
St. Maur, Lord, Richard, ix. 464
——, John, vii. 273
——, Lawrence, iii. 695
——, Roger, i. 144; ix. 240
—— ——, William, ibid.
——, see Seymour
St. Michell, la Combe, vi. 360
Stock, see Killala
Stockport, Richard, viii. 44
Stockton, Thomas, iii. 275
——, William de, v. 252
Stondeley, William, iii. 174
Stokes, Adrian, iii. 350; ix. 442
Stone, Nicholas, ix. 107
Stonehouse, Joel de, v. 319
——, John, ii. 449; vii. 108
Stoneling, ——, iv. 251
Stoner, Thomas, i. 139; iv. 437; vi. 33
Stoney, ——, ix. 113
Stonor, John, iii. 38
——, Thomas, v. 169; vi. 641; vii. 85
——, William, v. 154; vi. 154, 204
Stopford, Viscount, James George, iii. 541
Stopford, Richard Bruce, viii. 582
——, see Courtown
Stopforth, William, iii. 76
Stoplehill, Hugh, vii. 194
Storke, John, vii. 1
Storer, James, ix. 140
Storey, Admiral, vi. 389
Stormont, Lord Viscount, v. 134; viii. 131
——, Viscount, David, v. 286, 386
——, David Murray, vii. 209
Storr, Captain, vii. 470
Stote, Richard, iii. 689
Stoughton, Henry, vii. 260
Stourton, Lord, Stourton, vi. 633
Stourtoun, Lord, vii. 43
Stourton, Lord, Charles, i. 139; iii. 79; ix. 423
——, John, i. 76, 148
——, William, i. 81, 130; ii. 206; vi. 719; vii. 10, 42
——, Charles, vii. 13
Stow, John, ii. 498
St. Owen, Martin, iii. 283
St. Owens, Lord, Peter Cateret, ii. 373
St. Par, Margery, v. 254
St. Paul, Earl, Valeran, vi. 249
——, Count, v. 494
——, John de Chattilon, vi. 564
St. Paul's, Dean of, ii. 96
St. Peter, Urian, iii. 171
St. Pierre, Bryan, viii. 8
——, Urian de, iv. 19; v. 530
St. Quintin, John, ii. 444; viii. 509
——, Robert Herbert, ix. 467
——, William, iii. 303; vi. 644; viii. 510
Strabane, Viscount, George Hamilton, ix. 277, 278
Strachan, Alexander, i. 509
——, Captain, vii. 470
Strachey, John, ix. 147
Stradling, Edward, i. 223, 264; vii. 41, 43, 506; viii. 260
——, Henry, iv. 108
——, John, viii. 260
Stragglethorpe, Earl, Augustine, viii. 393
Strafford, Earl, Wentworth, ix. 410
Strafford, Earl, i. 119, 281; ii. 347; iii. 448; iv. 513, 514, 515, 516; vi. 587; vii. 115, 154
——, Thomas, i. 119, 281; ii. 360; vi. 532
——, Thomas Wentworth, iv. 280; v. 262; vi. 182, 439; viii. 152
——, William, iii. 93; vii. 451

Strafford, Earl, William Wentworth, i. 154, 366; ii. 279, 371; vi. 91
———, Viscount, Wentworth, i. 255
———, Lord, v. 366
———, Elizabeth, vi. 289
———, Earls, iv. 382
Strange, Earl, Murray, v. 272
Strange, Lord, iii. 85; v. 160; vi. 609
———, James, vi. 588
———, Edward Smith Stanley, i. 548
———, George, iii. 65
———, John, iii. 65
———, Roger, vi. 600
———, Baroness, Charlotte, v. 382
Stranways, Lady, Susan, ii. 439
Strange, Guy de, iv. 433
———, James, vi. 421
———, John, iii. 8, 311; v. 342; vii. 58
———, Nicholas, iv. 392
———, Thomas, iii. 56; v. 18
———, see Stanley, Derby
Strangwaies, Henry, iii. 381; vii. 42
Strangeways, Arthur, v. 470
———, Giles, iii. 311, 481
———, Henry, i. 405
Strangways, John, ii. 501
———, Richard, v. 155
———, Thomas, i. 547; iv. 539, 610; vi. 609
Stratfield, Robert, iv. 293
Stratford, ——, viii. 136
———, Benjamin, viii. 363
———, Edward, iv. 468
———, Eusebv, viii. 563
———, Nicholas de, iii. 225
———, Robert, ii. 402
———, Deborah, iv. 487
Strathallan, Viscount, William Drummond, vii. 209
Strathbogie, John de, vi. 644
———, see Athol
Strathern, Earl, David, vii. 200, 203
———, Malise, v. 273, 277
———, Patrick Graham, i. 494, 517
———, see Menteith
Strathmore, Earl, v. 286; viii. 202
———, Charles, vi. 408
———, John Lyon, iii. 425
Stratton, Geoffrey, i. 304
———, Mathew, vii. 269
Strechie, John, iii. 647
Street, Robert, ix. 43
Strelley, John, iii. 414
Strelly, John, viii. 110
———, Nicholas, i. 385; v. 10; vii. 98, 107, 216
Strickland, John, vii. 93
———, Robert, i. 127; vi. 35
Strickland, Walter, vi. 35
———, William, iii. 383; v. 697; vii. 82
Strigull, Earl, Richard, vii. 351
———, see Pembroke
Stringer, Charles, iii. 298
———, John, iv. 398; vii. 305; viii. 392
———, Stephen, v. 81
———, Thomas, iii. 569; vii. 550
Stringes, Mr., vi. 538
Strode, George, viii. 163
———, John, iv. 12, 422
———, Strode, ii. 507
———, William, ii. 494; vi. 261
Strongbow, see Pembroke
St. Rose, ——, vi. 202
Strother, Henry, i. 457
Stroud, George, viii. 524
Strutt, Joseph Holden, vi. 197
Strykland, Walter, iii. 653
Stuart, Lord, Stuart, of Castlestuart, viii. 402
Stuart, see Bute
Stuart, Prince, David, ii. 189
———, Lord, Henry, ii. 565, 790
———, Lady, Arabella, i. 319; ii. 569
———, Jane, vii. 431
———, Mary, i. 519
———, ——, of Austeinloch, ii. 574
———, ——, of Traquair, viii. 238
———, Alexander, i. 495; ii. 579
———, Andrew, ii. 570
———, Bernard, i. 328
———, Charles, ii. 22
———, Esme, i. 175
———, John, ii. 569, 570; v. 279
———, John, of Grantully, ii. 570
———, Major Charles, v. 438
———, Thomas, v. 283
———, Walter, of Dalwintoun, ii. 570
———, see Douglas, Galloway, Darnley, Lennox, Lorn, and Richmond
Stukeley, Dr., vi. 749, 750
———, Robert, ii. 373
Sturmy, William, i. 154
Sturt, Charles, iii. 588
——, Humphrey, iv. 99
Sturton, John, ix. 244
Stutevile, Martin, vii. 517
St. Vallerie, John de, iv. 46
———, Reginald, ibid.
St. Vincent, Earl, Jervis, v. 399
St. Vincent, Earl, v. 589; ix. 176
Stydolph, St. Richard, vii. 109
Stydolphe, Francis, viii. 166, 167
Style, Thomas, viii. 174
Stynynton, Adam de, iii. 225
St. Walery, Bernard, vi. 43
Suabia, Duke, Burchard II., i. 14

Suarez, see Feria
Suckling, Captain, v. 560, 562
———, Dr., v. 652
———, Maurice, v. 559, 672
Sudal, Christopher, iii. 98
Sudbury, John, iii. 670
———, see Canterbury
Sudeley, Lord, Seymour, ix. 476
Sudeley, Bartholomew de, ix. 387
Sudgrove, John, viii. 249
Sudley, Lord, John, iii. 764
———, Ralph, vi. 635
———, Ralf Botoler, vii. 342
———, Thomas Butler, iii. 19
SUFFIELD, LORD, HARBORD, viii. 107
Suffield, Lord, vii. 409
SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE, EARL OF, HOWARD, iii. 147
Suffolk, Earl, Howard, iii. 147
Suffolk, Duke, Brandon, ix. 442
Suffolk, Duke, Delapole, ix. 441
Suffolk, Duke, Grey, ix. 443
Suffolk, Duke of, iii. 122, 221, 349, 665, 666; iv. 298; v. 68, 166; vi. 263; vii. 19
———, Charles, viii. 251
——— Charles, Brandon, i. 84, 91, 172; ii. 3; iii. 64, 80, 195, 346, 350; v. 682; vi. 522, 523, 618, 724; ix. 442, 476
———, Henry, iii. 674; iv. 342
———, Henry Grey, iii. 120, 477; vi. 552
———, John, vi. 256
———, John de la Pole, vii. 348 426
———, Michael de la Pole, vii. 346
———, Duchess of, ii. 9
———, Earl, ii. 342; iv. 87
———, Charles, iii. 622; viii. 54
———, Charles Howard, iv. 368
———, Edmund de la Pole, vi. 255
———, George, iv. 164
———, George Howard, ii. 83
———, Henry, vi. 304
———, Henry Bowes, iv. 136
———, Henry Howard, iv. 137
———, James, iv. 153; vi. 756; vii. 183
———, James Howard, iii. 786
———, John Howard, viii. 378
———, Robert de Ufford, vi. 597
———, Theophilus, ii. 354; v. 169; vii. 186; viii. 429; ix. 479
———, Theophilus Howard, iii. 791
———, Thomas of, i. 113; ii. 140, 145; ix. 487
Suffolk, Earl, Thomas Howard, i. 328; ii. 353, 490, 505; vi. 17; ix. 480
———, William Howard, iv. 158
———, William de Ufford, ii. 255; vi. 598
———, Earls of, vii. 304
———, Lady, iii. 429
Suliard, Andrew, iii. 657
———, John, ibid.
Sullivan, John, iv. 372
Sulney, William de, vii. 523
Sultan, Tippoo, viii. 545
Sulyard, Edward, ii. 544
———, John, viii. 477
———, Thomas, vi. 639
Summers, George, v. 22
Sumner, Richard, ix. 390
Sumprer, Mrs., iii. 163
Sunderland, Earl, Scroope, ix. 458
Sunderland, Earl, i. 340, 404; iii. 259, 554, 723; viii. 557
———, Charles Spencer, i. 295, 378; iii. 507
———, Emanuel, viii. 137, 139
———, Emanuel Scroope, ii. 381; vi. 493
———, Henry, iii. 162; ix. 25
———, John, ix. 170
———, Robert, v. 26, 367
———, Robert Spencer, i. 546
———, Spencer, iii. 519
———, Lord, iii. 571
SUNDRIDGE, LORD, CAMPBELL, vii. 416
Sures, Michael, viii. 377
Surman, Robert, vi. 70
Surrey, Earl, iii. 702, 704, 706; ix. 453
———, Henry, iv. 379; viii. 557
———, Henry Howard, ii. 353; iii. 613; iv. 96; vi. 155
———, Thomas, vi. 140; ix. 76, 611
———, Thomas Howard, vi. 140
———, William de Warren, iv. 378, 379
———, see Arundel and Warren
Surry, Earl, Henry, ii. 206
———, Henry Howard, v. 157
———, John de Warren, iv. 48
———, Thomas, iii. 66; iv. 407
———, Thomas Howard, iii. 28; vi. 202
Surtees, Aubone, viii. 604
SUSSEX, DUKE OF, AUGUSTUS, i. 46
Sussex, Earl, Ratclyffe, ix. 448
Sussex, Earl, Gelverton, ix. 411

Sussex, Earl of, i. 104; ii. 83, 545; iii. 666, 679; iv. 414, 460; vii. 302, 514; viii. 339
———, Henry Ratcliffe, i. 81
———, James Savile, iii. 496
———, Robert Ratcliffe, iii. 69, 416; vii. 43
———, Talbot Yelverton, v. 516
———, Thomas, ii. 6; vi. 589; viii. 533; ix. 29, 36
———, Thomas Lennard, iii. 787; vii. 86; viii. 203
———, Thomas Ratcliffe, i. 472; ii. 317, 320; iv. 160, 162, 163, 164, 393, 556, 611
———, Thomas Savile, iii. 552, 771; vi. 555; ix. 455
———, Count, v. 502
Sutherland, Earl of, i. 5
———, Alexander, v. 219
———, John, vii. 429; viii. 424; ix. 308
———, William, v. 117, 442
———, Countess, Elizabeth, ii. 452; v. 210
———, Alexander, viii. 415
———, Captain, vi. 332
———, Jean, ix. 151
———, Thomas, iii. 719
Suthill, Henry, iv. 382
———, Thomas, iv. 384, 385
———, Elizabeth, iv. 374
Sutton, see Manners
Sutton, ——, v. 530
———, Colonel, vi. 476
———, family, vi. 273
———, Henry de, iii. 469
———, James, vi. 424
———, John, ii. 182; v. 490
———, Philip, v. 641
———, Richard, iii. 409; iv. 382
———, Robert de, i. 446, 477; vi. 647; vii. 96
———, Thomas, ii. 460
———, William, iii. 64, 648; vii. 558
———, see Dudley and Lexington
Swaine, John, vii. 484
Swarly, John, vi. 518
Swart, Mr., vii. 345
———, Martin, vi. 126
Swartzemburgh, Count, i. 324, 475
Sweden, King, Gustavus Adolphus, iv. 109, 508
———, Charles XI., iii. 503
———, Queen, Christina, ix. 120
Swift, Jonathan, vii. 193, 194
Swinborne, William, viii. 287
Swinbourne, John, ii. 320
Swinburn, John, iii. 700; v. 688
Swineburne, William, i. 455
Swinerton, Humphry, vii. 403
———, Robert, iv. 27
Swineton, Roger de, vii. 248
Swinford, Catharine, i. 222, 237
———, Ottes, ibid.
Swinho, ——, viii. 110
Swinnerton, William, vii. 535
Swinton, John, v. 428
Swymmer, William, iii. 304
Swynfen, John, v. 299
———, William, vii. 400
Sydenham, Charles, vii. 488
———, Edward, ibid.
———, George, vi. 265
———, John, iii. 140; iv. 12, 412; vi. 713
———, Ralph, viii. 181
———, Maud de, vii. 336
Sydney, Viscount, Townshend, vi. 519
Sydney and Penshurst, Barony of, ix. 486
Sydney, Viscount, iii. 498
———, Henry, iii. 297
———, John, vi. 540
———, Thomas, v. 78; vii. 113
———, Thomas Townshend, iii. 541; vii. 508
———, Lord, Henry, iii. 331
———, Algernon, iii. 155; 522
———, Henry, ix. 10, 276, 449
———, Philip, ix. 458
———, Robert, iii. 127
———, Thomas, vii. 122
———, William, vi. 296
Sydney, see Romney
Sykes, Christopher, iii. 201
———, Francis, iii. 301
Sylvius, Gabriel, iii. 164
Sylyard, Thomas, viii. 80
Symeon, Edmund, vi. 299
Symins, Richard, vii. 412
Symes, Henry, ix. 436
Synot, Richard, iv. 308

T

TADCASTER, Viscount, Obrien, ix. 417
Tadcaster, Viscount, Henry Obrien, ii. 358
Tahourdin, Henry, iii. 719
Taich, Laird of, iv. 119
Tailbois, Lord, Gilbert, vi. 610
———, Lady, ix. 442

Talboies, Lady, Margaret, ix. 217
Talbois, Gilbert, ix. 442
———, Robert, i. 435
———, William, vi. 25
TALBOT, EARL, TALBOT, v. 229
Talbot, Earl, Talbot, ix. 415
Talbot, Archbishop, Richard, iii. 9, 12, 15
———, Earl, iii. 1
———, John Chetwynd, v. 105
———, Lord, iii. 121, 706; iv. 489
———, Francis, iii. 118
———, Richard, ii. 586
———, Robert, vi. 251
———, William Talbot, v. 37
———, ——, ii. 501; ix. 48, 340
———, Anthony, vii. 514
———, of Badgworth, iii. 35
———, Charles, i. 342
———, Colonel, James, ix. 279
———, Davenport William, iii. 279
———, Edmund, viii. 44
———, Francis, vi. 40, 718
———, George de, i. 342; v. 37
———, Gilbert, i. 56; v. 129; vi. 132; viii. 331
——— of Hampstead, iii. 38
———, Henry, v. 627
———, John, iii. 652. 677, 680; v. 153, 230; vi. 32, 627; vii. 7; viii. 332
———, Ivory, viii. 339
———, Mr., v. 309; vi. 126
———, of Okeley, iii. 35
———, Richard, v. 245; vi. 177; ix. 90, 113
———, Robert, vi. 140
———, Sherington, viii. 339, 344
———, Thomas, iii. 348, 412; vi. 521
———, Thomas Mansell, iv. 540
———, William, vi. 2, 172
———, William Davenport, iv. 540
———, of Worvill, iii. 35
———, Miss, viii. 32
———, see Shrewsbury and Tyrconnel
Talboys, Lord, Gilbert, ii. 206
Talmash, Lionel, iii. 417; iv. 28; v. 453; vi. 203; vii. 442; viii. 416
———, Thomas, v. 453
Talvaise, William de, ix. 284
Tame, Edward, vi. 713
Tamworth, Viscount, iii. 261; vii. 300
Tancred, Charles, vii. 287
Tandy, Philip, vi. 680
Tanfield, Clement, iii. 316
———, Robert, iv. 202; v. 160
Tankard, William, vii. 548
Tankervilla, William de, ii. 181
TANKERVILLE, EARL, BENNET, iv. 123
Tankerville, Earl, Charles, ii. 382; viii. 552
———, Charles Bennet, iv. 324; viii. 96
———, Ford, viii. 158
———, Henry, vi. 550
———, Henry Grey, ix. 484
———, Philip, v. 40
———, William de Melhun, v. 678
Tanner, Dr., vii. 284
Tanquerville, Earl, iii. 699
Tarbet, Viscount, George Mackenzie, viii. 247
Tarleton, Thomas, v. 539
Tasburgh, George, viii. 266
———, Thomas, v. 18
Tashe, ——, vii. 302
———, William, vii. 304
Tate, William, ix. 465
Tatlynton, Angerus de, viii. 317, 318
Tattershall, George, i. 130
———, John, vii. 79
Tatton, General, v. 171
———, William, viii. 397
Tava, Lord, John Preston, ix. 324
Tavistock, Marquis, iv. 289
———, Francis Russel, i. 295; iii. 741
Taylard, Geoffry, iii. 494
———, Lawrence, ibid.
———, John, iii. 64
Taylor, ——, vii. 493
———, Captain, vii. 264
———, Colonel, vi. 469
———, Dr., iii. 471
———, Edward Desborough, iv. 372
———, John, iii. 670; iv. 362; viii. 203; ix. 40
———, Lieutenant-colonel, Charles, iii. 471
———, Richard, viii. 35
———, Robert, iv. 123
———, Thomas, iv. 179, 261; v. 265; viii. 83
———, Walter, ix. 41
———, Zachary, iii. 98
Tedcroft, Edward, vii. 226
———, Nathaniel, ibid.
Tempest, Henry, ii. 310
———, John, vii. 546; viii. 584
———, Michael, ii. 320
———, Richard, vi. 517
———, Robert, ii. 320
———, Thomas, i. 88; ii. 300
Temple, Earl, vi. 13

Temple, see Buckingham
Temple, Earl, Richard, vi. 732
———, Countess, i. 248, 413, 415
———, Hester, iv. 424; viii. 553
———, Dr., 529
———, John, i. 384; ii. 38; vii. 22
———, Peter, ii. 409
———, Richard, ii. 410; v. 517; viii. 349
———, Thomas, v. 358; viii. 349
———, William, i. 256, 291, 886, 412; iii. 481
———, see Palmerstone
Templetown, Viscount, John, iii. 472
———, Lord, iii. 165; iv. 160
Tendring, William, i. 56; vi. 538
Tenison, Archbishop, Thomas, i. 851
———, Thomas, iii. 534
Tennison, Mary, vi. 583
Teriot, Viscount, viii. 64
Ternil, Thomas, vii. 302
Terringham, Anthony, vii. 72
Terrovane, Bishop, vi. 603, 604
Tew, Hugh, v. 543
———, John, viii. 87
Tey, John, of Layer de la Hay, iv. 163
Teye, Thomas, vii. 512
Teynham, Lord, Roper, vii. 77
Teynham, Lord, i. 132; vi. 583
———, Christopher Roper, ix. 85
———, Henry, viii. 263; ix. 29
———, John, vi. 654
———, Roper, vii. 295
Teys, Richard, vi. 200
Thacker, Gilbert, iii. 426; iv. 285
Thanet, Earl, Tufton, iii. 435
Thanet, Earl, John, iii. 754
———, John Tufton, ii. 150; vi. 527, 536; viii. 219
———, Nicholas Tufton, i. 476; ii. 602; vii. 169
———, Sackville Tufton, vi. 378
———, Thomas, iii. 138; vi. 534, 537
———, Thomas Tufton, ii. 384, 449, 494; v. 59; vii. 392, 394
Thani, William de, vi. 487
Thatcher, James, viii. 260
———, John, v. 511; viii. 255
———, Thomas, ii. 104
Thellusson, Peter, viii. 313
Thelwall, Robert Carter, i. 251
Thicknesse, Philip, vi. 556
———, Ralph, v. 539
Thies, Baldwin, vii. 93
Thimelby, Elizabeth, iii. 711
Th' Inne, John, ii. 497
Thirkeld, James, vii. 525
———, Launcelot, vi. 27
———, Marmaduke, viii. 211
———, William, iii. 700
Thirle, Lord, iv. 302
Thirley, Thomas, i. 165
Thirlkeld, Christopher, ii. 289
Thirlestane, Thomas de, ix. 296
Thirstane, Lord, John Maitland, iv. 214
Thistlethwaite, Thomas, iii. 433
Thistlethwayte, Alexander, v. 87, 88
Thistlewaite, Alexander, viii. 24
Thoirs, David, viii. 66
Thomas, Edmund, iii. 733
———, James of Glamorgan, iv. 145
———, Inigo Freeman, viii. 475
———, John, iii. 733; viii. 169
———, Tristram, viii. 165
———, Walter, i. 283
———, William, vii. 506
———, see Limerick, Worcester
Thomond, King O'Brien Roe, vi. 106
———, Earl, iii. 785; vii. 142, 143; ix. 33, 103
———, Barnabas, iii. 318
———, Barnaby O'Brien, iv. 204
———, Connor, ix. 110
———, Henry, iii. 158; iv. 206, 434; vi. 184
———, Henry O'Brien, i. 237, 258; ii. 357; viii. 429
———, Donogh, ix. 99
———, Donastus O'Brien, vi. 170, 174
———, Donat, iv. 320
———, Donough O'Brien, vi. 172
———, O'Brien, ix. 84
Thompson, Captain, v. 588
———, George, v. 713
———, John, vi. 745; viii. 289
———, Joseph, vii. 30
———, Mr., ix. 474
———, Robert, vii. 478
Thomson, Captain, v. 586
———, John, ix. 246
Thomys, Rhys ap, vii. 505
Thonne, Count, v. 599
Thore, John, viii. 517
Thoresby, Francis, v. 649
Thornborough, see Worcester
Thorneborow, Edward, iv. 529, 530
Thornbury, Philip, iv. 332
Thorne, ——, i. 304; vii. 363
Thorneton, Randal de, iii. 172; v. 530
Thornhaugh, Andrew, iii. 343
Thornhill, ——, viii. 79

Thornhill, Bryan, iv. 352
———, John, vii. 289
Thornhurst, Gifford, 377
Thorniscraft, Edward, v. 171
Thornihurst, William, iii. 296
Thorniloe, John, vii. 24
Thornton, ——, vi. 668; viii. 81
———, Giles, iii. 702
———, Peter, viii. 46
———, Percival, vi. 679
———, Piers, iv. 22
———, Richardson, vi. 679
———, Roger, iii. 702
———, William, vii. 550; viii. 211
Thorold, Alexander, iii. 495
———, Edmund, ibid.
———, George, iii. 261
———, John, iii. 751
———, Robert, vii. 84; ix. 51
Thoroton, Thomas, ix. 385
Thorpe, Lord, Ralph Sackville, ii. 93
———, Jervois, v. 171
———, John, i. 53; vii. 123
———, Thomas, v. 477
Thouars, see Palmont
Thouroughgood, John, ix. 137
Thrale, Henry, ix. 178
Threlkeld, Lancelot, v. 698
Threll, Richard, v. 466
Threvile, ——, v. 648
Throgmorton, ——, ix. 482
———, Arthur, ii. 412
———, Baynham, v. 330
———, Clement, v. 167, 216
———, Francis, ii. 324; v. 186; vii. 235
———, George, v. 361; vi. 721
———, John, vi. 711
———, John of Coughton, vi. 549
———, Nicholas, iii. 121; iv. 240; vi. 578
———, Robert, iii. 613; viii. 711
———, Thomas, vi. 722
Thurcaston, Lord, Geoffrey, v. 254
———, Philip, ibid.
Thuringa, Margrave, of Egbert, i. 15
Thurland, Edward, iii. 565
Thurles, Viscount, Thomas, ii. 525; viii. 307
Thurlow, Lord, Thurlow, viii. 284
Thurlow, Lord, Thurlow, ix. 437
Thurlow, Lord, vii. 38; viii. 128, 603
Thurst, ——, v. 351; viii. 229
Thurston, Framingham, ix. 382
———, John, ii. 456
———, Robert, i. 468
Thwaites, John, iii. 379
———, Marmaduke, viii. 210
———, Thomas, iii. 378
———, William, v. 627
Thwaytes, Thomas, 442, 444
Thwenge, John, viii. 210
———, Marmaduke, iii. 696; viii. 210
———, Thomas, ibid.
Thynne, see Bath
Thynne, ——, ii. 370
———, Francis, ii. 497, 498, 500
———, Frederick, viii. 138
———, Henry, i. 189, 342; iv. 358
———, Henry Frederick, iii. 748
———, James, iii. 751
———, John, ii. 408, 500, 502; iv. 305
———, Thomas, ii. 357, 497; iii. 793; vi. 554
———, Louisa, iv. 137
———, see Carteret and Weymouth
Tichborne, Benjamin, i. 446
———, Henry, ibid.
Tichbourn, Baron, viii. 304
Tichburne, Henry, vii. 46; ix. 19, 20
———, John, ix. 35
Ticheborne, John, iii. 655
Tickell, John, iv. 179
Tiddesley, Mr., iii. 87
Tighe, Stearne, ix. 141
Tilbury, Lord, Horatio Vere, ii. 402
Tildeslegh, Henry, v. 244
———, Matthew, ibid.
Tilerkin, Mary, v. 31
Tillebardine, Earl, v. 139
Tilley, James, iv. 522
Tillotson, Archbishop, ii. 32
———, Dr., i. 342
———, see Canterbury
Tilly, Count, viii. 190
——, John, ibid.
Tilmash, John, vii. 498
Tilney, Earl, Richard, i. 239
Tilney, ——, iv. 438
———, Frederic, i. 80; v. 457; vii. 488
———, Philip, i. 81; iv. 264, 362, 364
Tilson, James, ii. 437
———, Oliver, iii. 498
Tilton, John, v. 248, 348
Timperley, John, i. 63
Tindal, John, iii. 183
Tipping, Thomas, i. 282, 283; vi. 27; ix. 227, 228
———, William, iii. 328

Tiptoft, Lord, John, i. 462; v. 679; viii. 211; ix. 485
———, Paine, vi. 488
———, Robert, viii. 138
———, Thomas, viii. 557
———, Lady, Joyce, vi. 492
———, John, vi. 489
———, Robert, vi. 201, 491
———, Roger, ibid.
———, see Worcester
Tiroen, Earls of, viii. 188
Tirrel, Edmund, viii. 6
———, George, ii. 47
———, James, vii. 42; vi. 203
———, John, ii. 206; vii. 6
———, Thomas, vi. 710
Tirrell, Timothy, ii. 409
Tirren, John, vii. 26
Tirrill, William, v. 39
Tirwhit, Adam, iii. 698
———, Philip, vii. 233
———, Robert, vi. 493, 654; vii. 229
Tisdale, Thomas, iv. 126
Tisdall, William, vi. 191
Tite, Mr., v. 702
Tiveot, Earl, Andrew, iv. 66, 67
Tobin, James, ix. 101
———, John, ibid.
———, Richard, viii. 293
———, Thomas, ix. 79
Toby, Jenkins, ii. 381
Tochash, ———, ix. 371
Todenei, Robert, i. 462
———, Robert de, ix. 451
Todd, Anthony, ix 309
Toeni, Ralph de, vii. 117
Toeny, Roger de, vii. 328
Toke, Nicholas, iii. 383
Toketon, see Tufton
Tokett, John, iii. 662
Tollet, Cook, vi. 615
Tolmache, Lionel, ix. 306
———, see Dysart
Tombe, Thomas de la, v. 31
Tomkins, William, iv. 52
———, Jane, vi. 711
Tomkinson, W. J, viii. 128
Tomlin, Tomlin, iii. 108
Tomlins, Thomas, v. 393
———, Sarah, v. 394
Tomlinson, ———, ix. 189
———, Boulter, vii. 501, 502
———, John, ix. 234
Tomson, Thomas, viii. 547
Toney, Ralph de, vi. 512
Tonkins, ———, vi. 654
Tonstal, ———, vi. 29
Tonstall, Francis, vii. 129
Took, William, vii. 79
Tooker, Edward, iii. 545
———, William, ii. 531
Top, John, vi. 54
Topcliffe, Robert, iii. 494
Topham, Richard, i. 249
———, William, v. 456
Toplady, Francis, vi. 655
Topp, Francis, iii. 432
Topping, George, ix. 436
Torbock, Richard, vii. 398
Torbuck, Edward, iii. 75
Torby, Lord, William Brewer, iv. 46
Torcy, Monsieur de, ii. 465
Toron, Prince, Humphry, vi. 230
Torp, Simon de, iv. 377
Torphichen, Lord, Walter, ix. 170
Torrington, Viscount, Byng, vi. 80
Torrington, Earl, Herbert, ix. 408
Torrington, Lord, Newport, ix. 431
Torrington, Earl, Arthur Herbert, ii. 213
———, Viscount, i. 300; ii. 511; ix. 329
———, George Byng, vii. 193; viii. 374
———, Pattee, ii. 86
Torteson, ———, vi. 724
Torthorwald, Lord, Douglas, vi. 404
Toschach, ———, ix. 373
Toshach, Andrew, ix. 372
Totness, Earl, Carew, ix. 455
Totness, Earl, ix. 456
Tott, Jaque de, ix. 392
Tottenham, Charles, viii. 450; ix. 54
———, John, ix. 34
———, Robert, vi. 708
Touche, Admiral, la, v. 610
Touchet, see Audley
Touchet, see Castlehaven
Tourain, Duke, Archibald Douglas, ix. 297
Tourville, M., i. 283
Towers, John, ix. 47
Towesdale, Henry de, viii. 46
Towlehurst, Robert, v. 249
Townley, Anthony, ix. 22
———, Henry, ix. 35
Townshend, Marquis, Townshend, ii. 454
Townshend, see Bayning
Townshend, Marquis, i. 394; iii. 540; iv. 100; vi. 13; viii. 552
———, George, viii. 474
———, Robert, i. 294
———, Roger, ibid.
———, Marchioness, vi. 91
———, Viscount, ii. 554, 555; iii. 416; ix. 131

Townshend, Viscount, Charles, ii. 382; iv. 166, 168; v. 652, 654, 666
———, George, viii. 472
Townshend, ———, iv. 115
———, Charles, iii. 540
———, Colonel, vi. 728
———, George, iii. 691; ix. 328
———, Henry, ix. 225
———, Horatio, ii. 611; iii. 323
———, Roger, iii. 296, 416, 568, 615; iv. 411; vi. 622; ix. 480
———, Thomas, v. 60, 61, 544; vi. 728; viii. 474
———, see Bayning, Greenwich, and Sydney
Tracy, Viscount, Robert, v. 265; viii. 20
———, William, vi. 19
———, Viscounts, vi. 721; viii. 339
Tracy, ———, vii. 493
———, Henry de, vii. 331
———, John, iv. 58; vi. 721, 722; viii. 344; ix. 480
———, Justice, v. 264
———, Paul, viii. 49
———, Robert, v. 265
———, William, v. 87, 360
Trafford, Edmund, i. 85; vii. 96
———, Geoffrey, iii. 62
———, John, v. 245
———, Peter, iii. 284
Trahern, Henry, ix. 64
Tranmer, William, v. 245
Trant, Colonel, vi. 477
———, Dominick, viii. 605
Trapnal, Hugh, iii. 544
Trapps, Nicholas, ii. 373
———, Thomas, vii. 548
Traquair, Earl, viii. 280
———, John, viii. 65
Travell, Miss, viii. 53
Travernor, William, iv. 439
Trecothick, Barlow, vi. 398
Tredenham, Joseph, i. 195
Tredynwick, Thomas, vi. 64
Trefusis, see Clinton and Say
Trefusis, James, vi. 63
———, Richard, v. 328
———, Robert Cotton, vi. 750
Tregarick, ———, vi. 63
Tregian, Thomas, vi. 638, 689
Tregonell, John, iii. 294
Tregonwell, John, iv. 305
———, Thomas, iv. 305; vi. 657
Tregos, Robert de, ii. 583
Tregothnan, John, vi. 62
Tregoz, Lord, St. John, ix. 481
Tregoz, Lord, vi. 513
———, Robert, vii. 118
Trelawney, General, v. 400
———, John, vi. 254
———, Jonathan, i. 193; viii. 505
Trelesh, Andrew, v. 336
Tremaine, ———, vi. 264
———, Edmund, iii. 545
Tremayne, Elizabeth, v. 318
Tremoville, Duke, de, iii. 93
———, Claude de, v. 294
Trenchard, George, viii. 261
———, Henry, i. 264
———, John, i. 429; vii. 560; ix. 27
———, Thomas, i. 264, 265
———, William, vii. 363, 559
Trengrove, Henry, viii. 505
Trenouth, Ralph, vi. 63
Trentham, Viscount, George Granville, ii. 451
———, John, vii. 250
———, Thomas, iii. 421
Tresham, Francis, iii. 439
———, Henry, iv. 183
———, Thomas, iii. 496; vi. 257, 639; ix. 473
———, William, viii. 249, 262
Treslong, Van, vi. 389
Tresmes, see Gesvres
Tresse, Thomas, viii. 165
Trethef, John, vi. 254
Trethurfe, Thomas, vi. 64
Trevannion, Hugh, vi. 295
———, John, vii. 110
———, William, v. 318, 324, 327
Trevayle, Otho, vi. 63
Trevilian, John, viii. 180
———, Richard, vi. 65
Trevillan, William, vi. 63
Trevenor, Richard, ibid.
Trevers, John, vi. 291
Trevor, see Hampden
Trevor, Lord, Jeffrey, vi. 291
———, Robert, iii. 166
———, Edward, vii. 261
———, family, vi. 291, 292
———, John, iii. 248; v. 101, 194, 195; vii. 497; viii. 473
———, John Morley, vii. 507
———, Mr., v. 576; vi. 352
———, Richard, iii. 217; v. 194
———, Robert, vii. 455
———, Secretary, iii. 562
———, Thomas, viii. 498
———, see Dungannon and Hampden
Trevyllian, Stephen, v. 329
Trew, William, vii. 526
Trewoofe, William, vi. 62
Triggs, ———, viii. 166
Trimleston, Lord, John, ix. 94

Trimleston, Baron, vi. 125
Trimnel, Thomas, v. 230
———, see Winchester
Trip, John William Van, iii. 368
——, Cecilia, v. 418
Triplet, Dr., ii. 506
Tripoli, Count, Pontius, vi. 223
————, Raimond, vi. 228, 229, 230
Tristram, John, v. 84
Trogoffe, Rear-Admiral, vi. 344, 349, 355
Trollope, Henry, vi. 389
———, Thomas, iii. 703; vi. 211
———, William, iv. 537
———, Elizabeth Carr, ibid.
Trotter, Edward, v. 704
Troubridge, Captain, v. 485, 583, 587, 588, 599, 601
————, Thomas, v. 338
Trouin, Guay du, iii. 623
Troutbeck, Adam, iii. 35; v. 230
————, William, iii. 35, 56, 173; v. 230, 532
Trowde, Nicholas, v. 701
Troy, John, vi. 125
Troye, John, vii. 226
Troyes, Thomas, i. 85
Trumbull, William, ix. 227
Trumpington, ———, vii. 270
Trusbut, Robert de, vi. 484
———, William, iv. 381; vi. 484
Trussel, John, i. 101
———, William, vii. 296; viii. 327
Trusset, George, vii. 297
Tryé, John, vi 744
——, Thomas, iii. 609
Tryon, Charles, iv. 99
Tuam, Archbishop, iv. 132
————, Josiah Hort, viii. 30
————, William Beresford, viii. 605
Tuckey, John, ix. 323
Tudor, see Bedford and Richmond
——, Henry, ii. 300
Tufton, see Thanet
Tufton, Earl, John, ii. 151
———, James, i. 476
———, Nicholas, ii. 602
———, see Thanet
Tuite, Henry, viii. 97
Tuke, Brian, iv. 454; vi. 553
——, M. i. 329
Tullamore, Lord, v. 370
————, John Moore, vii. 265
Tulleophelim, Lord, Theobald, ix. 108
Tulley, Isaac, ix. 340
Tullibarbine, Marquis, i. 443
————, Earl, Patrick, v. 290
Tunstall, Marmaduke, viii. 456
———, Richard, vi. 423
Turenne, Duke of, viii. 227
———, Marshall, iii. 513; vii. 107
Turkevill, Henry de, ii. 395
Turner, ——, iii. 745
———, Charles, v. 359, 652; ix. 335
———, Christopher, vi. 90
———, Edward, vii. 38, 474
———, Thomas, ix. 309
———, see Ely
Turnor, Edmund, ii. 491
Turpin, Richard, iv. 148
Turrey, John, iii. 689
Tursbut, William, iv. 431
Turton, ——, vii. 498
———, William, ibid.
Turvile, Frederick, iv. 253
———, Thomas, vi. 724
Turville, Francis Fortescue, iii. 48
Tuscany, Duke, iii. 41
————, Guido, i. 4
————, Hugh, i. 6
————, Marquis, Abdalbert, i. 13
————, Boniface, i. 3
————, Lambert, i. 5
Tuthyll, Geffrey, viii. 517
Tweedale, Marquis of, viii. 72; ix. 309
————, John, ix. 306
————, John Hay, viii. 72
————, William Hay, vii. 201
———, Earl, John, ix. 291
Tweedie, James, viii. 63
Twisden, Roger, iv. 502, 503, 504; v. 82
———, William, iii. 383; vi. 629
Twisleton, see Say and Sele
Twisleton, Colonel, viii. 25
————, Family, vii. 26
———, John, vii. 24
———, see Say and Sele
Twite, Richard, vii. 80
Twitty, Thomas, viii. 112
Twyford, Robert, vii. 295
Twysden, Philip de, iii. 794
Tyddemam, Thomas, iii. 453
Tydor, Owen ap, v. 501
Tye, Robert a, ii. 538
Tyler, Francis, Henry, vii. 88
——, Peter, vi. 583
——, Wat, i. 307
Tyley, Joseph, iii. 529
Tylle, Thomas, i. 364
Tylliot, William, iii. 701
Tyllsworth, William, ii. 501
Tymewell, Edward, vi, 733
Tyndale, Lord, Scott, vii. 113
Tyne, ——, ii. 373
Tynt, Robert, vii. 142; viii. 149

Tynt, William, vii. 149
Tynte, Brydges, ix. 102
——, Worth, viii. 14
Tyrawley, Lord, viii. 606
Tyrconnel, Duke, Richard Talbot, ii. 525; vi. 186
——, Earl, George Carpenter, i. 487; iv. 426; viii. 99
——, Oliver O'Donnel, vi. 182
——, Rory O'Donnel, vi. 172
——, Earls of, viii. 188
——, Viscount, John, vii. 478
——, Lord, i. 424
Tyrell, Edward, viii. 535
——, Timothy, vii. 507
Tyringham, ——, vi. 294
——, Arthur, viii. 198
——, John, iii. 490
Tyrington, William, v. 635
Tyron, Peter, ii. 19
Tyrone, Lord, Beresford, viii. 74
Tyrone, Earl, iv. 308, 315; viii. 77; ix. 11
——, Hugh O'Neil, ix. 86
——, James de la Poer, viii. 89
——, Shane O'Neil, viii. 91
——, Lord, viii. 79
Tyrrel, Edward, ii. 538; viii. 391; ix. 41, 42
——, James, iv. 403
——, John, vii. 2
——, Thomas, ii. 408; iv. 404
——, William, vi. 255, 256
Tyrwhitt, Robert, i. 473
Tytler, Patrick, v. 443

U.

UFFLETE, Gerard, ix. 445
Ufford, Ralph, vi. 110, 111, 118
——, Robert, i. 53
——, Robert de, vi. 106
Ugge, William, vi. 273
Ulcote, Philip de, vi. 485
Ulster, Earl of, vi. 106
——, Henry Burgh, v. 117
——, Hugh Lacy, vi. 104
——, John de Curcy, ii. 101
——, Lionel, ii. 243; iii. 648; vii. 249
——, Richard Burgh, vi. 118. 120
——, Countess of, vi. 110
Umfraville, Gilbert, iii. 10; v. 154
——, see Angus
Umfrevil, John, vii. 40
Umphreville, Henry, vi. 46
——, Robert, i. 459; ii. 245
Underwood, Richard, ix. 39
Uniacke, Robert, viii. 95
Unit, Robert, vii. 501
Unton, Edward, i. 171; vi. 657
——, Henry, iv. 307
Upper Ossory, Lord, Fitzpatrick, viii. 293
Upper Ossory, Earl, ix. 432
——, Fitzpatrick, ii. 439
——, John Fitzpatrick, i. 219; ii. 450; vii. 317, 406
——, Teige, ix. 99
——, Lord, Barnaby, ix. 80, 81
——, Bryan, ix. 110
Upton, Arthur, iii. 173; viii. 82
——, Clotworthy, vii. 187
——, Henry, iv. 96
——, Greville, iii. 165
——, Fulk Greville, vii. 536
——, William, v. 537
Upway Family, viii. 473
Urban, Mr., viii. 484
Urbin, Duke, Grudo Albaldus, ii. 292
Urbino, Duke, Francis Mary, iii. 31
Urmeston, John, iii. 75
Urmiston, John, v. 245
Urmstan, Edward, v. 93
Urquhart, John, iv. 227
——, Thomas, ix. 170
——, Walter, viii. 595
Urrey, ——, ii. 502
——, David, v. 35
——, John, ibid.
Usflet, Gerrard, ix. 338
Usher, Archbishop, vii. 164
Usher, ——, iv. 108
——, Arthur, vii. 379, 384
——, Beverley, ix. 141
——, Christopher, vii. 379, 384
——, Dr. iii. 317
——, James, ix. 14
——, John, viii. 88
——, Mr., viii. 308
——, William, vii. 142, 379; viii. 362, 538, 572; ix. 33, 38
Uvedale, Dr. viii. 484
——, Edmund, vii. 69
——, William, iii. 505
Uxbridge, Earl, Paget, v. 174
Uxbridge, Earl of, vii. 538
——, Henry, vii. 534; ix. 320
——, Henry Paget, iii. 485, 795; viii. 444

V

VACHE, Phylype la, vii. 121
Vachell, Lætitia, vi. 299
Valavine, ——, viii. 498
Valdes, Don, vi. 349
Valence, Stephen, vii. 17
———, see Pembroke, ii. 399
Valentia, Viscount, iii. 421; vi. 276; viii. 197
————————, Arthur, viii. 353, 355
————————, Francis Annesly, viii. 83
Valentine, Henry, ii. 10
Valersio, Seignor, i. 324
Valires, Sybilla, ii. 224
Vall, Thomas de, iv. 65
Vallibus, Ranulph de, vi. 559
———, Robert de, vi. 558
Valoines, Jordain de, ii. 393
———, Sibilla de, vi. 484
Valois, see Alanson and Vermandois
Valoynes, Nicholas, iv. 294.
———, see Farley
Valperesa, Marquis, i. 135
Vanbulbbart, ——, ix. 234
Vandaleur, Colonel, vi. 448, 449
Vandeleur, John Ormsby, ix. 32
Vandeput, George, ii. 450
Vane, Viscount, William, i. 547
——, Family of, iv. 499
——, George, viii. 110; ix. 183
——, Vane, Henry, ii. 347; iii. 561; v. 514, 710
——, Ralph, iii. 415
——, see Darlington and Fane
Van Horn, viii. 113
Van Neck, Joshua, v. 673
Vans, Patrick, ix. 364
Vansittart, Nicholas, viii. 291
———, Arthur, ibid.
Vantort, John, iii. 644
Vasavor, Adam de, iii. 224
———, Charles, vii. 153, 154
———, Peter, iii. 668, 670
———, Richard, vi. 23
Vasavour, William, viii. 210
Vashon, John, vi. 372
Vasover, Robert de, ix. 61
———, Thomas, iii. 148
Vassall, Miss, vii. 317
Vassera, le, Lewis James, iii. 788
Vasserot, Monsieur, ii. 528
Vaudreuil, Monsieur, vii. 562
Vaugham, Guyenne, iv. 82
Vaughan, Lord, Vaughan, ix. 421
Vaughan, Lord, iii. 196
————————, Francis, i. 294
————————, John, ii. 385
Vaughan, ——, vii. 106
———, Edward, i. 228
———, General, vii. 562
———, Henry, vi. 750; vii. 82; viii. 756
———, Hugh, ii. 291
———, John, iv. 447; v. 185; vi. 270, 631, 747
———, Mr. iii. 532
———, Roger, iii. 106; vii. 51
———, Rowland, vi. 747
———, Thomas, iii. 64; iv. 53
———, Walter, iv. 261; vii. 506; ix. 15, 45
———, William Philip, ii. 586
———, Margaret, ix. 40.
———, Margery, viii. 518
———, see Carberry
Vaux, Lord, Vaux, ix. 471
Vaux, Lord, iii. 38, 155
————————, Edward, vii. 83; ix. 89
————————, Nicholas, iv. 202; v. 361
————————, William, vii. 83
——, Henry, vii. 123
——, Robert de, vi. 488
——, see Vallibus
Vavasor, Ralph, v. 16
———, Thomas, i. 469; iv. 94, 317
———, William, i. 469; vi. 31
Veal, ———, iii. 611
Vearop, ———, vi. 389
Veel, Peter le, iii. 605
Veil, Peter le, vii. 90
Velasco, Governor, ix. 238
Venables of Hinderton, Baron, Peter, iv. 28
Venables, ———, iii. 173; v. 331; vii. 486
———, Anthony, v. 252
———, George, i. 465
———, Gisborne, iii. 633
———, Hugh, iii. 173; v. 253, 531; viii. 8
———, John, i. 393; iii. 620; v. 250
———, Nicholas, vii. 487
———, Peter, iii. 632; iv. 98, 100; v. 250; vi. 662; vii. 407
———, Thomas, iii. 192; iv. 181; vii. 407
———, William, v. 252, 253; viii. 43

Vendome, Monsieur de, i. 268
Vendosme, Duke, i. 436; iii. 664
———, Earl, Francis, vi. 564
Venn, Richard, ix 387
Verchin, Richard, v. 644
Verdon, Lord, John, vi. 120
———, Theobald, ibid.
———, John de, vi. 107
———, Roeland de, vii. 91
Verdoom, — ——, vi. 389
Vere, of Tilbury, Lord, Vere, ix. 480
——, Lord, Aubrey, i. 251
———, Beauclerk, ibid.
———, of Hanworth, i. 246, 450
———, Horace, iii. 296
———, Horace, of Tilbury, iv. 12, 14, 57, 58, 440, 442
———, Horatio, iii. 785; vi. 53, 183
———, Horatio, of Tilbury, i. 12, 14
———, Vere Beauclerk, vii. 267
——, Lady, Susan, iii. 129
——, Alberic de, vii. 321, 322
——, Amy de, iii. 314
——, Geffrey, iv. 440; ix. 480
——, George, iii. 17, 669
——, Francis, ii. 329; iv. 466; vi. 50; ix. 399
——, Henry, iii. 315
——, George, iii. 669
——, Horace, vi. 50
——, Horatio, vi. 14
——, John, vi. 247, 269
——, Robert, ii. 13
——, see Ireland and Oxford
Vereker, Henry, ix. 141
Vermacis, Peter de, v. 502
Vermandois, Earl, Hugh, iv. 429, 430; vii. 332
Vernatti, Mr., viii. 371
VERNEY, see WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE
———, Earl, Ralph, iv. 188
———, Ralph Vernev, ix. 239
———, Edward, ii. 103; iii. 267
———, Greville, i. 289
———, Hugh, vii. 252
———, John, ii. 404; iv. 71
———, Richard, iv. 343, 348
Verney, William de, vii. 354, 355, 356
VERNON, LORD, VERNON, vii. 396
Vernon, Lord, ix. 429
———, George Venables, vi. 429
———, George Venables Vernon, iii. 794
———, Baroness, Louisa Barbara, iii. 795
Vernon, Admiral, vi. 71
———, Dr., Edward, ii. 451
———, Geoffrey, v. 245
———, George, i. 476; iii. 78; iv. 98; vi. 654
———, George Venables, iv. 281, 447, 449
———, Henry, iii. 19; v. 262; viii. 37
———, Humphrey, of Hodnet, v. 680
———, James, vii. 170
———, John, vi. 7; ix. 484
———, Ralph, ix. 472
———, Ralph, of Haslington, viii. 47
———, Ralph, of Hatton, viii. 47
———, Raufe, v. 253
———, Richard, i. 465; ii. 450; v. 253; vi. 633; viii. 306, 320
———, Richard de, v. 244
———, Robert, iv. 320
———, Robert de, vii. 91
———, Roger, viii. 43
———, Thomas, iv. 28, 446; v. 245, 247, 680; vii. 297, 512; ix. 484
———, William, iv. 18; viii. 483
VERULAM, LORD, GRIMSTON, viii. 209
Verulam, Lord, ii. 461; iii. 154
Verune, Lord, Peter Guliere, ii. 211
Verveere, Adrian, ix. 39
Vesci, Viscount, Thomas de, ii. 532
Vesey, Henry Iselham, iv. 147
——, John, ii. 240; iii. 69
——, William, ii. 239, 248; iii. 266; vi. 113, 114
Vetulis, Humphrey de, vii. 197
Victor, Marshall, vi. 469 470
Vigoureuse, Ensign, vi. 363
Vilettes, Colonel, v. 511; vi. 362, 364
Villa Hermosa, Duke, de, ix. 129
Villaret, Admiral, viii. 147
Villeneuve, Vice-Admiral, v. 611, 613
Villers, John, vii. 525
Villette, Marquis de, vi. 56
VILLIERS, see CLARENDON
VILLIERS, see JERSEY
Villiers, Earl, iii. 70
———, Anthony, ii. 587
———, Colonel, vii. 188
———, Edward, i. 146, 213; ii. 36; iii. 156, 188, 790; v. 83; vi. 539; ix. 378
———, Fitzgerald, viii. 93
———, George, iii. 180, 271; iv. 114; vi. 52; viii. 31
———, Henry, iii. 791
———, John, vi. 625

Villiers, Thomas, iii. 484
———, William, iii. 139, 791; iv. 34, 386
———, William Lewis, vi. 750
———, Lady Gertrude, iii. 790
———, Lady Emilia, ii. 580
———, see Anglesey, Buckingham, Jersey, and Purbeck
Vincent, Richard, vii. 664
———, Richard, vii. 365
———, Thomas, iii. 323; v. 472
———, Francis, iii. 325; iv. 9, 280, 519; v. 37
———, see Blaney
Vinnys, ——, iv. 144
Vipont, Lord, vi. 524
———, Robert de, vi. 515; vii. 118
Visian, ——, iii 538
Vivonn, Hugh de, vii. 366
Voed, Gwath, vii. 504
Voerst, Sweder Van, iii. 728
Voorst, Alyt Vander, iii. 729
Vras, David, vii. 505
Vuhan, Griffith ap Jer Griffith, viii. 8
Vyner, Robert, iv. 262; viii. 393, 397
Vyse, Archdeacon, viii. 548
———, Richard, iv. 280

W.

WADDINGTON, Thomas, iv. 387, 492
———, Mrs. ix. 429
Waddon, John, vi. 26
Wade, Captain, vi. 448
———, Mr., iii. 529; ix. 528
Wadeson, Robert, viii. 510
Wadham, John, vi. 635; vii. 273
———, Nicholas, vii. 6, 273
———, William, i. 148; vii. 273
———, Windham, v. 422
Wadone, John, vii. 549
Wager, Admiral, ix. 289
———, Charles, i. 247
Wagstaffe, ——, viii. 304
———, Thomas, vii. 535; ix. 235
———, William, vii. 211, 212
Waier, see Norfolk
Wainfleet, William, vi. 261
Wainman, Charles, viii. 539
Wake, Lord, Baldwin, vi. 259
———, Mr., iv. 131
———, Ralph, iii. 310
———, Richard, iii. 348
———, Thomas, vi. 259, 768
———, William, vii. 487; ix. 386
Wakehurst, Richard, ii. 169
Wakeley, Gerald, viii. 541
———, James, ix. 7
Wakelin, Nicholas, v. 399
Wakely, John, viii. 541
———, Thomas, ix. 6
———, William, viii. 541
Walcot, Walter, iv. 402
Walden, Richard, iii. 21, 232
WALDEGRAVE, EARL, WALDGRAVE, iv. 232
Waldegrave, Earl, i. 220; ii. 566; iii. 472
———, George, iii. 499
———, James, i. 49
———, Lord, Henry, i. 366
———, Edward, ii. 373
———, Captain, vi. 363
———, Edward, vii. 8
———, John, ii. 450
———, William, v. 185; vi. 742
Waldeshief, Walter de, iv. 90
Waldesley, Ralph, ii. 584
Waldron, Thomas, vi. 655
Wale, Charles, iv. 184
———, Edmund, ix. 81
———, Gerald, ix. 100
———, William, vii. 264
Waleran, Herbert, vi. 2
Walerico, Guy de Sancto, vii. 321
WALES, PRINCE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERIC, i. 38
Wales, Prince of, ii. 168
———, Ap Rhese, iii. 639
———, Arthur, ii. 304; vi. 741; vii. 361
———, Charles, ii. 58, 346; v. 193
———, Edward, ii. 189, 186, 296; iii. 56; iv. 402; v. 154; vii. 339
———, Frederick, i. 35, 201; ii. 178, 179, 252, 530; iii. 406; iv. 130, 150; vii. 383, 391, 479; ix. 229
———, Frederic Lewis, i. 35
———, George, i. 119, 449
———, Henry, i. 70, 230, 317; ii. 12, 286
———, Henry Frederick, v. 193
———, Llewellin, i. 435; iv. 98; vi. 513; vii. 354, 556
———, Llewellin ap Griffith, iii. 597
———, Rhese ap Griffith, iii. 3; vi. 513
———, Richard, i. 187
———, William Frederick, vi. 198

Wales, Princes of, Howel Dha ap Kadell, vi. 291
——, Princess, Augusta, ii. 533; iv. 179
Walgrave, Edward, v. 167; ix. 328, 329
——, see Waldegrave
Walker, ——, ix. 268
Walker, Allan, ix. 113
——, Clement, vii. 486
——, Edward, i. 121; ii. 79, 164; iii. 512; iv. 324, 530, 531
——, James, vi. 380; ix. 387, 388
——, John, vii. 24
——, Mr., iii. 632; ix. 309
——, Nehemiah, v. 170
——, Ralph, viii. 79
——, William, vii. 84
Walkington, Edward, viii. 196
Walkinson, ——, vi. 654
Walkot, George, vii. 302
Wall, ——, iii. 97
——, James, ix. 47
——, Luke, ix. 102
——, Martin, ix. 225
——, William, viii. 578
Wallace, Colonel, vi. 475, 476
——, Duncan, vi. 455
——, James, viii. 129
——, John, vi. 457; viii. 433; ix. 352
——, Matthew, viii. 433
——, Thomas, viii. 129
——, William, iv. 210; v. 193, 205; viii. 228
Walleis, John, ii. 99
——, Richard, iv. 380
Waller, Captain, v. 587
——, Edmund, iv. 490; vi. 138, 296
——, Hardress, ii. 376, 433; v. 410
——, James, ii. 431
——, John, v. 501
——, M., 231
——, Richard, ii. 372; iii. 489; v. 82
——, Robert, v. 82; vi. 296
——, William, ii. 345; iii, 254, 266, 290, 383; v. 187; vi. 206, 569, 671; vii. 103
Walley, Thomas, v. 546
Wallingford, Wigot de, vii. 320
Wallington, Charles, i. 317
Wallis, ——, 182
——, Gerald, ix. 44
——, Robert, ix. 141
Wallop, see Portsmouth
Wallop, Henry, ii. 370; vi. 743; vii. 137, 138
Wallop, John, i. 83; iii. 665; vi. 156
——, Richard, i. 384
——, Robert, vii. 240
——, Anne, iii. 684
——, see Limington and Portsmouth
Walmesly, Francis, vi. 641
——, Thomas, i. 253; v. 156
Walmodin, see Yarmouth
Walpole, Lord, v. 671
——, Horace, vii. 289
——, Robert, v. 345; viii. 519
——, Edward, i. 49; iii. 741; iv. 246
——, Horace, iv. 286
——, Horatio, i. 258, 359; iv. 286; v. 175
——, family, v. 631, et seq.
——, Lambert, Theodore, v. 553
——, Mr., vi. 303
——, Richard, v. 172
——, Robert, i. 357; ii. 468, 471, 555; iv. 168, 287; v. 65, 75, 89, 519, 559, 672, 674; vi. 320, 408; vii. 309, 452
——, Thomas, vii. 393; ix. 231
——, Dorothy, ii. 467
——, see Orford
Walroud, William, vi. 267
Walsand, Miss, viii. 528
Walsh, George, ix. 220
——, James, ix. 101
——, John, i. 192; viii. 133, 134
——, Joseph, vii. 254, 454; ix. 220
——, Percy, iv. 107
——, Richard, vi. 149
——, Robert, vi. 156
——, Thomas, iv. 95; viii. 93
——, Walter, i. 313; ix. 79
——, William, viii. 135, 330
Walshall, Robert, iii. 418
Walshe, John, viii. 134
——, Thomas, vii. 96
Walsheofe, Walter, v. 254
Walsingham, Lord, De Grey, vii. 510
Walsingham, Lord, iv. 480
——, Thomas de Grey, vii. 366
——, Lady, iv. 165; vi. 627
——, Boyle, vi. 196, 483
——, Edmund, iii. 377
——, Francis, vi. 13, 68; vi. 433, 578; ix. 458
——, Guilford, vi. 574
——, Thomas, iii. 156; v. 512; vi. 574; ix. 141
Walsom, John, ix. 340

Walter, Abel, v. 170
———, David, vi. 580
———, Edward, viii. 222, 225
———, Gilbert, ii. 90
———, Henry, i. 312
———, Nevile, ii. 531
———, Richard, vi. 622
———, Theobald, vii. 92
———, Walsh, ii. 312
———, Weldon, v. 368
———, William, ii. 70; iii. 441, 443; viii. 528
Walters, Henry, viii. 547
———, Richard, iii. 510
———, Robert, vi. 728
———, William, v. 124
Waltham, Lawrence, viii. 158
Waltheof, Earl, v. 108
Walton, Arthur, iv. 143
———, Charles, v. 476
———, Richard, i. 56
———, John de, iv. 89
———, see Norwich
Walweyn, Robert, ix. 339
Walworth, William, i. 308
Walwyn, ———, vii. 494
———, Fulk, vii. 405
Wandesford, Earl, John, ix. 135
———, Earls of, i. 254; vii. 549
———, Lord, Christopher, i. 254
———, Christopher, v. 704, 713; vii. 547
———, George, vii. 549
———, Mr., ix. 115
———, see Castlecomer
Warbeck, Perkins, v. 211; vi. 129, 132, 255
Warburton, Bishop, iv. 493
———, George, v. 260
———, Thomas, vii. 451
———, John, iii. 173; v. 250, 331; vi. 542, 572
———, Peter, iii. 97, 99, 256; v. 532; vii. 107
———, Piers, v. 250
———, Thomas, iii. 609; vii. 451
Warcup, Richard, iv. 454
WARD, see DUDLEY
Ward, Viscount, iii. 476
———, Lord, Edward, iii. 360
———, Humble, vi. 210
Ward, ———, v. 400
———, Christopher, ii. 300
———, Edward, viii. 5
———, John, iv. 534
———, Justice, ix. 35
———, Nicholas, vi. 667
———, Robert, iii. 476
———, Simon, ii. 584
Ward, William, iii. 360; iv. 103
———, Miss, iv. 327
Ward, see Dudley, Salisbury
Warde, ———, v. 31
———, John, viii. 222
———, Roger, vii. 547
Wardlaw, Margaret, ix. 297
Ware, James, iii. 682; v. 309; viii. 374, 535
———, Major-General, vi. 448
Wareman, Margery, v. 489
Warham, Archbishop, William, i. 70
Warncomb, James, iv. 55
———, Richard, iv. 54
———, Roger, ibid.
———, Maud, ibid.
Warnford, John, viii. 43
Warner, ———, v. 371
———, Francis, viii. 478
———, John, iii. 227; v. 14
Warr, Lord, la, Roger, v. 490
———, la, Thomas West, v. 506
———, Richard, vi. 635
———, Thomas la, v. 491
Warre, Thomas, v. 261
Warren and Surry, Earl, John, ix. 445
Warren, Earl, John, ii. 184, 185; iii. 641
———, John Plantagenet, ii. 238
———, William, i. 303; iii. 641; iv. 378; v. 626
———, Admiral, vi. 428
———, Archdeacon, vi. 254
———, Edward, iii. 99; iv. 32
———, George, iii. 206; iv. 32; viii. 18
———, Griffith, viii. 33
———, Henry, viii. 538, 539; ix. 7, 40
———, J. B., vi. 375
———, John, iii. 55
———, Mr., ix. 12
———, Peter, ii. 554; iii. 635; viii. 268
———, Ralph, iv. 454; ix. 477
Warrington, Earl, Booth, ix. 408
Warrington, Earl, iii. 192
———, George Booth, iii. 368
———, Henry, v. 371
Warseley, Henry, iv. 321
Warteis, John, vii. 501
Wartel, Miss, vii. 38
Warton, Dr., vi. 424
———, Michael, iv. 11
WARWICK and BROOKE, EARL, GREVILLE, iv. 330
WARWICK, see BROOKE

Warwick, Earl, Dudley, ix. 452
Warwick and Holland, Earl, Rich, ix. 400
Warwick, Duke, v. 244
———, Henry Beauchamp, v. 158
———, Thomas Beauchamp, ibid.
———, Earl of, ii. 58; iii. 13; iv. 10, 337, 402; vi. 253, 460; viii. 9
———, Ambrose Dudley, ii. 319; viii. 387, 388
———, Charles Rich, i. 335; ii. 606; vii. 144
———, Edward, vi. 125, 653
———, Francis, i. 543; ii. 533; viii. 443
———, Francis Brooke, ii. 508
———, George Grevile, v. 150
———, Guy Beauchamp, ii. 188; iv. 338; vii. 17
———, Henry Beauchamp, vii. 18
———, Rich, ix. 400
———, Richard, ii. 277; iii. 81; v. 159; ix. 470
———, Richard Beauchamp, iii. 17, 307, 607; iv. 340; v. 155, 400; vi. 491, 548
———, Richard Nevil, i. 58; ii. 295, 296, 298; iii. 58; iv. 436; vi. 202, 607, 649; vii. 20
———, Robert, v. 469
———, Robert Beauchamp, viii. 319
———, Robert Rich, i. 282, 326; iii. 401; iv. 351; vi. 54
———, Thomas Beauchamp, ii. 186, 188; iv. 91, 106; v. 158; vi. 490, 515; vii. 118, 119, 338
———, William Beauchamp, ii. 255; iii. 4; vi. 501
———, William de Plesset, ii. 225
———, William Mauduit, ix. 337, 467
———, Earls, iv. 351
———, Countess of, vi. 524
———, Maud, ii. 233
———, Philippa, ix. 326
——— and Brooke, Earl, viii. 378
———, Lord, vi. 9
———, Philip, ix. 424
———, see Brooke and Worcester
Warynge, ———, vii. 526
Washbourne, John, v. 281
———, Anne, ix. 217
Washington, Colonel, Henry, ix. 224
———, General, viii. 151
———, William, iii. 769; iv. 114
———, see Ferrers
Waspail, Robert, vi. 106
Wassenar, M. Jacob Arrant Van, ii. 38
Wastbyngton, Robert, v. 245
Wasteneys, John de, iv. 19
———, William de, ix. 144
Wastlin, ———, ii. 47
Water, Robert, viii. 250
Waterford, Marquis, v. 526, 540
———, see Tyrone
Waterhouse, Edward, iii. 767; v. 544
Waterpark, Lady, ix. 278
Waterton, Thomas, ii. 303
Watherston, Dalhousie, ix. 309
Watson, see Sondes
Watson, ———, vii. 73
———, Captain, vii. 463
———, Charles, viii. 24
———, Dr., ix. 203
———, Edward, v. 353
———, James, ix. 385
———, John, ix. 314
———, John Tadwell, ix. 335
———, Lewis, ii. 12
———, Lewis Monson, v. 526
———, Mr., viii. 371, 537
———, Robert, vi. 410
———, Thomas, iv. 474; viii. 547
———, William, vii. 384
———, Elizabeth, vi. 419
———, see Sondes and Rockingham
Watts, John, ix. 4
———, Roger, viii. 522
———, William, ii. 47; ix. 3
———, Elizabeth, vii. 257
Watton, Thomas, vii. 81
———, see Wotton
Wauchope, Margaret, vi. 403
Wauncy, Henry, iv. 251
———, Nicholas de, ibid.
Waven, George, ix. 12
Way, Benjamin, ix. 244
———, John, viii. 132
———, Thomas, ix. 201
———, Lewis, ix. 244
Wayte, Henry, vi. 623
Weaver, ———, viii. 8
———, Thomas, viii. 9
Webb, Daniel, i. 200
———, General, ix. 113
———, John, i. 310; iii. 589; vi. 32; vii. 73, 86
———, William, vi. 266

Webbe, Edmund, vi. 50
———, John, iv. 244
Webber, Mr., vii. 88
Webster, Godfrey, vii. 317
Weddall, ———, iii. 611
Weddell, William, vii. 287
Wedderburn, Alexander, v. 433
———, Andrew, viii. 291
———, David, vi. 420
———, Miss, ix. 386
———, William, v. 430
———, Lady, vi. 305
———, see Loughborough, Rosslyn
Wedgewood, ———, viii. 482
Weeke, Christopher, iv. 127
Weems, Earl, David, i. 511; v. 286; viii. 67
———, John, v. 139
Weever, Henry de, v. 543
———, Mr., iii. 669
———, Richard, ix. 143
———, Thomas, iii. 56
Weiden, John, i. 246, 250
Weir, Charles Hope, vii. 244
———, William, ix. 385
Welbury, ———, viii. 287
———, Anthony, v. 700, 701
———, William, vii. 549
Welby, William, ix. 464
Welbye, Thomas, vii. 302, 304
Welch, ———, iv. 418
Weld, Humphrey, vii. 48, 51
———, John, vi. 639; vii. 13
———, Thomas, vi. 641; vii. 130
Weldon, Arthur, vii. 264
———, Thomas, vi. 302; vii. 259
———, Walter, ix. 42
Welles, Viscount, Welles, ix. 462
Welles, Viscount, John, vi. 47, 741
———, Lord, John, ix. 67
———, Leo, vi. 609, 616
———, Lionel, vi. 47, 741
———, Richard, iii. 410; vi. 648
———, Richard, vi. 605, 607
———, Robert, vi. 609
Wellesborne, John, vi. 712
WELLESLEY, LORD, WELLESLEY, viii. 532
WELLESLEY, see WELLINGTON
Wellesley, Marquis, ii. 558; vi. 439, 479; ix. 322
———, Marquis, Richard, v. 420; vii. 540
———, Gerald Valerian, v. 420
———, Henry, v. 420
———, Major-General, vi. 440, 452
WELLINGTON, VISCOUNT, WELLESLEY, vi. 462
Wellington, ———, iv. 294
Welles, Justice, vii. 34, 36
Wells, John, vi. 389
———, see Bath
Wellys, Henry, iii. 658
Welsh, John, iii. 108
———, Lawrence, vi. 178
———, Patrick, ibid.
Welshe, Richard, vii. 253
Welston, Hugh, vi. 244
Wem, Baron, Jefferies, iii. 140
Wemme, Lord, Ralph, iii. 29
Wemyss, Earl, David, viii. 416
———, David, v. 428; viii. 383
———, Henry, viii. 362
———, James, viii. 413
———, Patrick, viii. 362
Wenden, Prince, Henry Burewen of, i. 16
———, Henry, . 19
Wendy, Thomas, vii. 217
Wenlock, John, iii. 109; iv. 473
Wenman, Viscount, iii. 786; vii. 357
———, Philip, iii. 634, 786
———, Ferdinand, v. 22; ix. 220
———, Henry, iv. 197, 198
———, Richard, iv. 202, 203; v. 18; ix. 477
———, Thomas, iii. 786; viii. 463
WENTWORTH, VISCOUNT, NOEL, vi. 200
Wentworth, Viscount, vi. 275
———, Edward, vii. 300
———, Edward Noel, iv. 104
———, Lord, vi. 491
———, D., ix. 115
———, Thomas, of Nettlesled, i. 305
———, Lady, Lucy, iv. 279
———, family, vi. 200 et seq.
———, General, iv. 326; vi. 71
———, George, iv. 253; vi. 429
———, Henry, i. 56, 149; iv. 235, 411
———, John, i. 353; iii. 156, 383, 385, 476; v. 684, 710; vi. 644
———, L. D., ii. 519
———, Philip, vi. 515
———, Richard, iv. 384
———, Roger, vi. 491, 502
———, Ruisbe, iv. 280; vi. 429
———, Thomas, ii. 446; iii. 40; v. 262; ix. 138

Wentworth, William, ii. 598; iv. 253, 382; v. 151, 262
——, see Cleveland, Fitzwilliam, and Strafford
Weoly, Anthony, ii. 501
Wescott, Captain, v. 588
WEST, see DELAWAR
Wesenham, Hugh, v. 114
West, Lord, Thomas, v. 1, 4
——, Admiral, vi. 376
——, Charles, iii. 75
——, George, iii. 368
——, Gilbert, ii. 413; iii. 466; vi. 376
——, James, ix. 434
——, Reginald, ii. 296
——, Richard, vi. 376; vii. 21
——, Thomas, vi. 372, 393
——, William, iii. 300
——, see Delawar
Westby, ——, viii. 587
Westcote, Christopher, ii. 404
——, Geffery de, ii. 399
——, Guy, ii. 404; viii. 327
——, Thomas, viii. 319, 400
——, see Lyttleton
Westerburgh, Hildegardis of, i. 11
Westenra, Henry, v. 371
Western, ——, of Rivenhall, vi. 729
——, Robert, iv. 94
Westmeath, Earl, Frederick, ix. 31
——, Richard Nugent, viii. 541
——, Thomas, ix. 234
——, Thomas Nugent, vii. 568
——, Countess, Mary Anne, viii. 472
Westminster, Bishop, Thomas, viii. 253
——, Dean, Thomas Sprat, ii. 503
WESTMORELAND, EARL, FANE, iii. 283
Westmoreland, Earl, Neville, ix, 446
Westmoreland, Earl, ii. 189, 204; iii. 165, 634; vi. 522; viii. 59; ix. 469
——, Charles Nevil, i. 101; ii. 317, 319, 320, 321; iii. 496; v. 682; vii. 547
——, Fane, iv. 499
——, Francis, iv. 252
——, Henry Neville, viii. 391
——, John, iii. 262, 795; iv. 194; viii. 31
——, John Fane, i. 353; v. 226, 714; vii. 267
Westmoreland, Earl, Mildmay Fane, ii. 462, 606; viii. 391; ix. 480
——, Neville, vi. 504
——, Ralph, iii. 698; vi. 561
——, Ralph Nevil, i. 122; ii. 43, 262, 263, 273, 275, 278; iii. 677; iv. 343; v. 682; vi. 265, 493, 516
——, Richard Nevill, vi. 611
——, Thomas, v. 712
——, William Fane, vi. 509
——, Earls, iv. 504
——, Countess, Joan, ii. 274
——, Lord, Vipont, v. 696
Weston, Lord, iii. 713
——, ——, viii. 497
——, Alice, vii. 159
——, Dr. vii. 144
——, Henry, vii. 44
——, Henry de, v. 251
——, Mr. vi. 573
——, Richard, iii. 497
——, Peter, viii. 454
——, Samuel Ryder, iii. 631
——, Thomas, vi. 572
——, see Portland
Westrow, Thomas, iii. 478
Westwood, ——, v. 684, 689
Wettin, Count of, Witekind, i. 13
Weymouth, Viscount, ii. 178, 506; v. 52, 58, 707; viii. 141
——, Thomas, ii. 391 iii. 793; iv. 358; viii. 138
——, Thomas Thynne, i. 189; iii. 385, 793; viii. 1
Whaley, Richard Chapel, viii. 606; ix. 16
Wharton, Duke, Wharton, ix. 396
Wharton, Duke, v. 697
——, Marquis, i. 442, 524
——, Lord, iii. 570; vi. 524
——, Philip, ii. 20; iii. 343; v. 536
——, Thomas, ii. 315, 316; iii. 23; ix 49
——, Christopher, ix. 182
——, Humphrey, ix. 183
——, Michael, viii. 392
——, Thomas de, v. 697
——, William, viii. 385
——, Elizabeth, viii. 396
——, Sarah, vi. 435
Wheat, Thomas, v. 392
Wheatley, Anne, viii. 384
Whebbe, James, iii. 48
Wheeler, Charles, ibid.

Wheeler, Francis, viii. 400, 548
———, George, vi. 400, 548
———, Granville, vi. 626
———, Jonas, vii. 380
———, Oliver, viii. 362
———, Richard, vii. 486
———, Simon, v. 351
Whetamstede, Nicholas, viii. 317
Whetenal, Thomas, iii. 284
Whetenhall, ——, v. 462
Whethill, Richard, vi. 50
Whetstone, John, viii. 512
Whitacker, Lawrence, v. 535
Whitacre, William, iv. 337
Whitaker, Abraham, viii. 480
———, Dr. iii. 137; vi. 532
———, Francis, vii. 488
Whitbread, Samuel, ii. 556; v. 692; vi. 751
Whitcot, Benjamin, iii. 581
———, Thomas, viii. 396
Whitehour, Lord, Henry Griffith, ii. 182
Whitcomb, Peter, v. 197
White, Charles, ix. 82
———, Henry, viii. 14, 16; ix. 234
———, James, ix. 97
———, John, ii. 540
———, Nicholas, vi. 166; ix. 17, 66
———, Richard, vii. 404
———, Robert, iv. 277
———, Rowland, i. 322; iii. 127, 130, 685
———, Thomas, ii. 373, 589; iii. 675; iv. 266; viii. 141
Whiteford, Adam, vi. 458
———, John, vii. 408
Whitehall, ——, viii. 78
———, John, of Yeldersley, ibid.
Whitehead, Richard, vii. 22; viii. 35
Whiteking, the line of, i. 13
Whitelaw, ——, vii. 426
Whitelaw, Archibald, i. 318
Whitelocke, Bulstrode, iv. 126; v. 170; vi. 613; vii. 58
———, General, vi. 452
Whitewell, William, viii. 157
Whitfield, James, iii. 622
———, Matthew, viii. 288
———, Mr. vii. 453
———, William, viii. 463
Whithall, Robert, ix. 159
Whitington, Richard, iii. 744
Whitmore, ——, v. 249
———, Henry, vii. 499
———, Thomas, vii. 498
Whitemore, William, i. 230; ii. 49; v. 252, 446
Whitney, ——, iii. 378
Whitney, Robert, vi. 551
Whitshed, James, v. 93
Whitsworth, Lord, Charles, ii. 179
Whittington, ——, v. 399
Whittle, Hugh, vi. 614
———, Sackville, iv. 530
———, William, ibid.
Whitwell, Thomas, vi. 25
Whitworth, Lord, vi. 453
Whyte, Francis, viii. 81
———, John, viii. 81, 82
———, Thomas, ibid.
Whytlesey, Archbishop, ii. 244
Whytreason, Henry, ii. 288
Wiche, Allice, iii. 661
Wichead, Hugh de la, ii. 339
Wickens, Nicholas, vii. 498
Wickham, John, iv. 189
———, Thomas, vii. 20
———, William, iv. 142
———, see Winchester
Wickliff, John, ii. 254
Wickliffe, William, vi. 25
Wicombe, Baron, Alan Basset, iii. 3
Widdehere, i. 363
Widdrington, Lord, Widdrington, ix. 422
Widdrington, Lord, William, ii. 14
———, Lady, ii. 286
———, Henry, ii. 286; v. 688
———, John, ii. 444
———, Peregrine, i. 140
———, Ralph, ii. 300
———, Roger, v. 683
———, Thomas, iii. 688; vi. 510
Widville, William, i. 364
Wight, ——, ix. 246
Wigmore, Lord, Edward Mortimer, iv. 47
———, Roger Mortimer, iv. 41, 46, 47
Wigort, ——, vi. 389
Wigton, Earl, i. 520; v. 286
———, John, ix. 171
———, John Fleming, iv. 214; viii. 64, 433
Wilbraham, Hugh, v. 257
———, Ralph, iii 446
———, Randal, v. 539
———, Richard, iv. 26; v. 255
———, Richard de. vii. 399
———, Thomas, iii. 456; iv. 26; v. 257, 513; viii. 34
Wild, Lord, i. 287
——— Chief Baron, ii. 166
———, John, v. 24
———, Rebecca, ix. 485
Wilder, Mr., vi. 556

Wildgoos, Anthony, vi. 577
Wildman, John, vii. 85
Willford, Francis, ix. 213
———, Robert, iii. 316; iv. 201
———, Thomas, ix. 216, 476
Wilkes, John, v. 267
Wilkie, Robert, ix. 390
Wilkins, Mr., iii. 381
———, Walter, vi. 22
Wilkinson, Francis, vi. 518
———, Montagu, iv. 370
———, William, iv. 454
Willems, see Williams
Willes, Lord Chief Justice, iv. 187; vii. 34, 36
Willet, Captain, vii. 470
Willey, Andrew de, iv. 42
———, Warrier, ibid.
Williams of Thame, Lord, Williams, ix. 476
Williams, Archbishop, iii. 189
———, Lord, John, vi. 204
———, John Williams, ix. 454
———, Charles Hanbury, iii. 485; vi. 196, 494; viii. 104
———, Edwards, viii. 17
———, George, iii. 618
———, Griffin, viii. 16
———, Hanbury, vi. 483
———, Hugh, viii. 17, 373
———, John, ii. 433; iii. 140; v. 478, 701; vi. 134, 536; vii. 356, 357
———, Mr., i. 259
———, Robert, viii. 17
———, Thomas, ii. 37
———, Watkins, vi. 508
———, William, iii. 705; v. 359; viii. 11, 85
Williamson, John, vii. 82
———, Joseph, i. 407; vi. 389
Willington, William, iii. 269
Willis, Brown, viii. 5
———, John, iii. 277
———, Richard, iii. 245, 277, 324; v. 258
———, William, i. 199
WILLOUGHBY, BARONESS, BERTIE, of ERESBY, vi. 591
WILLOUGHBY, see MIDDLETON
Willoughby, Lord, Willoughby, of Parham, ix. 419
Willoughby, Lord, iii. 129, 323; vi. 601, 602
———, of Parham, ii. 463
———, of Eresby, v. 18
———, Charles, of Parham, ii. 2. 6; viii. 391
———, Francis, i. 392; ii. 603; iii. 384; vi. 483, 493, 494
Willoughby, Lord, George, iii. 630; ix. 433
———, Henry, vi. 493, 494
———, Hugh, iii. 200
———, John, iii. 630
———, Peregrine Bertie, ii. 5, 9
———, Robert, Bertie, ii. 12
———, Robert, of Eresby, ii. 21; iii. 410
———, William, i. 474, 475; vi. 483; ix. 442
———, William, of Eresby, ii. 3, 5, 8
———, Baroness, Katherine, of Eresby, ii. 1
———, Priscilla Bertie, ii. 26
———, Lady, iv. 86
———, of Eresby, vii. 222
———, Colonel, vi. 178
———, Francis, vi. 657, 730
———, George, ii. 208; v. 702
———, Henry, iii. 349, 359; iv. 265; vii. 44
———, John, iii. 346; vi. 596
———, Richard, v. 696
———, Robert, vi. 594; vii. 296; ix. 467
———, Robert de, iii. 348; iv.
———, Thomas, v. 183, 185; vi. 595
———, William, iii. 610; vi. 594
———, see Enniskillen, Middleton and Welles
——— de Broke, Lord, Verney, vi. 691
——— de Broke, Lord, iv. 480; iv. 71; v. 316
——— de Broke, Lord, Robert, v. 155, 318
Willyams, John, vi. 723
Wilmer, William, iv. 130
Wilmington, Earl, Compton, ix. 413
Wilmington, Earl, iii. 239
———, Compton, v. 519
———, Spencer, iii. 262
Wilmot, Lord, ii. 550; iii. 783
Wilmott, Viscount, Charles, viii. 537
———, Charles, of Athlone, v. 97
———, Charles, ix. 15, 44
———, George, iv. 11
———, Robert, vii. 110, 111
———, William, iv. 11
———, see Rochester
Wilson, ———, vii. 179; viii. 197; ix. 246

Wilson, Arthur, iv. 272; vi. 14
———, Daniel, ii. 200
———, Henry, v. 128
———, Hugh, v. 265
———, James, ix. 56
——— John, v. 650
——— Matthew, v. 546
———, Richard, ii 477
———, Robert, viii. 1[illegible]7
———, Thomas, v. 17, 701
———, Thomas Spencer, vii. 393; ix. 280, 231
———, William, iii. 476
Wilton, Earl, Egerton, v. 228
Wilton, Earl, i. 173
———, Thomas Egerton, v. 263 viii. 107
———, Lord, Grey, ii. 323
———, Alexander de, vi. 645
———, family, v. 528
———, Nicholas, vi. 555
———, see Grey
Wiltshire, Earl, Thomas Bullen, ix. 444
Wiltshire, Earl, i. 224; vi. 170
———, Charles, iii. 754
———, Henry, iii. 349
———, Henry Stafford, iv. 462
———, James, iii. 109, 110; vi. 551, 635
———, James Butler, iii. 18
———, John, iv. 145
———, John Stafford, ii. 299
———, Stafford, vii. 122
———, Thomas, iv. 391
———, Thomas Boleyn, ii. 106
———, see Ormond
Wilugby, Richard, vii. 216
Wimbledon, Viscount, Cecil, ix. 463
Wimbleton, Viscount, ii. 602
———, Edward Cecil, vi. 613
Wimbich, John, vii. 97
———, Thomas, vii. 548
Winch, Humphrey, v. 465
Winchcombe, John, vii. 81
Winchelsea, Earl, Finch, iii. 371
Winchelsea, Earl, iii. 279, 280, 326, 567; iv. 27, 77, 540; v. 491; ix. 481
———, Charles Finch, ix. 7
———, Daniel Finch, i. 185; iv. 136
———, George Finch, vi. 196
———, Heneage, i. 182; vi. 613
Winchelsea, Earl, Heneage Finch, ii. 507; vi. 493
———, Thomas Finch, iv. 443
Winchescombe, Henry, iii. 163; vi. 56
Winchester, Marquis, Powlett, ii. 367
Winchester, Earl, Bruges, ix. 448
Winchester, Marquis, ii. 591; iv. 12; v. 466; vi. 296, 672
———, Charles, iii. 754
———, John Powlet, ii. 109; iv. 340; vi. 33, 264
———, William, ii. 602; vi. 710, 745; vii. 274
———, William Powlet, iii. 475; iv. 267; vii. 46, 274; viii. 522
———, Marquises, vi. 45
———, Marchioness of, vi. 671
———, Earl, Hugh Despenser, iii. 293; vi. 201, 243, 644
———, Robert de Quincy, vii. 339
———, Saier de Quincey, iv. 430, 433, 434; vii. 339
———, Earls of, vii. 270
———, Bishop of, iii. 674
———, Brownlow North, vii. 520
———, Charles Trimnel, v. 234
———, Dr. Gardiner, ix. 201, 202
———, Henry, i. 222; iii. 13
———, Henry Beaufort, i. 202, 222; ii. 292; iii. 13, 609, 744
———, Hugh Spencer, i. 380
———, Jonathan Trelawney, i. 193
———, John Poynet, ix. 197
———, Richard Fox, i. 69, 78; iii. 227; v. 309
———, Robert, ix. 208
———, Stephen Gardiner, iii. 291; iv. 500; v. 174; viii. 253; ix. 197
———, William Wickham, i. 98; iv. 294; vi. 248; ix. 223
———, Dean of, Dr. Abbot, ii. 144
Wincot, William, ii. 57
Windebank, ———, ii. 347
———, Francis, iv. 514, 515

Windham, Lord, Thomas, v. 423
———, Hugh, iv. 108
———, John, ii. 462
———, Knatchbull, v. 423
———, William, iii. 167; vi. 98
———, see Wyndham
Windesley, William, viii. 210
WINDSOR, see PLYMOUTH
Windsor, Viscount, ii. 566, 580; viii. 348
———, Lord, Andrew, v. 167; viii. 153
———, Edward, iii. 36
———, Thomas, i. 230
———, William, i. 228; ii. 370; iii. 353
———, William de, vi. 118
———, Thomas, iv. 438, 439
———, see Montjoy and Plymouth
Wingar, John, iii. 767
Wingate, Edward, ii. 360
Wingfield, ———, v. 384
———, Anthony, iv. 239; vi. 552
———, Edward, vii. 261
———, George, viii. 506
———, Henry, vi. 555
———, Jacques, vi. 166
———, John, ii. 5; vi. 552
———, Richard, iii. 32; iv. 145, 392
———, Robert, ii. 589; v. 163; vi. 204; ix. 442
———, Rowland, vii. 537
———, Thomas, vi. 517
———, see Powerscourt
Winington, Richard, v. 250
———, Salway, vii. 499
Winnesbury, William, viii. 332
Winnington, Edward, vii. 502
Winslow, Thomas, of Burton, i. 148
Winstanley, Clement, vii. 217
———, Hugh, v. 244
Winston, ———, vi. 280
———, Gilbert, ii. 586
———, Henry, i. 365
Winter, Edward, i. 230
Winton, Earl, iv. 119
———, George, ix. 289, 292, 301
———, Robert, ii. 515; ix. 288, 239
———, William, vi. 507
Wintour, Edward, iii. 502
———, George, iii. 38; v. 539
———, John, iii. 502
———, Robert, iii. 36
Winwood, Mr., iii. 129, 151
———, Secretary, vii. 234
———, Ralph, i. 178; ii. 485
Wirtemburgh, Duke, i. 369, 390
Wise, John, v. 320
———, Thomas, vi. 543; viii. 518
Wiseman, John, iv. 236
———, Simon, iv. 402
———, Thomas, v. 83; viii. 307
———, William, iii. 470, 711, 719
Wishart, George, viii. 434
———, James, i. 509
———, William, viii. 434
Wistanly, Edmund, iii. 76
Witelsey, see Canterbury
With, John, vii. 388
Withens, Nicholas, viii. 542
———, William, v. 705
Witherington, Henry, iii. 502
Withers, Dr., viii. 80
———, Thomas, viii. 48
Withipole, Edward, ii. 549
———, William, iii. 416; vi. 19
Withypool, Paul, vi. 204
Wittenhall, William, vii. 249
Witts, Broome, viii. 357
Wlonkelow, Lord, Hugh, iv. 25
———, Hugh de, vii. 33
Wode, Richard, iv. 404
WODEHOUSE, LORD, WODEHOUSE, viii. 562
Wodehouse, Lady, ix. 424
———, Thomas, viii. 531
Wodhull, Thomas, iii. 301
Wodstoke, see Buckingham
Wogan, ———, iii. 433
———, John, ix. 114
———, Nicholas, ibid.
———, William, vi. 109
Wolgattethorp, Roger, viii. 78
Wolfe, General, vii. 464; viii. 150
Wolley, Edward, ix. 82
———, Hugh, iv. 52
———, John, iii. 191
Wolphe, John, vii. 10
Wolryche, Francis, iii. 360; vi. 277
Wolseley, Thomas, vii. 22
———, William, vii. 130
Wolstenholme, Henry, vii. 501
———, John, ix. 328, 480
———, Thomas, v. 81
Wolsey, Cardinal, i. 78, 86, 90, 302, 312; ii. 310, 312; iii. 20, 69, 229, 232, 314, 663; iv. 387; vii. 370
Wolverston, George, ix. 81
———, Mr., ix. 44
Wombwell, George, vi. 40
———, Thomas, iii. 285
Wood, Christopher, iv. 414, 418
———, Elias, iii. 183
———, George, v. 255
———, Henry, ii. 167

Wood, James, ii. 446
——, John, v. 641; vii. 552
——, Richard, iv. 525; viii. 16
——, Robert, ii. 47; viii. 479
——, Thomas, v. 690; viii. 394
Woodcock, Edward, vii. 477
——, Thomas, v. 516; vii. 516
——, Walter, vi. 276
Woodeham, Richard de, ii. 402
Woodford, John, iii. 305; iv. 181; v. 226
——, Ralph, iii. 765
——, Robert, iv. 181
Woodhall, Nicholas, ix. 473
Woodhouse, Edward, viii. 482
——, John, iv. 205
——, Thomas, ii. 455; vii. 347; ix. 328
——, William, v. 93
Woodroffe, Richard, ii. 321
——, Timothy, iv. 443
Woodstock, see Buckingham and Gloucester
Woodville, Henry, ii. 92
——, Robert, iii. 344
——, see Rivers
Woodward, ——, vi. 70
——, Charles, ix. 234
——, John, ii. 183
Woolfe, Joseph, vi. 719
Woolterton, Lord, Horatio Walpole, ii. 359
Woolward, Mr., v. 566
Wootton, Henry, ii. 488; vi. 586
Worcester, Earl, iii. 177; iv. 87; vi. 586
——, Charles Somerset, ii. 146, 217, 226; iii. 115, 343; v. 13, 536
——, Edward, iii. 683
——, Edward Somerset, i. 134, 229, 273, 462; ii. 329; vi. 653; vii. 8, 48, 50, 51
——, Henry, ii. 548; v. 155
——, Henry Somerset, i. 226; ii. 329; vii. 47; ix. 464
——, John, v. 680
——, John Tiptoft, i. 462; vi. 122; ix. 485
——, Richard Beauchamp, v. 160
——, Somerset, iii. 290
——, Walter Beauchamp, ix. 337
——, William Somerset, ii. 141; iii. 673; iv. 458; ix. 337
——, Lord, iii. 127
——, Bishop, Cornewall, ii. 534
Worcester, Bishop, Dr. Thornborough, vii. 253
——, Hough, v. 368
——, John Hough, v. 378
——, John Giglis, iii. 30
——, Nicholas Heath, i. 98
——, Richard Pate, ix. 206
——, Silvester Giglis, iii. 31
——, Thomas, iii. 770
——, William de Gaynesburgh, iii. 599
Worcestre, Urso de, vi. 496
Wormlayton, Lord, William, ix. 26
Worge, Richard, iii. 736
Woronzow, Countess, iii. 145
Worseley, Thomas, viii. 373
——, Richard, ibid.
Worsley, Benjamin, vi. 179
——, Richard, vii. 192; viii. 155, 398
——, Robert, ii. 507; iii. 136
——, Thomas, vii. 192, 288, 291
——, William, iv. 145
Worth, Anthony, v. 360
——, Edward, iii. 157
——, Jasper, iii. 76
——, William, vii. 183; viii. 13
Wortley, Edward Montagu, v. 711
——, Francis, iii. 459
——, Mr., vii. 189
——, Richard, i. 323; ii. 82
——, Thomas, iv. 384
Wotton, Lord, Kirkhoven, ix. 423
Wotton, Lord, Wotton, ix. 478
Wotton, Henry, iii. 378, 777, 786
——, Lord, Thomas, iii. 94
——, John, ii. 328; vi. 262; viii. 178
——, Nicholas, iv. 267
——, Maud, Olive de, ii. 401
——, Robert, iii. 349
——, Thomas, iii. 378
——, see Canterbury
Wray, Lord, iii. 184
——, Chichester, ix. 451
——, Christopher, ii. 603; iv. 519
——, Edward, ii. 165; iii. 628; ix. 455
——, William, ii. 18, 50, 165; iii. 628; vi. 265; vii. 304; viii. 287
Wren, Charles, vii. 242
——, Christopher, iv. 397
——, Thomas, iv. 457
Wrenberg, Richard, v. 530

Wrey, Bouchler, viii. 526, 527; ix. 451
——, Chichester, viii. 195; ix. 216, 451
——, William, viii. 195
Wright, Alexander, viii. 141
——, Edward, iv. 193
——, Henry, ix. 328
——, John, ii. 528; ix. 388
——, Lionel, iv. 518
——, Nathan, ii. 380
——, Richard, vii. 134
——, Robert, i. 349; v. 353; viii. 210
——, Samuel, iii. 759
——, Thomas, vii. 406
——, William, ii. 408
Wrightson, ——, ii. 501
——, William, ii. 402
Wriothesley, Lord, Chancellor, v. 175
——, Thomas, i. 155, 179; iii. 227; v. 379; vi 28
——, see Southampton
Writh, John, vi 48
Wroth, Henry, iii. 724
——, Henry, of Durans, iv. 164
——, Robert, iii. 724
——, Thomas, ix. 197
Wrothe, Henry, vi. 286
——, John, ibid.
Wrottesley, Hugh, vi. 18
——, John, iii. 360; iv. 132; v. 462; vi. 269
——, Richard, i. 219; ii. 450; v. 462
——, Thomas, iii. 35
——, Walter, v. 230; viii. 332
Wroughton, Giles, ii. 375; iv. 440
——, Thomas, iv. 96
——, William, ii. 501
Wyat, ——, vii. 412
——, Edward, iv. 236
——, George, iii. 381
——, Thomas, i. 98; ii. 545; iii. 119, 291, 378; iv. 499; vii. 82; viii. 295
Wyatt, Francis, v. 485; viii. 497, 498
——, John, viii. 253
——, Richard, viii. 499
Wybergh, Thomas, viii. 109
Wychalf, John, viii. 516
Wyche, Lady, iii. 657
Wycherly, William, ix. 26
Wychingham, Edmund, vi. 537
Wygenhale, John de, v. 635
Wygge, Nicholas, v. 489
Wyke, John de, vii. 359
Wykham, Ellys, iv. 182
——, Richard, vii. 26
Wykes, Richard, vi. 542
Wykes, William, viii. 521
Wylliams, Colonel Bridges, vi. 719
Wym, Maurice, viii. 10
——, Rhyse, ibid.
Wymondham, see Wyndham
Wynde, William, viii. 370
Wyndesore, William, iii. 657
Wyndham, Lady, Frances, v. 487
Wyndham, ——, vii. 490; ix. 482
——, Colonel, iii. 554
——, Charles, ii. 447; iii. 795; v. 260
——, Edmund, ii. 456; iii. 790
——, Edward, ii. 446; v. 260
——, Francis, v. 470; vii. 256
——, Hugh, v. 367
——, John, ii. 507; vi. 255, 256, 714
——, Joseph, vii. 520
——, Owen, ii. 521
——, Thomas, iii. 385; iv. 533; vii. 256
——, William, ii. 358, 447; v. 657; vii. 278, 519
——, see Egremont
Wyngefelde, Jaques, viii. 536
Wynn, Dr., John, iii. 303
——, Edward, vi. 40
——, Glynn, ibid.
——, Richard, viii. 16
Wynne, John, v. 258; viii. 392
——, Edward, viii. 392
——, George, viii. 391
——, Richard, ii. 21; v. 258
——, Rowland, vii. 82
——, Thomas, vii. 392
——, Watkin, iv. 136
——, William, viii. 222
——, William Watkins, i. 241; ii. 418; v. 359
Wynston, Elizabeth, ii. 586
Wynter, ——, iii. 33; v. 229
Wynyard, General, v. 27
Wyrkfall, John, i. 457
Wyse, Edward, vi. 747
——, John, i. 264
——, Thomas, viii. 195
Wytham, William, v. 688; viii. 510
Wyvenhoe, Watton, of, i. 56
Wyvill, Marmaduke, v. 230

Y

YALDEN, Mr., v. 88
Yale, Elihu, i. 354; iv. 467
YARBOROUGH, LORD, PELHAM, viii. 387
Yarborough, Lord, viii. 374

Yarborough, Lord, Anderson Pelham, vii. 192
Yarmouth, Countess of, Walmoden, ix. 413
Yarmouth, Earl, iv. 77, 141
———, William Paston, iii. 156; v. 125
———, Earls, ii. 455; iv. 411
Yate, ——, 167
——, Charles, viii. 262
——, Henry, viii. 166, 167
——, John, vii. 58
Yates, Dr., viii. 484
——, Henry, v. 470
——, Joseph, vi. 750
Yeane, ii. 360
Yehan, Howel, iii. 108
Yelverton, Andrew, vi. 620
———, Christopher, ii. 83; vi. 623; viii. 478
———, Henry, vi. 625, 627, 628, 629, 630
———, John, vi. 622
———, Robert, vi. 621
———, Talbot, v. 516
———, William, vi. 621, 622, 623
———, see Sussex
Yeo, Mr., ix. 243
——, Robert, vi. 543; viii. 518
——, William, vi. 543
Yerbury, Henry, i. 135
Yereford, Griffin ap, ii. 583
Yerworth, Lord of Krichheath, vii. 550
Yester, Lord, John, i. 504
Yonge, Henry, v. 621; vii. 369
——, Morgan de, v. 244
——, Philip, v. 621
——, John, vii. 536
——, William, 658
——, Henry, v. 621
——, see Torrington
York, Duke, Frederic, i. 42
York, Duke, James, ix. 394
York, Duke, Edward Augustus, ix. 397
York, Duke of, ii. 168, 468; iii. 57, 324, 451, 481, 517, 567, 568, 749, 752; vi. 252, 438, 550; vii. 43, 106, 107, 125, 169, 240; ix. 16, 141, 342, 350; ix. 152
———, Edmund de Langley, vi. 550, 600
———, Charles, vi. 724
———, Edward Augustus, i. 37
———, Ernest Augustus, ii. 175; iii. 716
———, Frederic, ii. 451
———, Henry, vi. 132
———, James, i. 129, 367, 410, 413, 420; ii. 30, 80, 161; iii. 318; iv. 115, 117, 119; v. 86; vi. 83; viii. 461; ix. 129, 329
———, John, i. 161
———, Langley, vi. 504
———, Richard, i. 61, 224; ii. 277, 294; iii. 109; v. 9, 156; vi. 121, 123, 139; vi. 518
———, Richard Plantagenet, iii. 173; v. 532; vi. 649; ix. 68, 71
——, Duchess, iii. 790
——, Archbishop, ii. 313; iv. 127; vi. 561
———, Dr. Markham, vii. 508
———, Edmund Grindall, ix. 197
———, Frederick Markham, v. 388
———, Henry Bowell, iv. 383
———, John Rowan, vi. 592
———, John Thursby, iv. 381
———, Richard Scrope, ii. 263
———, Robert, vii. 95
———, Roger, iii. 762
———, Thomas, v. 703
———, Thomas Wolsey, iii. 69; iv. 299
———, Walter Grey, ii. 395; vi. 590, 591
———, William Markham, ix. 190
——, Bishop, Edmund, ix. 208
——, ——, ii. 370
——, John, vii. 549
——, Philip, iv. 486
——, Simon, ibid.
Yorke, see Hardwicke
Yorke, John, iii. 647; ix. 341
———, Philip, viii. 26
———, Richard, iv. 438
———, Thomas, viii. 589
———, see Dover and Ely
Young, ——, iii. 538
———, Captain, vi. 358
———, Dr., ix. 196, 466
———, Edward, iii. 726
———, Hitch, v. 36
———, John, viii. 577
———, Peter, ix. 260
———, Richard, ii. 158
Younge, Ellis, vi. 508
Younger, ——, iii. 403
Yvers, Walter, v. 313
Yoxley, Francis, vi. 655

Z.

EN, Duke, Conrad, i. 16
——, vi. 389
inal, vi. 344
of, George William, i. 29
of, ii. 503
, Alan, vii. 274
, Edward, vi. 658
, Edward of Harrington,
, Henry, vi. 47
, John, iii. 475; vi. 133,

Zouch, Lord, William, ii. 461; vi. 596, 599; vii. 336, 342
——, William of Harringworth, vii. 339
——, Charles, v. 714
——, Edward, ii. 503
——, Henry, vii. 81
——, John, iii. 615; vi. 142; ix. 464
——, John de la, vi. 742
——, John le, ii. 100
——, Richard, iii. 64
Zouche, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, ix. 461
Zouche, Lord, iii. 601
——, John, ix. 474
——, Eudo la, iii. 601
——, Joyce, ix. 435
ZULEISTON, see ROCHFORD

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